XVIII World Economic History Conference

BOSTON

Waves of Globalization

July 29 – August 3, 2018

Boston Marriott Cambridge & MIT Campus
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Coffee Breaks are located at the Samberg Conference Center and the Boston Marriott Cambridge.

Lunch Breaks are on your own.
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July 26 – August 3, 2018  
Boston Marriott Cambridge (50 Broadway)  
& MIT Campus  
Cambridge, MA 02142

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

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

**Information Technology Consultant:**  
Olli Turunen, University of Jyvaskyla: History

**Conference Logistics Consultant:**  
Jari Eloranta, Appalachian State University: Economics, and Conference Manager for the EHA

**Organizing Committee:**  
Eric Chaney, Harvard University: Economics  
Melissa Dell, Harvard University: Economics  
Dan Fetter, Wellesley College: Economics  
Claudia Goldin, Harvard University: Economics, and National Bureau of Economic Research  
Eric Hilt, Wellesley College: Economics  
Rick Hornbeck, Harvard University: Economics  
Robert Margo, Boston University: Economics  
Aldo Musacchio, Brandeis University: Economics  
Tom Nicholas, Harvard Business School: Entrepreneurial Management Group  
Prasannan Parthasarathi, Boston College: History  
Winifred Rothenberg, Tufts University: Economics  
Peter Temin, MIT: Economics (Emeritus)  
JoAnne Yates, MIT Sloan School of Management: Managerial Communication and Organization Studies

**Institutional Partners:**  
Michael Haupert, University of Wisconsin La Crosse: Economics, and Executive Director, Cliometric Society: Executive Director, Economic History Association  
James Poterba, MIT: Economics, and Director of the National Bureau of Economic Research and Economic History Association

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CONFERENCE CENTER 6TH FLOOR

CONFERENCE CENTER 7TH FLOOR
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nextbus.com
m.mit.edu
Welcome from the Mayor of Cambridge

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
mayor@cambridgema.gov

Marc C. McGovern
Phone: 617-349-4321
Mayor Fax: 617-349-4320

May 21, 2018

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mayor McGovern
July 2018

Dear Colleagues,

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

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

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

Sincerely,

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

April 24, 2018

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

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

Tetsuji Okazaki
President of the International Economic History Association

Letter from IEHA Secretary General

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

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

Jari Eloranta
Secretary-General of the International Economic History Association
www.ieha-wehc.org
WEHC Boston Organizing Committee

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

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

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


**Contributing Members:**
- **Eric Chaney**, Harvard University: Economics
- **Melissa Dell**, Harvard University: Economics
- **Dan Fetter**, Wellesley College: Economics
- **Claudia Goldin**, Harvard University: Economics, and National Bureau of Economic Research
- **Eric Hilt**, Wellesley College: Economics
- **Rick Hornbeck**, Harvard University: Economics
- **Christopher Leighton**, MIT: History
- **Robert Margo**, Boston University: Economics
- **Aldo Musacchio**, Brandeis University: Economics
- **Tom Nicholas**, Harvard Business School: Entrepreneurial Management Group
- **Prasannan Parthasarathi**, Boston College: History
- **Winifred Rothenberg**, Tufts University: Economics
- **Peter Temin**, MIT: Economics (Emeritus)
- **JoAnne Yates**, MIT Sloan School of Management: Managerial Communication and Organization Studies

**Institutional Partners:**
- **Michael Haupert**, University of Wisconsin La Crosse: Economics, and Executive Director, Cliometric Society: Executive Director, Economic History Association
- **James Poterba**, MIT: Economics, and Director of the National Bureau of Economic Research
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John Wallis, University of Maryland, USA

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

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

Stratton Student Center,
Building 20, 84 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts

This center contains several quick, affordable options such as Subway, Anna’s Taqueria, Dunkin Donuts, and several others.

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

EVOO Restaurant
New American
350 Third St, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142
http://evoorestaurant.com

Commonwealth Market and Restaurant
New American
11 Broad Canal Way, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142
http://commonwealthcambridge.com

Catalyst Restaurant
American
300 Technology Square, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139
http://catalystrestaurant.com

Legal Sea Foods
Seafood
355 Main St, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142
http://legalseafoods.com

Au Bon Pain
Soups and Sandwiches
238 Main St, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142
http://aubonpain.com

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

Chipotle Mexican Grill
Mexican
50 Broadway, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142
http://chipotle.com

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

Café Luna
Gastropub
612 Main St, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139 - http://cafeluna-centralsq.com
Social Events Schedule

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The New American Mandolin Ensemble
“Contemporary classical music for plucked string instruments reflecting folk, jazz, and world music influences”

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

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

—American mandolin superstar, Mike Marshall

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tours will go off rain or shine and on time.

**Sunday, July 29, 2018**

3:00 PM.............. Tour Desk Opens  
7:00 PM.............. Tour Desk Closes

**Monday, July 30, 2018**

8:00 AM.............. Tour Desk Opens  
9:00 AM............. Boston Revealed Tour Begins  
1:00 PM............. Boston Revealed Tour Ends  
1:30 PM............. Tour Desk Closes  
7:10 PM...... Play Ball! Red Sox Game Vs. Philadelphia Phillies

**Tuesday, July 31, 2018**

8:00 AM.............. Tour Desk Opens  
9:00 AM...... On the Trail Through Cambridge Tour Begins  
1:00 PM...... On the Trail Through Cambridge Tour Ends  
1:30 PM............. Tour Desk Closes  
7:10 PM...... Play Ball! Red Sox Game Vs. Philadelphia Phillies

**Wednesday, August 1, 2018**

8:00 AM.............. Tour Desk Opens  
9:00 AM........ Salem / Marblehead Tour Begins  
3:00 PM........ Salem / Marblehead Tour Begins  
1:00 PM........ Boston Revealed Tour Begins  
1:30 PM............. Tour Desk Closes  
5:00 PM............. Boston Revealed Tour Ends

**Thursday, August 2, 2018**

8:00 AM.............. Tour Desk Opens  
9:00 AM.... Boston Harbor Tall Ship Adventure Tour Begins  
12:00 PM.... Boston Harbor Tall Ship Adventure Tour Ends  
1:00 PM................. Rum Distillery Tour Begins  
1:30 PM................. Tour Desk Closes  
5:00 PM................. Rum Distillery Tour Ends

**Boston Revealed – $45 per person**

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

**Salem & Marblehead – $106 per person**

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

**On the Trial Through Cambridge – $91 per person**

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

**Rum Distillery Tour – $146 per person**

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

**Boston Harbor Sailing – $123 per person**

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

**Boston Red Sox Tickets – $98 per person**

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

**Diamond:**

- [International Economic History Association](http://www.ieha-wehc.org)
- [Economic History Association](http://eh.net/eha)
- [MIT Economics Department](http://economics.mit.edu)

**Platinum:**

- [MIT Sloan School of Management](http://mitsloan.mit.edu)
- [MIT School of Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences (SHASS)](https://shass.mit.edu)
- [Harvard Economics Department](https://economics.harvard.edu)

**Gold:**

- [Global Financial Database](http://www.globalfinancialdata.com)
- [Association Francaise d'Histoire Economique](https://afhe.hypotheses.org)
- [Economic and Business History Society](http://ebhsoc.org)

**Silver:**

- [Young Scholars Initiative](http://ysd.ineteconomics.org)
- [MIT Press](http://mitpress.mit.edu)
- [Cambridge University Press](http://www.cambridge.org)

**Silver:**

- [Palgrave Macmillan](http://bit.ly/PalgraveM)
- [Center for History and Economics, Harvard University](http://histecon.fas.harvard.edu/)
Exhibitors

World Bank Group Archives
Princeton University Press
Brill
Economic and Business History Society
Cambridge University Press
Springer
University of Chicago Press
Global Financial Database
Harvard University Press
Palgrave-Macmillan
MIT Press
General Information

General Information

Plenary Sessions

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

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

Waves of Globalization and the Economic Historian

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

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

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

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

Rising Inequality and the Changing Structure of Political Conflict

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

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

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

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

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

**The Role of Women in Economic Growth**

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

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

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

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

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

Monday, July 30, 11:30am-1:00pm: Boston Marriott Cambridge, Concept

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

AUTHOR: Peter Temin, MIT
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; Trevon Logan, The Ohio State University

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

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

Wednesday, August 1, 5:30-7:00pm: Boston Marriott Cambridge, Concept

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

EDITORS:
Manuel Perez Garcia, Shanghai Jiao Tong University / P.I. GECEM Project
Lucio de Sousa, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

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

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

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

Wednesday, August 1, 5:30-7:00pm: Boston Marriott Cambridge, Discovery

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

EDITORS: Vicente Pinilla, Universidad de Zaragoza; Henry Willebald, Universidad de la República, Uruguay
DISCUSSANT: Giovanni Federico, Dipartimento di Economia e Management, Università di Pisa, Italy

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

Thursday, August 2, 10:30am, Boston Marriott Cambridge, Ballroom, Palgrave Exhibit

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

A world history conference in the
Great Smoky Mountains National Park

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chair: Marjolein t‘Hart, University of Amsterdam
Room M: Samberg Conference Center
Map: bit.ly/Samberg6

Supplying the Slave Trade: How Europeans Met African Demand for European Manufactured Products, Commodities and Re-exports, 1670-1790
Anne Ruderman, Yale University/Harvard University

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

Markets of Exception: An Economic History of Impunity in Britain and France, 1720–1830
Trevor Jackson, University of California, Berkeley

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

Essays on Markets, Prices, and Consumption in the Ottoman Empire (Late-Seventeenth to Mid-Nineteenth Centuries)
Pinar Ceylan, London School of Economics

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

19th Century Dissertation Competition

Chair: Stephen Broadberry, University of Oxford
Room I: Samberg Conference Center
Map: bit.ly/Samberg6

Networks of Capital: German Bankers and the Financial Internationalisation of China (1885–1919)
Ghassan Moazzin, Cambridge University/The University of Tokyo

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

**Mon, July 30 | 11:30a–1:00p**

**British Economic Policy and Ireland c.1841–53**

**Charles Read, Cambridge University**

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

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

**Anna Missiaia, London School of Economics/Lund University**

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

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

**Marloes van Waijenburg, Northwestern University/University of Michigan**

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

**Pre- and Early Modern Poster Competition**


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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**19th Century Poster Competition**


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

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

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

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

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

Moe Takahashi, Keio University

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

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

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

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

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

*La Manumisión como Dimensión Política de la Libertad en la Provincia de Cartagena, 1800 – 1810*
Jonathan Guzman Garcia, Universidad de Cartagena
20th Century Poster Competition

bit.ly/WEHCpost3

Boston Marriott Cambridge | Map: bit.ly/BostCamb

Determinants of Mexican Migration in the Early Twentieth Century: Markets, Geography or Institutions
David Escamilla-Guerrero, London School of Economics

Female Status, Social Capital and Conflict: The Legacy of Historical Patriliny on the African Continent
Jennifer Kochler, London School of Economics

Household Consumption Baskets and Living Standards in Latin America Southern Cone during the Early 20th Century
Carolina Román, Universidad de la República, Uruguay

Zhaojin Zeng, University of Texas at Austin

Freeze the Market: Innovation and Competition in the US Meat Packing Industry, 1880–1920
Jingyi Huang, University of California, Los Angeles

The Fall of World Trade, 1925 – 1936
Marc Adam, Freie Universität Berlin

Wages and Living Standard in China during the Great Depression
Lei Shi, Autonomous University of Barcelona

Chinese Export to Capitalist Countries during the Planned Economy Period: The Case of Silk Export
Kei Uenishi, University of Tokyo

Workplace Diversity and Black-White Social Relations
Andreas Ferrara, University of Warwick

Persecution of Jews and Refugee Skill Selection in Nazi Germany, 1937–1939
Alexander A.J. Wulfers, University of Oxford

Buzz and Pipelines: Knowledge and Decision Making in a Global Business Services Precinct
Claire Wright, University of Wollongong

Who is in Control of the International Wheat Trade?
Alexander J.S. Green, London School of Economics

World War I Casualties and the Rise of Fascism in Italy: Evidence from La Vittoria Mutilata
Gianluca Russo, Boston University

The Climatic Origins of Welfare States
Marijn M.A. Bolhuis, University of Toronto

Water as an Economic Asset: The History of Water Management and Conflict in Spain
Diego Sesma-Martin, Public University of Navarre
Parallel Sessions MON, JULY 30 | SESSION A | 11:30A–1:00P

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

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

Room 4: Samberg Conference Center

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

ORGANIZER(S):
Robert R. J. Bennett, University of Cambridge

DISCUSSANT(S):
Leslie Hannah, London School of Economics

PAPERS

Entrepreneur characteristics and choices
Robert R. J. Bennett, University of Cambridge

Geography of entrepreneurship
Harry Smith, University of Cambridge

Gender and the Family Firm
Carry van Lieshout, University of Cambridge

300102  Enterprise Forms in Late-Industrializing Countries

http://bit.ly/2JYsLsS
Room 3: Samberg Conference Center

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

Room T: Samberg Conference Center

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

Horsemens of ‘Riches’ or of ‘the Apocalypse’? Warfare and mortality in the seventeenth-century Low Countries
Bram van Besouw, Utrecht University
Daniel Curtis, Leiden University

Plague and the making of the early Atlantic Portuguese slave trade in the Gulf of Guinea, 15th–16th c.
Gérard Chouin, College of William & Mary

300104 WEHC Pre- and Early Modern Dissertation Competition Session http://bit.ly/2yl72tF
Room M: Samberg Conference Center
Chair: Marjolein t’Hart, University of Amsterdam

PAPERS
Supplying the Slave Trade: How Europeans Met African Demand for European Manufactured Products, Commodities and Re-exports, 1670–1790
Anne Ruderman, Yale University/Harvard University

Markets of Exception: An Economic History of Impunity in Britain and France, 1720–1830
Trevor Jackson, University of California, Berkeley

Essays on Markets, Prices, and Consumption in the Ottoman Empire (Late-Seventeenth to Mid-Nineteenth Centuries)
Pinar Ceylan, London School of Economics

Room I: Samberg Conference Center
Chair: Stephen Broadberry, University of Oxford

PAPERS
Networks of Capital: German Bankers and the Financial Internationalisation of China (1885–1919)
Ghassan Moazzin, Cambridge University/The University of Tokyo

British Economic Policy and Ireland c.1841–53
Charles Read, Cambridge University

Industrial Location, Market Access and Economic Development: Regional Patterns in Post-Unification Italy
Anna Missiaia, London School of Economics/Lund Univ.

Room 5: Samberg Conference Center
Chair: Joerg Baten, Universität Tübingen

PAPERS
Essays on the Economics of Fertility
Johannes Norling, University of Michigan/Mount Holyoke College

Human Capital Formation and the American Dust Bowl
Vellore Arthi, Oxford University/University of California, Irvine

Financing the African Colonial State: Fiscal Capacity Building and Forced Labor
Marlous van Waijenburg, Northwestern University/University of Michigan

300107 Special Book Session: Peter Temin, The Vanishing Middle Class: Prejudice and Power in a Dual Economy
Room: Concept: Boston Marriott Cambridge
Chair: Paul Hohenberg, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

DISCUSSANT(S):
Trevon Logan, The Ohio State University
Price Fishback, University of Arizona
Daniel Raff, University of Pennsylvania
Alex Keyssar, Harvard University
Winifred Rothenberg, Tufts University
Paul Hohenberg, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Peter Temin, MIT
Parallal Sessions MON, JULY 30 | SESSION B | 2:30P–6:00P

Room 237: MIT Building 4

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

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

DISCUSSANT(S): Guido Alfani, Bocconi University

PAPERS – First Half
The maize diffusion along the Cantabrian region and its economic and demographic consequences during the Early Modern period (16th–18th centuries)
Alvaro Aragon Ruano, University of the Basque Country
Maize in eastern Sicily, (1766–1786)
Ida Fazio, Palermo University
The diffusion of maize in Eighteenth Century Northern Italy
Giulio Ongaro, Milano Bicocca University

PAPERS – Second Half
Discussion

Room 270: MIT Building 4

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 encompassed both formal and informal labour markets, and various forms of labour. By defining labour as “any human effort adding use value to goods and services. […]” (Tilly and Tilly, 1984), and applying new methodologies and the Taxonomy of Labour Relations recently developed at the International Institute of Social History for the study of shifts in labour and labour relations across time and space at a global scale, the contributions in this panel will demonstrate how to assess women's contribution to the economy in historical perspective.

ORGANIZER(S): Filipa Ribeiro da Silva, International Institute of Social History
Karin Pallaver, University of Bologna

DISCUSSANT(S): Gareth Austin, University of Cambridge

PAPERS – First Half
The Global Collaboratory on the History of Labour Relations and Women's Labour and Labour Relations in sub–Sabaran Africa: An Introduction
Karin Hofmeester, International Institute of Social History
Jan Lucassen, International Institute of Social History
Shifts and Continuities in Female Labour Relations in Kenya and Tanzania, 1800–1960
Karin Pallaver, University of Bologna
Changes and continuities of women's labour and labour relations in Uganda, 1900–2000
Felix Meier zu Selhausen, University of Sussex
Michiel de Haas, Wageningen University
Women and Work in Zimbabwe, c. 1800–2000
Rory Pilossof, University of Free State

PAPERS – Second Half
Women's Labour Relations in Mozambique, 1800–2000
Filipa Ribeiro da Silva, International Institute of Social History
Financing the African colonial state: female (labor) tax burdens (c. 1880–1940)
Marlous van Waijenburg, University of Michigan
Maternal mortality before midwifery on the Cape frontier
Dieter von Fintel, Stellenbosch University
Anja Smith, Stellenbosch University
Ada Jansen, Stellenbosch University
Sophia du Plessis, Stellenbosch University

Room 095: Tang Center

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
Maria Gómez-León, University of Groningen
Herman de Jong, University of Groningen

DISCUSSANT(S):
Branko Milanović, Graduate Center, CUNY

PAPERS – First Half
Towards a study of determinants of pre-industrial inequality
Branko Milanović, Graduate Center, CUNY

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

PAPERS – Second Half
Labour Shares and Income Inequality: Insights from Italian Economic History, 1895–2015
Giacomo Gabbuttì, Oxford University

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

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

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


Room 144: Ray and Maria Stata Center

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

ORGANIZER(S):
Juliette Levy, University of California
Christiaan van Bochove, Radboud University

DISCUSSANT(S):
Jean-Laurent Rosenthal, California Institute of Technology
Gail Triner, Rutgers University

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unexpected interest: credit unions in nineteenth century Mexico
Juliette Levy, University of California
Graciela Márquez Colín, Colegio de México
Behind the Iron Curtain: Waves of Globalization in Historiography of Economic History


Room 133, Building 3

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

ORGANIZER(S):
Antonie Doležalová, Charles University, Prague
Roman Holec, Comenius University, Bratislava

DISCUSSANT(S):
Catherine Albrecht, Ohio Northern University

PAPERS – First Half

Eastern Europe and the Early Years of the International Economic History Association
Maxine Berg, University of Warwick

Despite State Security and the Iron Curtain: Alice Teichova and Mikulas Teich
Antonie Doležalová, Charles University, Prague & Robinson College, University of Cambridge

Two Exile Historians from Czechoslovakia: two different experiences
Judit Pál, 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)
Žarko Lazarević, Institute of Contemporary History, Ljubljana

Home and Exile Polish Economic Historiography, 1945-1989: Poland, Great Britain and the United States
Damian Bębnowski, University of Lodz

Discussant’s comments
Catherine Albrecht, Ohio Northern University

An Economist between History and Present in Exile
Roman Holec, Comenius University, Bratislava

Dreaming of a Humane Plan: International Expert Networks and the Globalization of Soviet Economic Thought
Yakov Feygin, The Harvard Kennedy School of Government

Discussant’s comments and discussion
Catherine Albrecht, Ohio Northern University

Big Business and Corporate Governance in 20th-Century India

http://bit.ly/2K0pd9z

Room East: Samberg Conference Center

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
 Parallel Sessions  MON, JULY 30 | SESSION B | 2:30P–6:00P

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
Neven Abdelrehim, Newcastle University
Andrew Smith, University of Liverpool
Aparajith Rammath, Ahmedabad University
Andrew Popp, University of Liverpool

Becoming an “Indian” Company: Corporate Structure and the History of FabIndia
Jane Lynch, University of Michigan

Poor country, rich history: The evolution of Indian wealth-income ratios 1860–2012
Rishabh Kumar, California State University

Board interlocks, holding structure and firm performance in the Great Depression and Global Financial Crisis
Chinmay Tumbe, Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad
Amit Karna, Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad
Balagopal Gopalakrishnan, Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad

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

Room 3: Samberg Conference Center

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

ORGANIZER(S):
Jonas Ljungberg, Lund University
Olga Christodoulaki, Independent Scholar
Germán Forero-Laverde, Universidad de Barcelona/Universidad Externado de Colombia
André Villela, Graduate School of Economics/Fundação Getulio Vargas, Rio de Janeiro
Pierre van der Eng, Australian National University, Canberra/Tsinghua University, Beijing

Room 333: Building 3

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

ORGANIZER(S):
Dave De Ruysscher, Tilburg University
DISCUSSANT(S):
James Foreman-Peck, Cardiff University
Marcela Sabaté, University of Zaragoza
Pim de Zwart, Wageningen University

PAPERS – First Half

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

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

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

Room: Samberg Conference Center

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. Schroeter, University of Bergen

Development Theory and American Industrialization
Louis Galambos, Johns Hopkins University

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

Antitrust and Competition Policy in Brazil: A Historical Perspective
Luiz Carlos Delorme Prado, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro

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

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

PAPERS – Second Half

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

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

Australia’s industrial development: The importance of importing capital and ideas
Martin Shanahan, University of South Australia
Shibusawa Eiichi and the Rise of the Capitalist Economy in Northern Japan. A Research Project
Franck Michelin, Teikyo University

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

Room 124: Ray and Maria Stata Center

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 Louise Nagata, Francis Marion University

DISCUSSANT(S):
Amy L. Erickson, University of Cambridge
Chiaki Yamamoto, Osaka University

PAPERS – Second Half

Women and migration: settlement patterns of newcomers in preindustrial Turin and Piedmont (17th–19th centuries)
Beatrice Zucca Micheletto, Cambridge University

Urban migration in Seventeenth-century Sweden
Martin Andersson, Södertörn University

Internal migration in 16th–18th century Poland
Mateusz Wyzga, Uniwersytet Pedagogiczny

Room 114: Building 56

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

ORGANIZER(S):
Shigehiro Nishimura, Kansai University

DISCUSSANT(S):
Alessandro Nuvolari, Sant’Anna School of Advanced Studies
Multiple Payment Systems in Globalizing Economies

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.

Organizing People: Political and Cultural Institutions in Colonial India

Our proposed panel examines the impact of institutions—the formal and informal “rules of the game”—in shaping economic developments in colonial India. The papers in the panel analyze the impact of a wide range of institutional arrangements and actors, from land restrictions to political enfranchisement to community norms. The setting of colonial India setting is an important one to examine these questions, for several reasons.
First, relying on the wealth of statistics collected by the colonial administration, most of the papers of the session use novel data and quantitative methods, which shed new light on the economic history of India. Second, given that many institutional choices in the colonial period were chosen by the colonial powers rather than the people themselves, the analysis suffers less from the issues of endogenous institutional change than present-day institutions. Finally, the lessons from these papers are useful for areas beyond India and for India beyond the colonial period.

ORGANIZER(S):
Guilhem Cassan, Université de Namur
Lakshmi Iyer, Notre Dame University

PAPERS – First Half
Community Origins of Industrial Entrepreneurship: Evidence from 19th Century India
Bishnupriya Gupta, University of Warwick
Dilip Mookherjee, Boston University
Kaivan Munshi, Cambridge University
Mario Saclemente, University of Warwick

Dharma in General Equilibrium: Caste and Occupational Choice in India
Guilhem Cassan, Université de Namur
Dan Keniston, Yale University
Tatjana Kleineberg, Yale University

Credit and “Community”: Restrictions on Land Transfer in Punjab, 1900–1970
Latika Chaudhary, Naval Postgraduate School
Anand Swamy, Williams College

Regulation and Informalisation of Labour: A Case Study of Beedi Rolling Industry in the 20th Century Malabar
T K Suryama, IIT Madras

PAPERS – Second Half
Enfranchisement and Political Competition: Evidence from India
Guilhem Cassan, Université de Namur
Lakshmi Iyer, Notre Dame University
Rinchan Mirza, Université de Namur

Pre-colonial Religious Institutions and Development: Evidence through a Military Coup
Adeel Malik, University of Oxford
Rinchan Mirza, Université de Namur

Forging a Non–Violent Mass Movement: Economic Shocks and Organizational Innovations in India’s Transition to Democracy
Rikhil Bhavnani, University of Wisconsin–Madison
Saumitra Jha, Stanford University

Cultural Transmission and Colonial Legacy: Evidence from Public Good Games Along a Historical Border
Latika Chaudhary, Naval Postgraduate School
Sriya Iyer, Notre Dame University
Jared Rubin, Chapman University
Anand Shrivastava, Azim Premji University, Bangalore

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
Mónica 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
State Capacity and Economic Development: Historical Experience from China

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.

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

Room 057: Tang Center

PAPERS – First Half

Building State Capacity: An Analysis of Pre-Qin China
Baomin Dong, Henan University
Yibei Guo, Henan University

Geography, Political Integration and Both: How China Became Chinese?
Nan Li, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics
Youhong Lin, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies

Disaster Relief in the Late Imperial China: An Empirical Study of the Great Drought in the 1870s
Nan Li, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics
Se Yan, Peking University
Duo Zhang, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics

PAPERS – Second Half

Bring Down the Gentry: The Abolition of Exam, Local Governance and Anti-Gentry Rebellions, 1902–1911
Yu Hao, Peking University
Zheng-Cheng Liu, Peking University
Li'an Zhou, Peking University

American Silver Inflow and the Price Revolution in Qing China
Hongjun Zhao, Shanghai Normal University
Yumei Hu, Fudan University
Jialiang Zhu, Xiamen University


http://bit.ly/2MEBeTI
Room 2: Samberg Conference Center

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.
Parallel Sessions  
MON, JULY 30 | SESSION B | 2:30P–6:00P

ORGANIZER(S):
Koji Yamamoto, University of Tokyo
Anne L. Murphy, University of Hertfordshire
Inger Leemans, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

DISCUSSANT(S):
Karel Davids, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

PAPERS – First half

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<th>Authors</th>
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<td>Intrinsick Values: Calculation, Valuation, and Civic Epistemology during the South Sea Bubble</td>
<td>William Deringer, Massachusetts Institute of Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Behavioural foundations of the 1720 South Sea Bubble</td>
<td>Koji Yamamoto, University of Tokyo</td>
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PAPERS – Second Half

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<th>Topic</th>
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<tr>
<td>The Mississippi Bubble in Haiti</td>
<td>Malick W. Ghachem, Massachusetts Institute of Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Negotiating Power and Protest in the Financial Marketplace</td>
<td>Anne L. Murphy, University of Hertfordshire</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wind or Bubbles? How the Concept of Wind Trade Came to Embody Speculation in the Dutch Republic</td>
<td>Inger Leemans, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam</td>
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300217  
Trade and Long-Term Development: Evidence from Three Millenia of Data


Room 151: Tang Center

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 – Second Half

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<tr>
<td>Financial Frictions in Trade: Evidence from the 1866 Global Financial Crisis</td>
<td>Chenzi Xu, Harvard University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navigation, World Trade and the Chronometer</td>
<td>Alessandro Iaria, University of Bristol; Martina Miotto, University of Warwick; Luigi Pascali, University of Warwick</td>
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300218  
The Debt Crisis of the 1980s, Banking, and the Private Sector in Latin America

http://bit.ly/2JOIXRi

Room 361: Tang Center

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

ORGANIZER(S):
Rory M. Miller, University of Liverpool
Martín Monsalve, Universidad del Pacífico, Lima
C. Edoardo Altamura, Lund University

DISCUSSANT(S):
Rory M. Miller, University of Liverpool

PAPERS – First Half

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<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>Simone Selva, L’Orientale Universita di Napoli</td>
</tr>
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Parallel Sessions  MON, JULY 30 | SESSION B | 2:30P–6:00P

**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**
Martin Monsalve, Universidad del Pacífico

**There is No Place Like Home – Lloyds Bank’s Experience from Internationalization to the Latin American Debt Crisis and Localization**
C. Edoardo Altamura, Lund University
Youssef Cassis, European University Institute

**300219 The Middle East and the Great Divergence**

*Room 5: Samberg Conference Center*  

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

**ORGANIZER(S):**  
Robert C. Allen, New York University Abu Dhabi  
Eric Chaney, Harvard University  
Sevket Pamuk, Bogazici (Bosphorus) University  
Maya Shatzmiller, University of Western Ontario

**PAPERS – First Half**

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

**Falling Behind: The Financial Crisis of the Abbasid Caliphate and the Collapse of Civilization in Southern Mesopotamia**
Robert C. Allen, New York University Abu Dhabi  
Leander Heldring, Harvard University

**The Middle East and the ‘Great Divergence’: Origins and Causes of Economic Growth in the Medieval Middle East**
Maya Shatzmiller, University of Western Ontario

**Elite violence and elite numeracy in the Middle East from 500 CE to 1900 CE**
Joerg Baten, Universitat Tübingen

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

*Room M: Samberg Conference Center*  

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

**ORGANIZER(S):**  
Alexandra M. de Pleijt, University of Oxford  
Bas van Leeuwen, International Institute for Social History

**DISCUSSANT(S):**  
Stephen Broadberry, University of Oxford  
Debin Ma, London School of Economics
Parallel Sessions  MON, JULY 30 | SESSION B | 2:30P–6:00P

PAPERS – First Half

Economic Development of the late Russian Empire in a Regional Perspective
Andrei Markevich, New Economic School

Drivers of Industrialisation: Intersectoral evidence from the Low Countries in the nineteenth century
Robin Philips, International Institute for Social History
Péter Földvári, International Institute for Social History
Bas van Leeuwen, International Institute for Social History

Long term regional dynamics of industrialization, from the late Ottoman Empire to the nation states in the Balkans and in Anatolia, 1850–1970
M. Erdem Kabadayi, Koç University

PAPERS – Second Half

National and regional patterns of European industrialization, 1870–1970
Pedro Lains, Universidade de Lisboa

The economic geography of Japanese industrialization (1800–2010)
Jean-Pascal Bassino, University of Lyon
Kyoji Fukao, Hitotsubashi University
Tokihiko Settsu, Musashi University

A brief note on regional industrialization in the basic metals sector in China, 1850–present
Zipeng Zhang, Utrecht University
Bas van Leeuwen, International Institute for Social History
Jieli Li, International Institute for Social History

Technical Change and Human Capital Investment: Evidence from the Industrial Revolution
Alexandra M. de Pleijt, University of Oxford
Chris Minns, London School of Economics
Patrick H. Wallis, London School of Economics

Room 160: Building 16

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

ORGANIZER(S):
Rui Esteves, University of Oxford
Florian Ploeckl, University of Adelaide

PAPERS – First Half

Gold and Trade: An empirical simulation approach
Rui Esteves, University of Oxford
Florian Ploeckl, University of Adelaide

A Network Analysis of Financial Globalization: 1885–2017
Cécile Bastidon, LEAD, University of Toulon
Bordo Michael, NBER and Hoover Institution, Rutgers University
Parent Antoine, Sciences Po Lyon
Weidenmier Marc, Chapman University and NBER

The Origination and Distribution of Money Market Instruments: Sterling Bills of Exchange During the First Globalization
Olivier Accominotti, London School of Economics
Delio Lucena, University of Toulouse
Stefano Ugolini, University of Toulouse

PAPERS – Second Half

A peripheral hub of globalisation: local interest groups, global capitalists and foreign investment decisions in Naples (1800–1913). A network approach
Maria Carmela Schisani, University of Naples “Federico II”
Luigi Balletta, University of Naples “Federico II”
Giuseppe Giordano, University of Salerno
Giancarlo Ragozini, University of Naples “Federico II”
Maria Prosperina Vitale, University of Salerno

The Determinants of Sovereign Borrowing During Two Decades of Nation Building: A Fresh Look with Higher Frequency Data
John Landon Lane, Rutgers University – New Brunswick
Ali Kabiri, University of Buckingham
Tehreem Husain, The Bartlett, UCL
D’Maris Coffman, The Bartlett, UCL

Financial Integration in Late Imperial China – Social Economic Impact on Capital Markets
Tang Emily, Sun Yat-sen University
Parallel Sessions  TUE, JULY 31 | SESSION A | 9:00A–12:30P

310101 Accounting for Growth in Global Economic History  http://bit.ly/2JPMTBq
Room 4: Samberg Conference Center

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

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

DISCUSSANT(S):
Nicholas Crafts, Warwick University
Bart van Ark, the Conference Board

PAPERS – First Half
Accounting for productivity growth in the long run: Spain, 1850–2015
Leandro Prados de la Escosura, Charles III University of Madrid
Joan Rosés, London School of Economics
Long-run trends in labour and capital inputs and the ensuing productivity in Italy
Claire Giordano, Banca d’Italia
Francesco Zollino, Banca d’Italia
Accounting for growth in Latin America in an historical perspective
André Hofman, CEPAL/ECLAC
Chile: Productivity and Capital Deepening in the Long Period
José Díaz-Bahamonde, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile
Gert Wagner, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile

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

Economic Growth in India during 1950–2011: Neoliberal 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

A Long-run Growth Accounting of the Korean Economy with Physical and Human Capital
Hak K. Pyo, Seoul National University

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

Room 6: Samberg Conference Center

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

ORGANIZER(S):
Markus Lampe, Vienna University of Economics and Business
Paul Sharp, University of Southern Denmark


**310103 Between Gold and Silver: Asia in the Age of Two Standards, 1873-1935**

Room West: Samberg Conference Center


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

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**310104 Capitalism’s Transformation in the 20th Century: The Disintegration and Differentiation of Global Value-Chains**

Room 124: Ray and Maria Stata Center


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
Parallel Sessions  TUE, JULY 31 | SESSION A | 9:00A–12:30P

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

Laura Rischbieter, University of Konstanz

The political economy of the evolution of global value chains in the oil industry in the 20th century
Ray Stokes, University of Glasgow

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

Room T: Samberg Conference Center

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 tofit18 datascape
Loïc Charles, Université Paris-8
Guillaume Daudin, Université Paris-Dauphine
Paul Girard, SciencesPo

The debate on the methodology for crossing merchandises in the trade: Portuguese and Hamburg case
Maria Cristina Moreira, Universidade do Minho
Klaus Weber, European-University Viadrina
Torsten dos Santos Arnold, European-University Viadrina

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

PAPERS – Second Half

The margins of trade: Market entry and sector spillovers, the case of Italy (1862–1913)
Jacopo Timini, Banco de España and Universidad Carlos III Madrid

What is a product anyway? Exploring the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) through an application to the First Globalisation, with best-practice guidelines
Wolf-Fabian Hungerland, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
Christoph 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 Badia-Miró, University of Barcelona
Anna Carreras-Marín, University of Barcelona
Agustina Rayes, Universidad Nacional del Centro de la Provincia de Buenos Aires


Room 144: Ray and Maria Stata Center

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

PAPERS – Second Half
Markets, tenures and grain annuities in Normandy (12th–15th centuries)
Mathieu Arnoux, EHESS

Public debt and crisis of the rural communities in the Kingdom of Aragon (15th century)
Carlos Laliena Corbera, University of Zaragoza

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

PAPERS – Second Half
Rural credit, indebtedness and land expropriation in Ottoman & Mandate Palestine
Amos Nadan, Tel Aviv University

Loss of livelihood, loss of land. Expropriation during Holland’s sixteenth-century agricultural transition
Jaco Zuijderduijn, University of Lund

Evidence for expropriation of peasant land in thirteenth- and early fourteenth-century England
Phillip R. Schofield, Aberystwyth University

310107 Expropriated Peasants: Rural Credit, Indebtedness, and Land Seizure in the Middle Ages Persepctives http://bit.ly/2M0DKiY
Room East: Samberg Conference Center

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

ORGANIZER(S):
Antoni Furió, University of Valencia
Phillip R. Schofield, Aberystwyth University

DISCUSSANT(S):
Antoni Furió, University of Valencia
Phillip R. Schofield, Aberystwyth University
Globalization, Inequality, and Long-Term Development in Southeast Asia

Room 123: Ray and Maria Stata Center

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 Tâm Bui, Srinakharinwirot University

The Economic Impact of Dutch Trading Colonialism in Indonesia
Melissa Dell, Harvard University
Leander Heldring, Harvard University
James A. Robinson, University of Chicago

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

Growth and Business Cycle Stability: Lessons from Economic History

Room 145: Tang Center

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

ORGANIZER(S):
Nuno Palma, University of Manchester and CEPR

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

PAPERS – First Half
Fiscal Capacity and the (In-)Stability of Government Financing in the Interwar Period
Andrea Papadia, London School of Economics
Capital Pull Factors at the Turn of the 20th Century: A Sectoral Analysis
Rui Esteves, University of Oxford
Peter H. Bent, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

The Existence and Persistence of Liquidity Effects: Evidence from a Large-Scale Historical Natural Experiment
Nuno Palma, University of Manchester and CEPR

The Toll of Tariffs: Protectionism, Education and Fertility in Late 19th century France
Vincent Bigonon, Banque de France and CEPR
Cecilia Garcia-Penalosa, Aix-Marseille University and CESifo

PAPERS – Second Half
Was gold standard a good idea for southern European periphery? A comparison between Spain and Italy
Alba Roldan, University of Barcelona

Fertility decline in Unified Growth Theory in England
James Foreman-Peck, University of Cardiff
Peng Zhou, University of Cardiff

The Synchronization of US Regional Business Cycles: Evidence from Retail Sales, 1919–62
Jérémie Cohen-Setton, Peterson Institute for International Economics
Egor Gornostay, Peterson Institute for International Economics

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

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

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

ORGANIZER(S):
Matthias Kipping, Schulich School of Business
Takafumi Kurosawa, Kyoto University
Christina Lubinski, Copenhagen Business School
R. Daniel 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 Political Economy
Marcelo Bucheli, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Takafumi Kurososawa, Kyoto University

Business History and Entrepreneurship
R. Daniel Wadhwani, University of the Pacific

Business History and Cultural History
Andrew Popp, University of Liverpool

Business History and Social Ontology
Kenneth Lipartito, Florida International University

Business History and Law
Sebastian Teupe, University of Bayreuth

PAPERS – Second Half
Business Historians and their Audiences
Peter Miskell, Henley Business School, University of Reading

Museums in the modern economy
Mads Mordhorst, Copenhagen Business School

Business School Academics
JoAnne Yates, MIT Sloan School of Management

Students and Executives
Matthias Kipping, Schulich School of Business

Practitioners
Eric Godelier, Ecole Polytechnique, France

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

Room 3: Samberg Conference Center
Map: http:/ /bit.ly/Samberg6

In recent years there has been a significant increase in longitudinal studies of state capacity, urban welfare, population growth and infrastructure in African economic history. These studies have rightly been recognized as substantially increasing our knowledge of Africa’s past. Meanwhile, few studies have so far tried to analyse Africa’s rural and agricultural history using a longitudinal quantitative approach. This is likely explained by data constraints. The aim of this session is to bring together researchers with an interest in African agricultural and rural history to identify new and innovative methods to understand Africa’s rural past from a long-term perspective. We welcome papers that use so far unexplored quantitative data, put together well-known sources in new ways and/or apply conceptual frameworks not before used for Africa. We further encourage studies that transcend the common division of pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial Africa.
Parallel Sessions  TUE, JULY 31 | SESSION A | 9:00A–12:30P

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

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

http://bit.ly/2ME77M8

Room I: Samberg Conference Center

310112 Two of the single largest political and economic developments over the 20th century have been the opening up of economies and the growth of the welfare state. Particularly the post WWII-period saw increased openness to trade and increased social spending occurring at the same time. The actual impact of globalization and economic openness on social spending and the growth of the welfare state has however been contested and has up until now yielded conflicting empirical results. This session aims to analyze the welfare state from an international perspective, by looking at open economy forces such as international trade, the flow of capital, and migration. The session will combine approaches applied to cross-national studies as well as single-nation cases spanning various different political economies. We expect to find interesting differences in responses from national systems to forces of globalization, while also being able to draw generalizable conclusions from a varied sample.

ORGANIZER(S):
Henric Häggqvist, Uppsala University

DISCUSSANT(S):
Lars Magnusson, Uppsala University

PAPERS – First Half

*Real and Imagined Threats to the Welfare State*
   - Peter Lindert, University of California – Davis and NBER

*Smooth Sailing towards a Welfare State? Nordic Institutional and Economic Developments Paths in the 19th and 20th Centuries*
   - Jari Eloranta, Appalachian State University
   - Jari Ojala, University of Jyväskylä
   - Oriol Sabaté Domingo, Lund University

*Globalization and Welfare State in Spain, 1880-2000*
   - Sergio T. Espuelles, 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
Parallel Sessions  TUE, JULY 31 | SESSION A | 9:00A–12:30P


Room 149: Tang Center  

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


Room 095: Tang Center  

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 WWll, 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’ precariousness*
Paul-André Rosental, SciencesPo Paris

*Life standards indicators and the development of a minimum salary in Japan*
Bernard Thomann, Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales, France
PAPERS – Second Half

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

Hikaru Tanaka, Kobe University

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

Yoko Tanaka, 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

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**Room 5: Samberg Conference Center**


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

**ORGANIZER(S):**

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

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

**DISCUSSANT(S):**

Shigeru Akita, Osaka University

Anne McCants, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

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**PAPERS – First Half**

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

Ruth Mostern, University of Pittsburgh

**Merchant Regional Groups in Ming and Qing China**

Joseph P. McDermott, University of Cambridge

**Quantifying Chinese economy in the long-run**

Debin Ma, London School of Economics

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

Zacarias Moutoukias, Université de Paris Diderot

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**Room Discovery: Boston Marriott Cambridge**


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

ORGANIZER(S):
David Mitch, University of Maryland
Gabriele Cappelli, Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona
Sun Go, Chung-Ang University

DISCUSSANT(S):
Latika Chaudhary, Hartmann Naval Postgraduate School

Papers – First Half

Immigration and the path dependence of education: the case of German-speakers in Sao Paulo, Brazil (1840–1920)
Bruno Gabriel Witzel de Souza, University of Gottingen

Population Exchange and Development: Evidence from Pakistan through Partition
Rinchan Ali Mirza, University of Namur

Immigration and Public Education in the mid-19th century USA
Sun Go, Chung-Ang University

The Short- and Long-Run Effects of Affirmative Action: Evidence from Imperial China
Yu Hao, Peking University
Melanie Meng Xue, Northwestern University

Local Elites and Public Education Provision: Evidence from 20th century China
Pei Gao, New York University, Shanghai

PAPERS – Second Half

The Rise of Mass Education and Its Implications on Labor Inputs in European Socialist Systems during the Postwar Era
Bogdan Murgeascu, 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 Barcelona
Johannes Westberg, Örebro University

Modernization, Religion and the Drive for Universal Literacy in Iran’s White Revolution
David Mitch, University of Maryland

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.
310118 The Long-Run Economic Consequences of Culture and Institutions  
Room Concept: Boston Marriott Cambridge  

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

ORGANIZER(S):  
Jared Rubin, Chapman University

DISCUSSANT(S):  
Jeanet Bentzen, University of Copenhagen  
Mark Koyama, George Mason University  
Metin Cosgel, University of Connecticut  
Mara Squicciarini, Bocconi University

PAPERS – First Half  
Bride Price and Female Education  
Nava Ashraf, London School of Economics  
Natalie Bau, University of Toronto  
Nathan Nunn, Harvard University  
Alessandra Voena, University of Chicago

Folklore and the Ethnographic Atlas  
Stelios Michalopoulos, Brown University  
Melanie Meng Xue, Northwestern University

PAPERS – Second Half  
The Cultural Transmission of Trust Norms: Evidence from a Lab in the Field on a Natural Experiment  
Jared Rubin, Chapman University  
Elira Karaja, Harriman Institute at Columbia University

Social Cohesion, Religious Beliefs, and the Effect of Protestantism on Suicide  
Sascha O. Becker, Warwick University  
Ludger Woessmann, University of Munich

310119 The New Economic History of Patents and Innovation  
Room Enterprise: Boston Marriott Cambridge  

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

ORGANIZER(S):  
Michelangelo Vasta, University of Siena  
Jochen Streb, University of Mannheim  
Alessandro Nuvolari, Sant’Anna School of Advanced Studies – Pisa

DISCUSSANT(S):  
Jim Bessen, Boston University

PAPERS – First Half  
Transatlantic Technology Transfer: Coal Mine Ventilation, 1870–1910  
John E. Murray, Rhodes College  
Javier Silvestre, Universidad de Zaragoza

Innovation, Localized Knowledge Spillovers and the British Industrial Revolution, 1700–1850  
Ugo 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 Württemberg 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

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 Whatley, University of Michigan

Speedier delivery coastal shipping times and speeds during the age of sail
Dan Bogart, Irvine University
Oliver Dunn, Cambridge University
Eduard J. Alvarez-Palau, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya
Leigh Shaw-Taylor, University of Cambridge

ORGANIZER(S):
Kazuo Kobayashi, Osaka Sangyo University
Ryuto Shimada, University of Tokyo

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.
Parallel Sessions  
TUE, JULY 31 | SESSION A | 9:00A–12:30P

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

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**310122**  
Women’s Early Life Conditions and Later-Life Outcomes  

*Room 085: Tang Center*

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

ORGANIZER(S):
Evan Roberts, University of Minnesota

DISCUSSANT(S):
Joseph Ferrie, Northwestern University

PAPERS – First Half

*The Role of Public Health Nurses, Midwives and Universal Preventive Health Services*
  Maarit Olkkola, Barcelona Graduate School of Economics

*Early life excess female mortality, tuberculosis and development Evidence from Finnish population statistics, 19th – 20th c.*
  Sakari Saaritsa, University of Helsinki

*The impact of parental and sibling death during childhood on women’s ages at marriage in the Netherlands, 1850–1940*
  Matthias Rosenbaum-Feldbrügge, Radboud University

PAPERS – Second Half

*The effects of early-life conditions on later-life health and mortality in a cohort of American women*
  Evan Roberts, University of Minnesota
  Wendy Rahn, University of Minnesota
  DeAnn Lazovich, University of Minnesota

*XX>XY? The Changing Female Mortality Advantage*
  Claudia Goldin, Harvard University
  Adriana Lleras-Muney, University of California, Los Angeles
**Applied Microhistory: Theoretical, Ethical, and Methodological Issues**  
Room Endeavor: Boston Marriott Cambridge  

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

**Organizer(s):**  
Giovanni Favero, Università Ca’ Foscari Venezia  
Paola Lanaro, Università Ca’ Foscari Venezia

**Discussant(s):**  
Francesca Trivellato, Yale University

**Papers – First Half**

- The exceptional normal at work: absence and presence, silence and voice  
  Giovanni Favero, Università Ca’ Foscari Venezia

- Distrust and the taming of capitalism before its triumph: A micro-historical approach to economic development  
  Koji Yamamoto, University of Tokyo

- The Problem with counting: Transnational methodological experiments analysing 19th Century business and gender  
  Catherine Bishop, University of Sydney  
  Jennifer Aston, Northumbria University

- Reconciling microhistory with cliometrics: Methodological notes and a case study from the Ottoman Empire history  
  Yasin Arslantaş, London School of Economics

**Papers – Second Half**

- A way to the ordinary people. Microhistory in the context of the Czech rural history  
  Markéta Skorepova, University of South Bohemia in České Budějovice

- Urban history through the integration of cartographic, descriptive and quantitative sources: Rome in the 18th and 19th centuries  
  Keti Lelo, Università Roma Tre  
  Giuseppe Stemperini, Università Roma Tre  
  Carlo M. Travaglini, Università Roma Tre

**Building a Global History of Economic Divergence**  
Room 145: Tang Center  

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**

  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

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

ORGANIZER(S):
Ping He,
School of Finance, Renmin University of China
Georges Depeyrot,
Centre Nationale de la Recherche scientifique/Ecole Normale Supérieure

DISCUSSANT(S):
Akinobu Kuroda,
University of Tokyo
Hongzhong Yan,
Shanghai University of Finance and Economics

PAPERS – First Half
The silver question in Asia and the DAMIN program
Georges Depeyrot,
Centre National de la Recherche scientifique/Ecole Normale Supérieure

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

Exploring the Institutional Turn in Transport and Communication History: Comparative Aspects of the Regulated Economy of Transport, Communication, and Information Technology, 1850-2000

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
Parallel Sessions  TUE, JULY 31 | SESSION B | 1:30P–5:00P

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

Does connectivity promote knowledge diffusion? Evidence from the evolution of Swedish railroad
  C. Jara-Figueroa, MIT Media Lab
  Alexandra L. Cermeno, Lund University
  C. Hidalgo, MIT Media Lab
  K. Enflo, Lund University

Path Dependence and Institutional Change – The Emergence of Regulations in Network Industries in Historical Perspective
  Lena Andersson-Skog, Umeå University
  Jan Ottosson, Uppsala University

From Penny Black to the Bull’s Eye: Brazilian Postal Reforms in the First Half of the Nineteenth Century
  Pérola Maria Goldfeder Borges de Castro, University of São Paulo, Brazil

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

Room Enterprise: Boston Marriott Cambridge

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
  Catherine Brégianni, Academy of Athens

Competing with the Bourse. Stock Exchange Industry Regulation, 1893–1898
  Angelo Riva, European Business School – Paris School of Economics
  Pierre-Cyrille Hautcoeur, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales – Paris School of Economics

PAPERS – Second Half

Moscow stock market of the 1910s at the micro level: agents, transactions, informal practices
  Ekaterina Kulenkova, Moscow Lomonosov State University
  Sofya Salomatina, Moscow Lomonosov State University

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

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

ORGANIZER(S):
Chiaki Moriguchi, Hitotsubashi University
Jean-François Mignot, French National Centre for Scientific Research
Satomi Kurosu, Reitaku University

DISCUSSANT(S):
George Alter, University of Michigan
Marcia Yonemoto, University of Colorado Boulder
Peter Lindert, University of California

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

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

From Pragmatic to Sentimental Adoption: The Evolution of Child Adoption in the United States, 1880-1930
Chiaki Moriguchi, Hitotsubashi University

Fate, Custom or Economy: The Study of Little Adopted Daughters-in-law (Sim-pu-a) in Taiwan, 1905-1944
Xinchen (ChiaChi) Lin, TamKang University
LingIn Chuu, TamKang University
Yau-hsuan Kao, National Chiao Tung University

PAPERS – Second Half
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

ORGANIZER(S):
Yovanna Pineda, University of Central Florida
Moramy López Alonso, Rice University

DISCUSSANT(S):
Edward Beatty, University of Notre Dame

PAPERS – First Half
Knowledge, Learning and Technology. The Bolivian Mining Industry in a Comparative Perspective
José Peres-Cajías, Universidad Católica Boliviana

Use and Development of Harvesting Technologies in Argentina, 1920-1960
Yovanna Pineda, University of Central Florida

From Protection to Neoliberalism: Mexico’s Brewing Industry in the Twentieth Century
Susan M. Gauss, University of Massachusetts, Boston

Mid-20th Century Government Regulation in Argentina: The Case of Yerba Mate
Julia Sarreal, Arizona State University

CEPAL, the International Monetary Fund of the Left?
Margarita Fajardo, Sarah Lawrence College

From Inside Out: Globalization and Latin American Growth, Development, and Change from the Colonial to Modern Periods
http://bit.ly/2K0HPG1

Room 4: Samberg Conference Center

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

ORGANIZER(S):
Yovanna Pineda, University of Central Florida
Moramy López Alonso, Rice University

DISCUSSANT(S):
Edward Beatty, University of Notre Dame

PAPERS – First Half
Knowledge, Learning and Technology. The Bolivian Mining Industry in a Comparative Perspective
José Peres-Cajías, Universidad Católica Boliviana

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Julia Sarreal, Arizona State University

CEPAL, the International Monetary Fund of the Left?
Margarita Fajardo, Sarah Lawrence College
Parallel Sessions  
TUE, JULY 31 | SESSION B | 1:30P–5:00P

PAPERS – Second Half

The impact of Global Capitalism in Welfare Institutions and Living Standards: The Case of Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Mexico
Moramay López-Alonso, Rice University

Embracing International Standards: The Metric System, and Domestic Economic Integration in Nineteenth Century Brazil
Anne Hanley, Northern Illinois University

Decisions in Mixed Institutional Environments: The Role of Monetary and Fiscal Policies in the Inflationary Outbreak of Chile before the First World War
Mario Matus G., Universidad de Chile

Colonial Origins of Monetary Divergence in the Americas, 1750–1900
Catalina Vizcarra, University of Vermont
Jane Knodell, University of Vermont

Innovating in a Developing Open Economy within a Contested Patent System: The Chilean Case, late 19th Century
Bernardita Escobar, Universidad de Talca, Chile

Globalization and Inequality: The Importance of Nominal Income Series for Understanding Long-Term Global Development
http://bit.ly/2M1fMqS
Room 5: Samberg Conference Center

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 drives of 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 globalisation 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

Historical Economic Development through Russian and Soviet Lenses
Room M: Samberg Conference Center

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
Illicit Behavior and Economic Development (18th–21st Centuries)  
Room 095: Tang Center  

Illicit Behavior and Economic Development (18th–21st Centuries)  
Economic development is closely linked to the emergence and spread of state intervention, including the multiplication and increasing complexity of economic, monetary, financial, fiscal, and social rules. On the other hand, the increase of state power and the increasing number of state regulations and control reinforces the determination and stimulates the ingenuity of fraudsters. The nature and intensity of the relation between economic development and illicit behavior has rarely been subject of historical research and needs to be investigated for a better understanding of its forms and changes in modern time and on a national as well as a global scale. Based on concrete historic examples from Europe, we will examine short, medium, and long-term relations between growth and economic development, technical progress and frauds.

ORGANIZER(S):  
Béatrice Touchelay, University of Lille  
Luiz Carlos Soares, Fluminense Federal University

DISCUSSANT(S):  
Beatrice Touchelay, University of Lille

PAPERS – First Half  
Contrasting institutional logics: Historical development of the public accountancy professions in the United Kingdom and France as a way to combat fraud  
Charles Richard Baker, Adelphi University  
Counterfeit, Money and Transnational Police Networks in South America, 1890–1940  
Diego Galeano, Pontificia Universidade Católica PUC-Rio de Janeiro  
Food Fight: Economic Controls and Parallel Markets for Food in Occupied France  
Kenneth Moure, University of Alberta, Canada

PAPERS – Second Half  
Legal frauds? Heritage regulations and transfer in the case of the two Germanys  
Ute Schneider, University of Duisburg-Essen  
Fraud and control during in the first time of railways in France (1846–1937)  
Beatrice Touchelay, University of Lille IRHiS UMR CNRS 8529
**310211** PRESIDENTIAL SESSION: Industrialization and Income Distribution around the World: A Historical and Comparative Perspective


**Room I:** Samberg Conference Center

**ORGANIZER(S):**
Tetsuji Okazaki, President of IEHA, University of Tokyo

**DISCUSSANT(S):**
Robert C. Allen, New York University Abu Dhabi
Jan Luiten van Zanden, University of Utrecht

**PAPERS – First Half**

*Class Structure and Inequality during the Industrial Revolution*
Robert C. Allen, New York University Abu Dhabi

*Who Grew Rich? Determinants of Income Distribution and Intergenerational Mobility under Japan’s Industrialization*
Tomoko Matsumoto, Tokyo University of Science
Tetsuji Okazaki, President of IEHA, University of Tokyo

*Social Mobility in the Long-Run: An Analysis with Five Linked Generations in China, 1300–1900*
Carol Shiue, University of Colorado Boulder

*What Do We Know about Trends in Inequality in Colonial India (1857–1947)?*
Tirthankar Roy, London School of Economics

*Viewed up Close, Nobody is Normal: Industrialization and Income Distribution in Latin America*
Luis Bértola, Universidad de la República

**PAPERS – Second Half**

*Comments*
Robert C. Allen, New York University Abu Dhabi

*Comments*
Jan Luiten van Zanden, University of Utrecht

**Discussion**

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The late imperial Chinese state struggled to fund its modernizing agenda. Traditional sources of revenue (taxes on land, salt, domestic trade) were insufficient to meet demand and new taxes on international trade were pledged to repayment of foreign indemnities and loans. The late imperial and Republican states set ambitious policy agendas while transferring responsibility for raising revenue to provincial and sub-provincial government units. Our session begins with an examination of the Qing system of commercial taxes and their impact on markets and the circulation of goods and then turns to efforts to find new sources of revenue. We provide data on changes in tax revenue, trace the impact of commercial taxes on the circulation of commodities and explore the new tax-collection institutions. Our papers provide new approaches to understanding the development of the modern Chinese fiscal state and the legacies that continue to shape fiscal practice in contemporary China.

**ORGANIZER(S):**
Linda Grove, Sophia University
Wei Zhang, Nankai University

**DISCUSSANT(S):**
R. Bin Wong, University of California, Los Angeles
Toru Kubo, Shinshu University

**Papers – First Half**

*Introduction to the Session*
Linda Grove, Sophia University

*Medicinal Drug Markets in Ming-Qing Era North China--An Examination based on Stele Records*
Tan Xu, Nankai University

*Consumption in Beijing--a study of Chongwen Men Customs during the Qing Dynasty*
Fumei Gao, Beijing Academy of Social Sciences

*The Management of the Local Government between the Grass-roots Market and the Business Tax in Henan Province during the Qing Dynasty—Focusing on Lushan, Nanyang and other counties*
Zhiyuan Wu, Zhengzhou University
Guolou An, Zhengzhou University

*The Forbidden Forest: The Timber Tax and Illegal Deforestation in Gubeikou During the Mid-Qing Dynasty*
Feng Xu, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics

**Papers – Second Half**

*Who benefited from the commercial tax system, government or market? A case study on Hebei Province since 1900*
Wei Zhang, Nankai University
Linda Grove, Sophia University

*Preliminary explorations of the System for Urban Taxes in Modern China*
Limin Zhang, Tianjin Academy of Social Sciences

*Commercial Taxes and their Collection in Dingxian (Central Hebei) from the late Qing through the Republican Period*
Jinzheng Li, Nankai University
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**

*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
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 CreditSpanish. 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 Arrijoa, El Colegio de Michoacán
Diaz Viruell, El Colegio de Michoacán
Carlos Sánchez Silva, Universidad Autónoma Benito Juárez de Oaxaca

A Place in the Sun. Brazilwood and the Brazilianian 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
The Economics of Nationalism in Historical Perspective  
http://bit.ly/2M52R7g

Room 057: Tang Center  

Nationalism and awareness of it has recently been rising again across the world. The historical literature understands nationalism as a modern phenomenon and links the spread of nationalism to economic development such as printing or a growing division of labor. Economists instead often consider nationalism as a sign of backwardness or ignore it altogether. Economic history has focused on issues like protectionism but has paid limited attention to broader types of nationalism so far. Hence, the potential of the field remains largely unexplored, especially when it comes to testing new theories from identity economics and evidence based on modern econometric analyses. Therefore, we aim to bring together the frontier research on this topic by asking the following questions: How do nationalist politics and identity formation interact with trade, economic inequality and economic geography? How can we measure nationalism? Which theoretical approaches help us in order to conceptualize nationalism?

ORGANIZER(S):
Nikolaus Wolf, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin  
Felix Kersting, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

PAPERS – First Half

Herrmann Rising: First Names and National Identity in 19th Century Germany  
Felix Kersting, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin  
Nikolaus Wolf, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

Culture and Growth: Evidence from Europe, 1400-1850  
Yu Sasaki, Waseda Institute for Advanced Study

Creating ‘Us and Them’: Racial Propaganda, Insularity and Right-Wing Ideology  
Eric Melander, University of Warwick

PAPERS – Second Half

Land Regimes in Nation-Building Processes and Nation-States: The Case of Israel in Comparative Perspective  
Jacob Metzer, Open University of Israel & Hebrew University

Was Marx Right? Regional Income Inequality and Voting Behaviour in late 19th Century Germany  
Charlotte Bartels, German Institute for Economic Research  
Felix Kersting, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin  
Nikolaus Wolf, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

The Road Home: the role of ethnicity in Soviet and post-Soviet migration  
Young-ook Jang, London School of Economics

The Economy of Adornment: Clothing Cultures and Contact Zones in the First Global Age, c. 1500-1800  

Room 3: Samberg Conference Center  

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
The First Global Age: Asian Perspectives, 1500-1800

http://bit.ly/2K0R9do

Room Concept: Boston Marriott Cambridge

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-Leghod, Frank had pointed to the technological, demographic and economic superiority of Asia, and India and China in particular. The focus of this panel is to examine different aspects of the First Age of Globalization through and on Asia.

ORGANIZER(S):
Radhika Seshan, Pune University
Ruby Maloni, University of Mumbai

DISCUSSANT(S):
Kenneth R. Hall, Ball State University
Amélia Polónia, FLUP, University of Porto

PAPERS – First Half
Resistance to the Portuguese: Malabar in the 16th century
Ruby Maloni, University of Mumbai

From Thrace to Bengal: Greek Merchants in Early Colonial Bengal
Sayako Kanda, Keio University

A tale of two acquisitions: Nagore, Penang, and the maritime trade of Tamil Muslim merchants, ca. 1780
Sundar Vadlamudi, American University of Sharjah

The Activities of European Merchants under the India Monetary System in Western India with Special Reference to Bombay and Pune in the Late Eighteenth Century
Michihiro Ogawa, Kanazawa University

European traders inside and the central Asia (15th–19th century)
Salvatore Ciriacono, University of Padova

The First Global Age: Korean Perspectives, 1400–1600
Rethinking of Cartalism and Metallism based on Korean Classics
Jun Seong Ho, The Academy of Korean Studies

PAPERS – Second Half
Shifting regional understanding of the exercise of local agency and diasporic communities contributions to maritime trading patterns in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: A comparative study of Thai Ayutthaya and Nguyen-governed Hoi An
Ilicia Sprey, Ivy Tech Community College

Asia Europe Trade: Red Sea versus Cape of Good Hope, Seventeenth Century
Ishrat Alam, Aligarh Muslim University

Global Copper Trade in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century
Ryuto Shimada, University of Tokyo

Depending from the other. The dependency of the Portuguese trade system in the Asian Seas from Indusitan'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 Šeshan, Pune University

The Impact of Different Types of Inequality on Vulnerability towards Natural Hazards in the Pre-Industrial World

Room Discovery: Boston Marriott Cambridge

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
Guido Alfani, Bocconi University

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 économique
Aomar Ibou, K.R. Cadi Ayyad University of Marrakech

PAPERS – Second Half

Inequality in Southeast Asia: Empirical trends, structural factors and policy responses
Hwok-Aun Lee, ISEA, 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 Schier, Université Lille

Globalization, and its impact on women’s work in the Informal sector in India
Rekha Pande, Central University of Hyderabad

Wages and Waves of Globalisation since 1930/1950: Convergence, Inequalities, Strategies
http://bit.ly/2JY1Ltq

Wages problematics since the 1950s in Europe
Michel-Pierre Chelini, Université d’Artois, Arras

Leonid Borodkin, Lomonossov State University Moscow

Skilled and unskilled Wages in Uruguay, 1915–2015
Maria Camou, University of Republic, Montevideo
Silvana Maubrídges, University of Republic, Montevideo

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

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”

  Sabine Effosse, Paris Nanterre University

*Banking on gender equality. Women as financial subjects in the promotion of financial services in Sweden, 1950s to 1970s*
  Orsi Husz, Uppsala University

PAPERS – Second Half

*‘Jobs for the Girls Revisited’. The rise of automation and clerical labour in the British Financial Services Industry 1900–1950*
  Mark J. Crowley, Wuhan University
  Bernardo Batiz-Lazo, Bangor University, UK

*Women who count – The ceiling glass in the French banking system 1960–2000*
  Laure Quennouëlle-Corre, C.N.R.S.-C.R.H, Paris
010101 | At the Origins of Welfare: Institutions and Practices of Social Assistance in Europe (14th–19th Centuries)  

Room Discovery: Boston Marriott Cambridge

The session aims at shedding light on the common roots and evolution of western welfare culture, investigating goals, features and development of the various forms of care, social and economic relief that arose in European communities from the late Middle Ages onwards. Particular attention will be devoted to the growing role played by local authorities in promoting, directing and coordinating welfare policies. All session participants will address general issues in presenting their case studies, so that it will be possible to compare different models of welfare, diverse funding systems and styles of assets’ management, allocation of resources, and the impact different approaches had on policies of social control from the late Middle Ages to the 19th century.

ORGANIZER(S):
Paola Avallone, Italian National Research Council (CNR) - Institute of Studies on Mediterranean Societies (ISSM)
Mauro Carboni, University of Bologna – Italy
Nicholas Terpstra, University of Toronto

DISCUSSANT(S):
Nicholas Terpstra, University of Toronto

PAPERS – First Half
Working Charity: Gender, Charitable Enclosures and Industrial Development in Early Modern Italy
Nicholas Terpstra, University of Toronto

Public or private? Retirement homes in the early-modern Dutch Republic
Jaco Zuijderduijn, Lund University

Public and private institutions of social assistance in late medieval Cronos of Aragon
Antoni Furió, University of Valencia

Between Good Works and Good “Polizei”. The Impact of Protestantism on Social Welfare Policy: The case of Calvinist Emden
Timothy Fehler, Furman University

From practices of social assistance to banking activities. The case of the Neapolitan hospitals and Monte di Pietà (14th – 17th centuries)
Paola Avallone, Italian National Council of Research (CNR) - (ISSM)
Gemma Teresa Colesanti, Italian National Council of Research (CNR) - (ISEM)
Raffaella Salvemini, Italian National Council of Research (CNR) - (ISSM)

PAPERS – Second Half
The Replacement of the Lombard Moneylenders by the Monts-de-Piété in the Southern Low-Countries (1618): a Pre – Modern Welfare Policy?
Myriam Greilsammer, Bar-Ilan University

Managing assets on behalf of the poor: the civic model of the hospitals of early modern Bologna
Mauro Carboni, University of Bologna – Italy
Matthew Thomas Sneider, University of Massachusetts – Dartmouth

Institution and practices of social assistant: pawn-brokering in Economic concern and moral connotations in Rome between 16–19 century
Donatella Strangio, University “Sapienza” of Roma

POVERTY and credit in a marginal port of the Spanish Monarchy: Buenos Aires during the 17th century
Martin L. E. Wasserman, University of Buenos Aires – National Scientific and Technical Research Council

Practices of social assistance in Northern Italy Rural Societies in the 18th Century
Luciano Maffi, University “Cattolica del Sacro Cuore” of Brescia

010102 | Centennial Enterprises as Sources of Innovation in Emerging Economies
http://bit.ly/2M5OvUh

Room 6: Samberg Conference Center

The papers in this session explore the question how long-established enterprises have survived the twists and turns of competition, political change and the evolving business context in emerging economies, and ask how their resilience contributed to the development of their home economies and prepared them for internationalisation. The papers presented in this session take different perspectives. Some take a long-term perspective, covering a century or more, others focus on crucial episodes in the existence of these firms. Some take comparative perspectives across countries or enterprises, but most papers focus on a single enterprise in a single country. Several papers in this session discuss enterprises in China, where there is currently considerable interest among economic historians in studying the factors that help to understand the historical resilience of enterprises; both private and state-owned. But papers presented in the session also cover firms in The Philippines, Mexico and Brazil.

ORGANIZER(S):
Denggao Long, Tsinghua University
Pierre van der Eng, Australian National University

DISCUSSANT(S):
Pierre van der Eng, Australian National University
PAPERS – First Half

**Innovation and Monopoly: The Formation and Evolution of the Petroleum Corporation System in Modern China, 1946-1949**
Lin Xu, Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences

**The Impact of Chinese Entrepreneurs on the Industrialization of Indonesia**
Jiao Zhang, Tsinghua University
Denggao Long, Tsinghua University

**Tracing the Evolution and Performance of the Market Structure of Match Industry in Modern China: centered on Liu Hongseng enterprises, 1900–1958**
Shusheng Fang, Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences

**Innovation or rent-seeking: the relationship between institutions and talent allocation in modern China**
Sheng Xiaofang, Hunan Normal University
Ouyang Yao, Hunan Normal University

**The development of the small-scale production technology of nitrogen fertilizers in the day of Mao Ze Dong and the innovation afterwards under the open door policy**
Takeshi Mine, Toyo Bunko

PAPERS – Second Half

**The Engineer-in-Chief employment mechanism and the development of Modern China's Dredging Industry**
Wei Yi, Tsinghua University
Denggao Long, Tsinghua University
Miao Wang, Tsinghua University

**Leadership role of Ningbo Merchants in technological advances and practices in modern Shanghai industrialization**
Jian Li, Shanghai University

**Governing Family Firms for the Long Term in the Philippines**
Åsa Malmström Rognes, Uppsala University

Zhaojin Zeng, University of Texas at Austin

**Tracing the development of semi-governmental enterprises in Thailand in three sectors: textiles, sugar, and gunny sacks, 1932–1957**
Panarat Anamwathana, University of Oxford

Room 361: Tang Center

As home to the rising European merchant empires in the West and central states such as the Ottoman, Mughal, Ming and Qing Empires in the East, Eurasia was a world of booming commerce and exchange in the early modern era. Differences in historical legacies and types of state formation in the both ends of Eurasia led to variation in the institutional environment of commerce and exchange in two ends. With the increasing scholarly interest in the institutional foundations of economic development, the elaboration of different institutional forms governing the commercial life in different parts of the Eurasian world and the effects of these institutional forms on economic development begs an examination of the institutions of different Eurasian empires on a single platform. This panel aims to bring scholars working on the institutional foundations of finance, commerce and exchange in the Ottoman Empire together with scholars dealing with the same subject for the Western Europe, Russia, India, China and Japan.

ORGANIZER(S):
Mehmet Bulut, Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University

DISCUSSANT(S):
Himmet Taskomur, Harvard University
Alam Shahid, Northeastern University

PAPERS – First Half

**Financing Trade in Early Modern Europe: Looking for Limited Partnerships**
Cinzia Lorandini, University of Trento

**Coordination, Commitment and Contracts: A Historical and Theoretical Reflection on the Case of Ottoman Merchant Guilds**
Bora Altay, Yildirim Beyazit University

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

Germaino Maifreda, Università degli Studi di Milano

**A Comparative Approach on the Economic Mentality and Financial Institutions of the Ottomans and Western Europeans, 1500-1900**
Mehmet Bulut, Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University

**The Role of the Ottoman Understanding of Institutional Foundations of Economic Development in Policy Making During the Age of Long Divergence**
Said Salih Kaymakci, Georgetown University

**Why Did Europe Realize Commercial Superiority in Early Modern World: The Emergence of Less Information Society**
Toshiaki Tamaki, Kyoto Sangyo

PAPERS – Second Half

**Why Did Europe Realize Commercial Superiority in Early Modern World? The Emergence of Less Information - Asymmetry Society**
Toshiaki Tamaki, Kyoto Sangyo University

**The Role of Ottoman Cash Waqfs On Capital Accumulation: A Comparative Study from History To Today, v2**
Cem Korkut, Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University
Comparative Historical Analysis of Occupational Structure and Urbanization across Sub-Saharan Africa

Room 3: Samberg Conference Center

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 Pilossof, Free State University
Erik Green, Lund University

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

PAPERS – Second Half

Plunder, Planning and Implosion: Occupational Structures and (De)industrialization in the Congo over the Long 20th Century
Michiel de Haas, Wageningen University
Ewout Frankema, Wageningen University
Dácil Juif, Wageningen University

A Preliminary Analysis of the Occupational Structure of Tanzania (1900 ca. – 2014)
Karin Pallaver, University of Bologna

The Occupational Structure of a Peculiar Colony: Sierra Leone in the early 19th century
Stefania Galli, University of Gothenburg

Occupational Change under Coercion and Volatility: Structural Change in Côte 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

Gareth Austin, University of Cambridge

Crops, Food, and Environmental Transformations across Time and Space

Room Enterprise: Boston Marriott Cambridge

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 to extend the usual historical scales and periods, thereby challenging both the myth of distinction between premodern and modern and the centrality of Western Europe in narratives of change.

ORGANIZER(S):
Anne Gerritsen, University of Warwick

DISCUSSANT(S):
Ernst Langthaler, Johannes Kepler University Linz

PAPERS – First Half

Of Tulips and Bubbles, and the Place of Istanbul in the History of Capitalism
Barbara Hahn, Texas Tech University
Ethno-Linguistic Diversity and Economic Development in History  

Room West: Samberg Conference Center  

Ethno-religious diversity has the potential to affect long term development through a variety of mechanisms. This session brings together a collection of papers that deal with a number of these in relation to various aspects of development. Mark KOYAMA investigates 14th century Black Death pogroms to shed light on the factors determining when a minority group will face persecution. Luigi PASCALI analyses how the division of labor between the Jewish minority and the Christian majority affected the geography of anti-Semitism in six centuries of German history. Stelios MICHALOPOULOS tackles the question of persistence of ethnic and religious identity in Africa. Nathan NUNN studies the impact of social structure on conflict in sub-Saharan Africa. Leonard KUKIC analyses the effect of ethnic diversity on nation formation in socialist Yugoslavia. Andrea PAPADIA studies the impact of ethnic diversity and slavery on public goods provision in Brazil.

ORGANIZER(S):  
Andrea Papadia, European University Institute  
Leonard Kukic, Universidad Carlos III Madrid

DISCUSSANT(S):  
Daron Acemoglu, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

PAPERS – First Half  
Negative Shocks and Mass Persecutions- Evidence from the Black Death  
Mark Koyama, George Mason University  
Remi Jedwab, George Washington University  
Noel D. Johnson, George Mason University

Religion, Division of Labor and Conflict- Anti-Semitism in German Regions over 600 Years  
Luigi Pascali, Universitat Pompeu Fabra  
Sascha O. Becker, Warwick University

The Last Yugoslavs– Ethnic Diversity, National Identity, and Civil War  
Leonard Kukic, Universidad Carlos III Madrid

PAPERS – Second Half  
Andrea Papadia, European University Institute

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

Social Structure and Conflict- Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa  
Jacob Moscona, Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Nathan Nunn, Harvard University  
James A. Robinson, University of Chicago
**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 Kowalski, Fordham University

**Labor migration, skills and the maritime labor market in late seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Europe**
Jelle van Lottum, Huygens Institute for the History of the Netherlands
Lodewijk Petram, Huygens Institute for the History of the Netherlands
Rutger van Koert, Huygens Institute for the History of the Netherlands
Heerma van Voss, Huygens Institute for the History of the Netherlands
Richard 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

**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-clé Mania**
William Quinn, Queen’s University Belfast
John D. Turner, Queen’s University Belfast

**How do financial crises affect bank–industry relationships? Evidence from the French chemical sector in the 1930s**
Elisa Grandi, Paris School of Economics
Raphaël Hekimian, Paris Ouest Nanterre University
Angelo Riva, European Business School Paris & Paris School of Economics
Stefano Ungaro, Paris School of Economics

**PAPERS – Second Half**

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

**Foreclosed Real Estate and the Supply of Mortgage Credit by Building and Loans during the 1930s**
Price Fishback, University of Arizona

**Capital Structures in Troubled Times**
Stéphanie Collet, Goethe University Frankfurt
Marius Liebald, Goethe University Frankfurt
Uwe Walz, Goethe Universität Frankfurt

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A stream of literature has underscored that stock markets are important engines of growth in several countries, from both an historical and comparative points of view. Moreover, another important strand of theoretical and empirical literature points to the role of the organization of both individual markets and stock exchange industry as a whole in the performances of the financial market, again both historically and today. First, the organization can contribute to market liquidity: reduction of risk premiums, lower cost of capital and help in stabilizing prices. Second, price discovery systems play a central role in aggregating information into prices, guiding then the investment, smoothing volatility and improving market efficiency. Third, effective organizations might limit counterparty risk and further mitigate the potential for contagion to other markets. While often scholars focus on “normal” periods, in this session, organizers welcome papers dealing with stock exchange (industry) organizations in “troubled times” of extreme crisis.

**ORGANIZER(S):**
Angelo Riva, European Business School Paris & Paris School of Economics
Caroline Fohlin, Emory University
Raphaël Hekimian, Paris School of Economics
This session considers copper mining and smelting as a vector for successive waves of globalization since the late middle ages. The first wave, in the sixteenth century, was supported by an expansion of production in central Europe, Scandinavia, and Japan. The second, which began in the early eighteenth century, arose from the adoption of coal-fuelled smelting techniques in the British Isles. The Caribbean sugar sector and the transatlantic slave trade were major new markets that absorbed the increase in production. A third phase began in the 1830s when the ores themselves (rather than the smelted metal) became global commodities, with consignments being shipped to Britain from Australia, Cuba, Chile, and southern Africa.

ORGANIZER(S):
Chris Evans, University of South Wales
Göran Rydén, Uppsala University
Kristin Ranestad, Oslo University

DISCUSSANT(S):
Jan Lucassen, International Institute of Social History
Kristine Bruland, Oslo University

PAPERS – First Half
The Last Copper Century: Southwest China and the Coin Economy (1705–1808)
Jin Cao, Tübingen University

Indigenous-Spanish copper production in colonial Mexico: origins, transformations, and global dynamics (1540–1700)
Johan García Zaldúa, University of Kent-Universidade do Porto

Competition in the Indian Sales Market for Copper between Dutch and English Companies during the Eighteenth Century
Ryuto Shimada, University of Tokyo

The role of Chilean copper in early globalizations
Manuel Llorca Jaña, University of Santiago de Chile
Juan Domingo Navarette Montalvo, University of Santiago de Chile

PAPERS – Second Half
Scandinavian copper to global markets: Production and trade of ‘gar copper’ and copper-, brass and bronze goods in the eighteenth century
Ragnhild Hutchison, Oslo University
Sven Olofsson, Uppsala University
Kristin Ranestad, Oslo University

Eric Williams and William Forbes: copper, colonies and capital accumulation in the Industrial Revolution
Nuala Zahedieh, Edinburgh University

Swedish Cameralism and Eighteenth-Century Copper Making
Sven Olofsson, Uppsala University
Göran Rydén, Uppsala University

Hamburg in the Early Modern Copper Trade
Klaus Weber, Europa-Universität Viadrina

This session presents studies of behaviors and standards of living based on household budget survey data. Large-scale surveys were carried out in most countries around the world during the decades around the turn of the century 1900. The detailed information available in these sources allow us to investigate aspects of the life of households and families that are otherwise difficult to study. Eight papers will be presented during the session covering different, but interrelated, aspects of behaviors and standards of living: life styles, diets and health, the nutritional history of an historical population, risk-sharing, income smoothing and intergenerational transfers in households, and consumer behavior as an indicator of immigrant integration.

ORGANIZER(S):
Stefan Öberg, University of Gothenburg

Discussant(s):
Peter H. Lindert, Economics, University of California – Davis
Evan Roberts, University of Minnesota

PAPERS – First Half
Risk Sharing in Working-class Households in Interwar Japan.
Kota Ogasawara, Graduate School of Social Sciences, Chiba University

Poverty or privacy. Household strategies for coping with short-term variations in male incomes in early twentieth century Sweden
Malin Nilsson, Lund University
Stefan Öberg, University of Gothenburg

The evolution of public and private transfers between age groups in Spain: the impact of demography and the welfare state
Alfonso Herranz-Loncar, University of Barcelona
Sergio Espuelas, University of Barcelona
Concepció Patxot-Cardoner, University of Barcelona
Guadalupe Souto-Nieves, Autonomous University of Barcelona
Meritxell Solé, University of Barcelona
Giorgos Papadomichelakis, University of Barcelona

Consumer behavior and immigrant assimilation – A comparison of the United States, Britain and Germany, 1889/1890
Michael R. Haines, Colgate University
Parallel Sessions  WED, AUGUST 1 | SESSION A | 9:00A–12:30P

PAPERS – Second Half

**Lifestyle and morbidity: Ideals and behaviors in early twentieth century Sweden**
Liselotte Eriksson, Umeå University
Lars Fredrik Andersson, Umeå University
Paul Nystedt, Jönköping University

**Long-term trends in nutritional intake in Sweden – nineteenth century until today**
Christer Lundh, University of Gothenburg
Deborah Oxley, University of Oxford
Stefan Öberg, University of Gothenburg

**The association between dietary diversity and longevity**
Hanna Augustin, University of Gothenburg
Christer Lundh, University of Gothenburg
Stefan Öberg, University of Gothenburg

**The Historical Household Budgets (HHB) Project Data Methods and Findings**
Brian A'Hearn, University of Oxford
Nicola Amendola, University of Rome Tor Vergata
Federico Belotti, University of Rome Tor Vergata
Giovanni Vecchi, University of Rome Tor Vergata

**PAPERS – First Half**

**Foreign debt and central banking in Spain: a case of institutional transfer and state building, 1820–1830**
Juan Luis Sima Durán, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

**Constitutional change and foreign credit during the First Carlist War and its aftermath 1833–1845**
Andrés María Vicent Fanconi, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

**Foreign debt and railway construction in Portugal: a close relationship**
Magda Pinheiro, CIES-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa

**Railways, debt and French investments in Spain (1848–1873)**
Carmen García García, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

**Incorporating economic information about public loans in the nineteenth century and the formation of public opinion in Greece**
Maria Christina Chatzizioannou, 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 (Diyân-i Umûmiye Idaresi): knowledge transfer or knowledge production?**
Darina Martykánová, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

**A debt-collection agency for foreign bondholders”: how international credit relations reshaped the Chinese Maritime Customs Service**
Blaise Truong-Loï, École Normale Supérieure

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

**The Long 19th Century’s Dénouement: Debt and the International Division of Labour at the World Economic Conference, London 1933**
Stefan Link, Darmouth College

**International Cartels in the 19th and 20th Centuries: National Perspective**
Room 4: Samberg Conference Center

If international credit as such is often present in the transnational narratives that are renewing historiography, its impact beyond the flows of capital between creditor and debtor countries has not been really addressed. We have now a dense cartography of credit flows and a good account of debt crises. The papers in this session analyse how credit relations often brought about institutional transformations in debtor countries throughout the world between the 1820s and the 1930s at diverse levels, beyond the organisation of public debt itself. They often entailed reshaping the main framework of whole economies, especially through commercial and corporate law, bank regulation, industrial regulation, tariffs and customs, market (and especially financial market) organization, and taxation. But they involved other political and social institutions.

**ORGANIZER(S):**
Juan Pan-Montojo, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid
Nicolas Delalande, Institut d’Études Politiques, Paris
Nicolas Barreyre, EHESS/CENA, Paris

**DISCUSSANT(S):**
Marc Flandreau, The Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva
researchers from different regions to examine the impact of international cartels on the experience of individual countries; those nations’ interactions with one or more international cartels; and ultimately with the individual nation’s interactions with the wider international community. Papers in the session that examine the interaction between nation states, governments and cartels cover a range of perspectives and economic sectors that emerged in the mid to late 19th century and continued (in some cases) deep into the 20th century.

ORGANIZER(S):
Susanna Fellman, Gothenburg University
Martin Shanahan, University of South Australia

DISCUSSANT(S):
Jeffrey Fear, University of Glasgow

PAPERS – First Half

International cartels and national perspectives: an introduction and brief overview
Susanna Fellman, Gothenburg University
Martin Shanahan, University of South Australia

Small states and monopoly power: the international oil industry and the Scandinavian market 1890–1930
Espen Storli, Norwegian University of Science and Technology
Pål Thonstad Sandvik, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

The International Coal Cartels in the East Asian Market, 1916–37
Toshitaka Nagahiro, Wakayama University
Yu Yamamoto, Kagawa University

International cartels and national powers in the interwar Italy. The case of the plate glass industry
Marco Bertilorenzi, University of Padova

Resisting the “International Coal Cartel”: The German Coal Syndicate, the British competitor, and the German government in the interwar period
Eva-Maria Roelevink, Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz

An undesired alliance. Firms, governments, and the European timber cartel in the 1930s
Elina Kuorelahti, University of Helsinki

PAPERS – Second Half

The European Cement Oligopoly. Between Competition and Cooperation (1880 to today)
Dominique Barjot, Université Paris-Sorbonne

The European Cement Cartel and the Swedish Cement Cartel – Gains, losses and interchanges
Malin Dahlström, University of Gothenburg

The American campaign against German and international cartels 1943–1946
Holm Arno Leonhardt, 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


Room 057: Tang Center

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

Money Markets, Monetary Areas, and Their Institutions, 17th-20th Centuries

The purpose of this session is to consider the various modalities of the constitution of the national money markets. Starting from local or regional circulation, national monetary spaces have gradually been established through monetary unification processes that have accompanied the extension of the money markets to increasingly large areas. In this process private agents, merchants or bankers have played an important role by extending the discount markets and by ensuring the relations between different economic areas through the foreign exchange markets. Banks have thus played a vital role in allowing the liquidity of private credit through discounting and rediscounting. This liquidity of the money markets is dependent on the exchange markets but also on the public debt which underlines their political dimension. In all cases the advent of monetary spaces has found expression in the emergence of central banks whose degree of dependence on state power has always been problematic.

ORGANIZER(S):
André Straus, CNRS Paris
Laure Quennouëlle Corre, CNRS Paris

Discussant(s):
Richard Sylla, Stern New York University
Catherine Schenk, Glasgow University

PAPERS – First Half

Ratio pecuniam parit. Accounting and the making of financial markets in the Early Modern Age
Nadia Matringe, London School of Economics

How to think Bank rate policy ? The “art of central banking” according to the 19th century English literature
Sylvie Diatkine, PHARE and University of Paris Est

Regional monies, national currency – Lessons from the Swedish monetization
Anders Ögren, University of Lund

PAPERS – Second Half

Monetary Unification and Money Market in Germany in the 19th Century
André Strauss, 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


In recent years there has been a revolution in data digitization and record linkage. Massive data sources have become available thanks to projects such as IPUMS and NAPP. More recently efforts have been made to make full count data public through the digitalization, harmonization and dissemination of historical census data from all over the world. This development has led to major advances in record linkage, making it possible to follow individuals between censuses and individual-level birth, migration and death records. These new data open completely new research frontiers in economic history and historical demography. It is now possible to study the complete life course of individuals both within and between. The aim of this session is to showcase the potential of these data for advancing knowledge on major issues in economic history.

ORGANIZER(S):
Martin Dribe, Lund University
Björn Eriksson, Lund University

DISCUSSANT(S):
Björn Eriksson, Lund University
Lionel Kesztenbaum, INED and PSE

PAPERS – First Half

Shifting the Landscape of Mobility: The Role of Local Labor Markets, Human Capital, and Societal Change
Hui Ren Tan, Boston University

The Effects of Education on Mortality: Evidence from a Large Representative Sample of American Twins
Robert Warren, University of Minnesota
Andrew Halpern-Manners, Indiana University
Evan Roberts, University of Minnesota
Jonas Helgertz, Lund University and University of Minnesota
Holding Out for Mr. Right: Women’s Income, Marital Status and Child Well-Being
Shari Eli, University of Toronto
Anna Aizer, Brown University
Adriana Lleras-Muney, University of California, Los Angeles

PAPERS – Second Half
Selection among Swedish migrants to America during the era of mass migration
Martin Dribe, Lund University
Björn Eriksson, Lund University
The Role of Ethnic Enclaves in Immigrant Assimilation: Evidence from Scandinavian Migrants during the Age of Mass Migration
Katherine Eriksson, University of California, Davis

Best Practices for Automated Linking Using Historical Data: A Progress Report
Ran Abramitzky, Stanford University
Leah Boustan, Princeton University
Katherine Eriksson, University of California, Davis
James Feigenbaum, Boston University
Santiago Perez, University of California, Davis

Preindustrial Inequality: Europe, Asia, and the Americas Compared
http://bit.ly/2K0oOUo
Room 5: Samberg Conference Center

After years of relative neglect by economic historians, long-term trends in economic inequality have become the object of considerable attention. Research teams in different parts of the world have provided estimates of wealth or income inequality based upon a large amount of new data collected from the archives. In many instances, however, this research has remained isolated. Our session aims to promote comparison between different studies and different world areas, as well as to favour the development of common methodologies, an essential step to improve comparability of results. The session focuses on preindustrial times, from the Classical Age to the beginning of the modern age. The included papers provide new evidence about long-term inequality trends, as well as about the causal factors of inequality growth or (more rarely) decline. The first sub-session focuses on southern and central Europe, while the second sub-session covers northern Europe, Asia and the Americas.

ORGANIZER(S):
Guido Alfani, Bocconi University
Peter Lindert, University of California, Davis

DISCUSSANT(S):
Peter Lindert, University of California, Davis
Luis Bértola, Universidad de la República, Montevideo

PAPERS – First Half
What can we say about ancient Roman inequality?
Walter Scheidel, Stanford University

Inequality in the very long run: Spain (1270–2015)
Leandro Prados de la Escosura, Carlos III University Madrid

A note on the income and wealth distributions in eighteenth century Spain
Esteban A. Nicolini, Universidad del Norte de Santo Tomás de Aquino
Fernando Ramos, Universidad Pablo de Olavide de Sevilla

Social Mobility and Inequality in late medieval Tuscany: the impact of the Black Death
Francesco Ammannati, Bocconi University

Inequality, poverty and taxation in the Republic of Venice, 1400–1800
Matteo Di Tullio, Pavia University
Guido Alfani, Bocconi University

Measuring wealth inequalities in long-term: an impossible comparison? (France-17th cent. – 1850)
Fabrice Boudjaaba, CNRS-EHESS, Paris

PAPERS – Second Half
Economic inequality in 'the promised lands'? Reconsidering the question of inequality in late medieval Flanders
Wouter Ryckbosch, Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Wealth Inequality in Preindustrial England: A Long-Term View (Thirteenth to Seventeenth Centuries)
Guido Alfani, Bocconi University
Héctor García Montero, Universidad Pública de Navarra

Wealth and Its Distribution in Swedish Cities, 1650–1715
Mats Olsson, Lund University
Patrick Svensson, Lund University
Erik Bengtsson, Lund University

The Social Implications of Sugar: Living Costs, Real Incomes and Inequality in Colonial Jamaica
Jeffrey Williamson, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Trevor Barnard, University of Melbourne
Laura Panza, University of Melbourne

Distribution of Income and Wealth in the Ottoman Empire, 1500–1914
Hulya Canbakal, Sabanci University Istanbul
Alpay Filiztekin, Özyeğin University
Sevket Pamuk, Bogaçi University Istanbul

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

010116
Parallel Sessions  WED, AUGUST 1 | SESSION A | 9:00A–12:30P

010117  Re-Evaluating the Pre-Industrial European Warfare State  [Link]
Room 123: Ray and Maria Stata Center
Map: [Link]

Philip T. Hoffman's book on why Europeans conquered the world has challenged pre-existing notions as to why Europe became so dominant economically and militarily in the last 500 years or so. He posits that the constancy of 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 Europe's path toward global dominance include frequent war, high (and consistent) military spending, adoption and advancement of gunpowder technology, and relative lack of obstacles to military innovations. According to him, Europeans enjoyed low fixed costs for going to war, distances were small, variable costs for mobilization were low, and there was a merchant base that helped with the financing of conflicts. Here we will take different approaches to analyze both European and other cases to see how they mobilized and maintained their warfare states.

ORGANIZER(S):
Jari Eloranta, Appalachian State University
Philip T. Hoffman, Caltech
Dan Bogart, UC-Irvine
Marjolein t’Hart, University of Amsterdam
Matti Hannikainen, University of Tampere
Maria Cristina Moreira, University of Minho
Rodrigo da Costa Dominguez, University of Minho and University of Porto

DISCUSSANT(S):
Dan Bogart, UC-Irvine
Marjolein t’Hart, University of Amsterdam
Vincent Geloso, Texas Tech University
Philip T. Hoffman, Caltech
Ilkka Nummela, University of Jyväskylä

Room I: Samberg Conference Center
Map: [Link]

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):
Sascha O. Becker, University of Warwick
Andreas Ferrara, University of Warwick
Eric Melander, University of Warwick
Luigi Pascali, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

010117  Re-Evaluating the Pre-Industrial European Warfare State  [Link]
Room 123: Ray and Maria Stata Center
Map: [Link]

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

Municipal Finances in Times of Global Wars: Lisbon's Tonnage Taxation on Vessels During the Napoleonic Period, c.1800-1814
Rodrigo da Costa Dominguez, University of Minho and University of Porto
Maria Cristina Moreira, University of Minho

Warfare, State Capacity, and the Rise of Democratic Institutions
Sascha O. Becker, University of Warwick
Andreas Ferrara, University of Warwick
Eric Melander, University of Warwick
Luigi Pascali, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

010117  Re-Evaluating the Pre-Industrial European Warfare State  [Link]
Room 123: Ray and Maria Stata Center
Map: [Link]

Road to Steam: Naval Shipyards as Laboratories for Capitalist Industrialization
Philip T. Hoffman, Caltech

Wage Labor, Forced Labor, and the Transition from Sail to Steam: Naval Shipyards as Laboratories for Capitalist Industrialization
Philip T. Hoffman, Caltech

Municipal Finances in Times of Global Wars: Lisbon’s Tonnage Taxation on Vessels During the Napoleonic Period, c.1800–1814
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DISCUSSANT(S):
Dan Bogart, UC-Irvine
Marjolein t’Hart, University of Amsterdam
Vincent Geloso, Texas Tech University
Philip T. Hoffman, Caltech
Ilkka Nummela, University of Jyväskylä

PAPERS – Second Half

Military Imperatives of European State Making: A Model for State Making and Public Finance More Generally?
R. Bin Wong, University of California, Los Angeles

From Warfare to Welfare States: Fiscal Capacity and State Formation in Finland and Sweden in the Long Run
Jari Eloranta, Appalachian State University
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Vincent Geloso, Texas Tech University
Philip T. Hoffman, Caltech
Ilkka Nummela, University of Jyväskylä

PAPERS – First Half

Warfare and Early Industrialization
Philip T. Hoffman, Caltech

Religion and State Capacity: Ottoman Europe in 1530
Metin Cosgel, University of Connecticut
Bogdan Popescu, University of Chicago
Sadullah Yıldırım, Hb Haldun University

An Alternative Path: how the Mongol conquest reshaped the military-fiscal structure in imperial China, ca. 1300
William Guanglin Liu, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

Military Imperatives of European State Making: A Model for State Making and Public Finance More Generally?
R. Bin Wong, University of California, Los Angeles

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ORGANIZER(S):
Sascha O. Becker, University of Warwick
Andreas Ferrara, University of Warwick
Eric Melander, University of Warwick
Luigi Pascali, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

[Link]
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

Room 163: MIT Building 4

The aim of this session is to gather new case-studies which expand the literature in various dimensions, such as other denominations, historical periods, or geographic regions. Examples of topics that will be discussed in the proposed session are: the impact of Muslim presence in historical Spain on the accumulation of human capital and innovation during the industrial revolution; the effect of Catholic censorship on socioeconomic outcomes during the Counter-Reformation period (1545-1648); the positive impact of openness and religious tolerance on innovation in Germany; the negative impact of the intensity of religiosity on the accumulation of technological skills in nineteenth-century France; the long-run impact of Catholic missions in shaping cooperation and social capital in Latin America; the role of natural disasters, such as the Great Mississippi Flood of 1927, on church membership as a form of social insurance; finally, the long-run impact of religions on gender roles.

ORGANIZER(S):
Francesco Cinnirella, University of Southern Denmark
Sascha O. Becker, University of Warwick

PAPERS – First Half

Adam’s Rib and Women’s Rights: Religiosity and Gender Roles Around the Globe
Jeanet Bentzen, University of Copenhagen
Hans-Joachim Voth, University of Zurich

Church Membership and Social Insurance: Evidence from the Great Mississippi Flood of 1927
Philipp Ager, University of Southern Denmark
Casper Worm Hansen, University of Copenhagen
Lars Lonstrup, Syddansk Universitet

Christ’s Shadow: Non-Cognitive Skills and Prosocial Behavior Amongst the Guarani
Felipe Valencia-Caicedo, University of British Columbia
Hans-Joachim Voth, University of Zurich

Folklore
Melanie Meng Xue, Northwestern University
Stelios Michalopoulos, Brown University

Education and Enlightenment in France
Lukas Rosenberger, University of Munich
Uwe Sunde, University of Munich

PAPERS – Second Half

Religion and the Rise and Fall of Islamic Science
Eric Chaney, Oxford University

Islam, Human Capital, and Innovation in Historical Spain
Francesco Cinnirella, University of Southern Denmark
Alireza Naghavi, University of Bologna
Giovanni Prarolo, University of Bologna

Religious Tolerance as Engine of Innovation
Francesco Cinnirella, University of Southern Denmark
Jochen Streb, Universität Mannheim

Devotion and Development: Religiosity, Education, and Economic Progress in 19th-Century France
Mara Squicciarini, Bocconi University

The Economic Effects of Catholic Church Censorship During the Counter-Reformation
Sascha O. Becker, University of Warwick
Francisco Pino, Universidad de Chile
Jordi Vidal-Robert, University of Sydney

The State is typically the largest actor in national economies. In addition to regulation, and investment in public goods, state-owned enterprises have predominated. We propose to re-orient our understanding of SOEs by studying their underlying purposes within the broader scope of national political economies as well as in correcting market failures; complementing private endeavors
and providing goods and services to marginalized or emerging sectors of society. The papers in this session explore the range of their goals in industrialization, capital accumulation, exploitation of natural resources, financing, as well as contributions to long-term growth and the cycles of state-led development strategies. A wide geographic and chronological range of studies serves to highlight underlying commonalities of the logic and goals of SOEs, while emphasizing the diversity of their organizational forms, governance structures and outcomes. This session promises an unusually rich comparative framework for exploring state entrepreneurialism.

**ORGANIZER(S):**
Gail Triner, Rutgers University
Aurora Gómez-Galvarriato Freer, El Colegio de México

**DISCUSSANT(S):**
Rory M. Miller, University of Liverpool
Carlos Marichal, El Colegio de México

**PAPERS – First Half**

*Entrepreneurial State in the realm of finance: the Banco de la Nación Argentina as an instrument of public policies in an open economy in a context of crisis, 1912–1924*
Andrés Regalsky, Universidad Nacional de Tres de Febrero

*State Ownership Evolution since the XIX Century: The Brazilian Case in International Perspective*
Aldo Musacchio, Brandeis University and NBER
Sergio Lazzirini, INSPER, São Paulo

*From Entrepreneurial State to Regulatory State: Brazilian Political Economy in the Wake of Privatization*
Gail Triner, Rutgers University

**PAPERS – Second Half**

*Behind the Mexican Miracle: Industrial development and state-led industrial technology research*
Aurora Gómez-Galvarriato Freer, El Colegio de México

*Political Alliances and the Expropriation of Foreign Property: Historical Evidence from Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa*
Marcelo Bucheli, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
Stephanie Decker, Aston University

*Regional Development Banks as Entrepreneurial Banks in Europe and the Americas*
Daniel Díaz Fuentes, Universidad de Cantabria
Judith Clifton, Universidad de Cantabria
Ana Lara Gómez, Universidad de Cantabria

*State Intervention and Palm Oil Welfare*
Shakila Yacob, University of Malaysia

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**010121 The Struggle for Food: From Malthusian Tension to GMO, and Beyond (19th–21st Centuries)**
http://bit.ly/2KlyC0r

**Room 237: MIT Building 4**

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 hungy 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
Parallel Sessions
WED, AUGUST 1 | SESSION A | 9:00A–12:30P

010122 Trade Policy and Diverse Paths of Globalization: Tariffs, Market Integration, and Political Economy in Europe, America, and Asia, 1834-1939
Room 124: Ray and Maria Stata Center

Building on growing bodies of scholarship—ranging from cliometrics based on the “new-new trade theory” to international political economy—this session includes studies on the drivers of global market integration and disintegration, and the relationships between international trade and tariffs, political interest groups, transportation, economic ideas, and diplomacy, in Europe, North and South America, and Asia from the late nineteenth century to the interwar period. Collectively, we aim to deepen our understanding of how tariffs and other trade costs acted at the international level, and how trade policy was discussed, planned, and implemented in different countries and colonies. By adopting both cliometric and qualitative approaches, these papers aim to clarify the various responses to waves of globalization in different areas of the world, each of which was in different political-economic contexts but all of which had to adapt to globalizing markets.

ORGANIZER(S):
Toshiki Kawashima, University of Pennsylvania
Peter H. Bent, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

DISCUSSANT(S):
Douglas A. Irwin, Dartmouth College
Markus Lampe, Vienna University of Economics and Business
Alexander J.S. Green, London School of Economics and Political Science

PAPERS – First Half

The function of Tariff Reform movement of Joseph Chamberlain as labor policy
Ryotaro Sugiyama, The University of Tokyo

Food import substitution in Argentina during the First Globalization, 1870–1913. Did trade protection matter?
José Peres-Cajías, Universitat de Barcelona
Agustina Rayes, National Council of Scientific and Technical Researchers, Argentina

A Novel Institution: The Zollverein and the Origins of the Customs Union
Florian Ploeckl, University of Adelaide

PAPERS – Second Half

Toshiki Kawashima, University of Pennsylvania

Between Ideas and Interests. The Spanish Fight for Free Trade, 1879–c. 1903
Marcela Sabaté, University of Zaragoza
José María Serrano, University of Zaragoza

Recovery from financial crises in peripheral economies, 1870–1913
Peter H. Bent, University of Massachusetts

The Economics of Edwardian Imperial Preference: What can New Zealand Reveal?
Brian D. Varian, Swansea University
Beyond GDP: Sustainable and Unsustainable Development in the Long Run

Room 6: Samberg Conference Center

Over the past quarter-century, Genuine Savings (GS) has emerged as an important indicator of Sustainable Development. It is based on the concept of wealth accounting and represents a measure of how the country’s total capital stock (physical, natural, social, institutional and human) changes year-on-year. Current literature illustrates the nature of these estimates and show how a negative GS indicator can be interpreted as a signal of unsustainable development. What can we learn from history about the sustainable development? We propose a session to discuss on this subject and to offer novel views about the economic history of regions and countries in order to contribute to the current debate about development policies. Studying the long 20th century through the lens of GS enables us to make a broader contribution to the understanding of the economic history of the period and to shed light on the prediction of future well-being.

ORGANIZER(S):
Henry Willebald, Universidad de la República, Uruguay
Cristián Ducoing, Lund University
Eoin McLaughlin, University of St. Andrews

PAPERS – First Half

Genuine saving and sustainability in a peripheral economy.
Uruguay in the long run, 1870–2014
Juan Labat, PhD Student, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid
Carolina Román, Universidad de la República, Uruguay
Henry Willebald, Universidad de la República, Uruguay

Inaki Iriarte-Goñi, Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain

Making the most of scarcity? The role of natural assets in pre-WWII Japanese economic development
Jean-Pascal Bassino, Institute of East Asian Studies, ENS Lyon
Kyoji Fukao, Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University
Osamu Saito, Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University

Genuine Savings as a Test of New Zealand Weak Sustainability
Mubashir Qasim, University of Waikato
Les Oxley, University of Waikato
Eoin McLaughlin, University of St. Andrews

PAPERS – Second Half

Towards an integrated measure of Sustainability Global
Genuine Savings 1870 - 2015
Eoin McLaughlin, University of St. Andrews
Cristián Ducoing, Lund University
Matthias Blum, Queen’s University Belfast

Riders on the Storm: How hard did Robert Gordon’s Environmental Headwind blow in the past?
Magnus Lindmark, Umeå University
Sevil Acar, Altınbaş University / Center for Climate Change and Policy Studies, Boğaziçi University

Mis-measuring our past: growth, development, and accounting for nature
Eli Fenichel, Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies
Brooks A. Kaiser, University of Southern Denmark / University of Hawaii Economic Research Organization

British Imperialism and Globalization, 1650–1960

Room West: Samberg Conference Center

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, Lund University, and Norwegian University of Life Sciences

British Rule, the Global Economy, and Environmental Change in South India
Prasannan Parthasarathi, Boston College

Globalization, State Capacity, and Colonialism in India
Tirthankar Roy, London School of Economics

DISCUSSANT(S):
Luis Bértola, Universidad de la República
Erik Bengtsson, Lund University

PAPERS – First Half

Taking off from Natural Resources: fiscal dependency in comparative perspective (1850–2015)
José Peres-Cajías, Universidad Católica Boliviana
“San Pablo”, La Paz
Sara Torregrosa Hetland, Lund University
Cristián Ducoing, Lund University

Long-term comparative levels of labour productivity in manufacturing: Sweden vs. Brazil, 1913–2010
Cecilia Lara, Universidad de la República
Svante Prado, University of Gothenburg

Wage differentials in Brazil and Sweden during the first half of the twentieth century
Jakob Molinder, Lund University
Thales Zamberlan Pereira, UNIFRA
Svante Prado, University of Gothenburg

PAPERS – Second Half

On resource blessing and strategic wisdom in Latin America and Scandinavia: The role of the State in industrial development patterns of Venezuela and Norway during 1960s and 1970s
Alejandro E. Cáceres, Universidad Católica 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

Critical Moments in the Development of Modern Monetary Systems: Crises, Money Doctors, and Reforms
http://bit.ly/2K0lSXR

Room 5: Samberg Conference Center
Map: http://bit.ly/2K0lSXR

This session explores how modern monetary systems emerged and developed from a variety of pre-modern arrangements. The session is divided into two sub-sessions. The first studies the characteristics of crisis management by monetary institutions and how crises change monetary regimes while the second looks at key features of monetary regimes such as the choice of money issuance mechanisms, the coexistence of different money or the picking
of the correct denomination of monetary units. Given the large number of papers we have, and in order to have fruitful discussions, the session organizers propose the following procedures and format: 1) All the participants are required to upload his/her paper no later than June 30, Saturday; and 2) All the registered participants (as well as others who are willing to participate in our discussion) are expected to read the papers beforehand.

**ORGANIZER(S):**
Andrés Álvarez, Universidad Los Andes
Vincent Bignon, Bank of France
Anders Ögren, Lund University
Masato Shizume, Waseda University

**PAPERS – First Half**

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

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

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

**Oh, How the Mighty Have Fallen: The Reputations of the Banks that Failed, or Nearly Failed, and Started America’s Greatest Financial Panics**  
Hugh Rockoff, Rutgers University

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

**Triffin Dilemma and European Monetary Integration (1946-1958)**  
Pierre-Hernán Rojas, Paris-Nanterre U.

**Crisis, Money Doctors and Reforms in Sweden from the Deregulation to the EMS Crisis**  
Anders Ögren, Lund University

**From Zero to Hero? – Monetary Innovations in Crisis: The Case of Currency Re-domination, 2006 to 2009**  
Ushehwedu Kufakurinani, University of Zimbabwe

**PAPERS – Second Half**

**Small Denomination Banknotes from 1864 to 1878: A Menacing Innovation … to Whom?**  
Patrice Baubeau, University of Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense

**Reintegration of Bronze Coins during the Late 16th and the Early 17th Century Japan**  
Hisashi Takagi, Yasuda Women’s University

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

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

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

**Official Paper Money vs Local Native Notes in Modern China**  
Akinobu Kuroda, University of Tokyo

**Housing Finance and Policy Traditions: The Case of France and the Netherlands**  
Tim van der Valk, Utrecht University

**Issuing Money: Theory and History**  
Stefano Ugolini, University of Toulouse

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**PAPERS – First Half**

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

Room 4: Samberg Conference Center

Entrepreneurs are an important source of innovation because they possess the ability both to recognize opportunities and to judge whether or not they are viable to pursue. Working individually and collaboratively they have found solutions to technological and institutional problems and created entirely new business sectors. Profits from their enterprises have been used philanthropically to improve education and welfare. Yet, despite their significance, their role has often been overshadowed in the economic history and business history scholarship by a focus on the large firm. This session showcases research on the history of entrepreneurship which highlights the need to re-incorporate entrepreneurs into academic scholarship. Innovation is a cumulative process, with entrepreneurs often learning from the ‘best practice’ of their predecessors. The long-run chronological spread of this session from 1300 to 1900 demonstrates this continuous process and extends the coverage of entrepreneurial activities back in time to the middle ages.

**ORGANIZER(S):**
Catherine Casson, University of Manchester
John S. Lee, University of York
R. Daniel Wadhwani, University of the Pacific

**DISCUSSANT(S):**
R. 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, University of London

Publishing Power Houses: Publishers as Institutional Entrepreneurs in Britain 1843–1900
Marrisa Joseph, University of Reading

Lending to entrepreneurial firms: Credit provision by small scale-banks to small-scale enterprise in nineteenth century England
Vicktoria Barnes, Max Planck Institute for European Legal History
Lucy Newton, University of Reading

Hope from Cotton and Rope: Philanthropic Legacies of Industrialist Entrepreneurs in Blackburn, Lancashire
Cynthia Johnston, University of London

International Financial Institutions:
Multilateral Investment and Development Banks since the Second World War

Room 123: Ray and Maria Stata Center

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
Judith Clifton, University of Cantabria
David Howarth, University of Luxembourg

Discussant(s):
Carlos Marichal, Colegio de México
Pablo Martín Aceña, Universidad de Alcalá

PAPERS – First Half
The African Development Bank
Erika Kraemer-Mbula, University of Johannesburg

The Asian Development Bank
Dominique Barjot, Paris-Sorbonne University
Pierre Lanthier, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

Crossing the Alps
Paolo Tedeschi, Università di Milano Bicocca-DEMS

CABEI’s Contribution on Development
Alberto Cortés, Universidad de Costa Rica, CABEI
José Deras, BCIE

The Andean Development Corporation
Carlos Andrés Brando, Universidad Jorge Tadeo Lozano
A supranational instrument of intergovernmentalism: The EIB’s lending policy from 1958 to 2004. Lucia Coppolaro
Lucia Coppolaro, University of Padova

Transformations, ruptures and continuities in IDB policy from 1980 to present. Pablo López and Marcelo Rougier
Pablo J. López, Universidad de Buenos Aires (UBA)
Marcelo Rougier, Universidad de Buenos Aires

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank—Its Birth, Mandates, and Infrastructure Financing. Jiajun Xu
Jiajun Xu, Peking University

PAPERS – Second Half
Eximpo in Latin America
Elisa Grandi, Paris School of Economics

The IDB and the Washington Consensus
Sarah Babb, Boston College

Exploring the EBRD and EIB relationship. Clifton, Diaz-Fuentes and Gomez
Judith Clifton, University of Cantabria
Daniel Díaz Fuentes, University of Cantabria
Ana Lara Gómez, University of Cantabria

Small words big changes understanding the EU bank through its business model. Helen Kavvadia
Helen Kavvadia, University of Luxembourg

GIS Methods in Economic History

Room M: Samberg Conference Center

This session gathers scholars’ work which makes use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) methods to answer important questions and debates on diverse aspects of economic history, growth, and development. The organizers are pleased to present a multidisciplinary session varied both in topic and in geographical coverage as papers include major themes from economic history, history, sociology, and political economy. This session brings together cutting-edge research on diverse subjects
ranging from classic topics in economic history such as the timing between economic growth and industrialization, more modern questions such as the impact of landmine clearing in modern Mozambique, and questions that are beyond time and place such as the ways in which climate and natural disasters shape cultures over generations. Several new datasets give insight into overlooked regions such as sub-Saharan Africa and strengthen available tools for regions including Canada, China, and European regions.

ORGANIZER(S):
Cristina Victoria Radu, University of Southern Denmark
Kathryn E. Gary, Lund University
Christian Volmar Skovsgaard, University of Southern Denmark

DISCUSSANT(S):
Paul Sharp, University of Southern Denmark

PAPERS – First Half
Climatic Roots of Loss Aversion
Oded Galor, Brown University
Viacheslav Savitskiy, Brown University

Understanding Cultural Persistence and Change
Nathan Nunn, Harvard University
Paola Giuliano, UCLA Anderson

Acts of God? Religiosity and Natural Disasters Across Subnational World Districts
Jeanet Bentzen, University of Copenhagen

Tordesillas, Slavery and the Origins of Brazilian Inequality
Humberto 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 Chiocelli, London Business School
Elias Papaioannou, London Business School

The Africa Explorer: A GIS bridge between economists and historians
Warren Whatley, University of Michigan

Growth before steam: A GIS approach to estimating multimodal transport costs in England and Wales, 1680–1830
Dan Bogart, University of California, Irvine
Eduard Josep Alvarez Palau, Oberta de Catalunya
Oliver Dunn, University of Cambridge
Max Satchell, University of Cambridge
Leigh Shaw Taylor, University of Cambridge

On the Right Track: Railroads, Mobility and Innovation During Two Centuries
Thor Berger, Lund University
David E. Andersson, Uppsala University
Erik Prawitz, Research Institute for industrial economics

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

Measuring China’s Performance in the World Economy: A Benchmark Comparison between the Economies of China and the UK in the Early Twentieth Century
Ye Ma, University of Groningen
Herman de Jong, University of Groningen
Yi Xu, Guangxi Normal University

Global Conversations: Gender, Work, and Economic Development  

Room T: Samberg Conference Center

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
Parallel Sessions  
WED, AUGUST 1 | SESSION B | 1:30P–5:00P

War and women’s work in early modern Europe
Margaret Hunt, Uppsala University

Queen of the village — the threat of indigenous women’s work in the eighteenth-century North American Great Lakes
Karen Marrero, Wayne State University

Women in urban craft guilds
Anna Bellavitis, Université de Rouen

PAPERS – Second Half

Early modern migration in comparative gendered perspective
Amy L. Erickson, Cambridge University
Ariadne Schmidt, Leiden University

The ordering of real labor – open households, individuals, and intermediaries
Maria Ågren, Uppsala University

Race, gender, and care in New World slavery
Sasha Turner, Quinnipiac University

Care in the early modern European economy
Alexandra Shepard, University of Glasgow

The Development of Social Welfare Programs in the Yudabua 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

Planning China’s future. The contributions of Liu Guojun to China’s post-war economic recovery
Carles Braso Broggi, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya
Jixia Ge, Changzhou University

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

Institutional Change and Chinese Enterprises across the 1949 and 1978 Divides
http://bit.ly/2M4RQ5W

Room 231: MIT Building 4

This session examines the impact of institutional changes implemented under China's socialist economic system on the long-term development of Chinese business enterprises. During the planned economy era (1949-1978), the PRC government adopted distinctive economic institutions and policies that continue to affect the behavior of Chinese firms even after four decades of post-1978 reform. Understanding China's long-term economic and business history therefore requires a searching review of the lasting influence of socialist transformations and legacies on the structure and conduct of business. To achieve these goals, this panel gathers experts in Chinese economic and business history. Their papers provide broad understanding of the institutional changes affecting Chinese enterprise systems as well as focused case studies of significant Chinese enterprises.

ORGANIZER(S):
Jun Kajima, Yokohama National University

DISCUSSANT(S):
Toru Kubo, Shinshu University
Thomas G. Rawski, University of Pittsburgh
Pui Tak Lee, University of Hong Kong

PAPERS – First Half

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

Institutional Change and Chinese Enterprises across the 1949 and 1978 Divides
http://bit.ly/2M4RQ5W

Room 231: MIT Building 4

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

010209 Institutional Change and Chinese Enterprises across the 1949 and 1978 Divides
http://bit.ly/2M4RQ5W

Room 231: MIT Building 4

010211 Living Standards in the Mediterranean Basin: A Long-Run View

Room I: Samberg Conference Center

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

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ORGANIZER(S):
Jacob Weisdorf, University of Southern Denmark
Mauro Rota, University of Rome La Sapienza
Donatella Strangio, University of Rome La Sapienza
Parallel Sessions  WED, AUGUST 1 | SESSION B | 1:30P–5:00P

DISCUSSANT(S):
Joerg Baten, Tübingen 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 Martinelli, Université Lyon 2
Donatella Strangio, University of Rome La Sapienza

Health inequality in Southern Spain at the early 19th century
Victor Antonio Luque de Haro, Almeria University
Andrés Sánchez-Picón, Almeria University
Jose Joaquín García Gómez, Almeria University

Was the Late Medieval Middle East Malthusian? Land tenure, labor organization, and plagues in Egypt and Syria
Mattia Fochesato, NYU Abu Dhabi

Urban Wages around the Eastern Mediterranean, from 1 AD to 1914
Sevket Pamuk, Bogaziçi University

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

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.

010212  Resilience in Regional Economic Systems
http://bit.ly/2M00WR

Room Enterprise: Boston Marriott Cambridge

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.

010213  Seafaring Lives in Transition: Mediterranean Maritime Labour and Shipping during Globalization, 1850s–1920s

Room 095: Tang Center

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

The impact of technological innovation on traditional maritime communities. The strength of an anti-paradigm
Katerina Galani, Institute for Mediterranean Studies/FORTH

PAPERS – Second Half

Trips, Routes and Working Conditions. The Pattern of Day-By-Day in the Spanish Mediterranean Navigation During the Transition from Sail to Steam (1850’s-1920’s)
Jordi Ibarz, Universitat de Barcelona
Enric Garcia, Universitat de Barcelona

Transition to steam in the Russian North Black Sea coast: the case of The Russian Steam Navigation and Trade Company
Anna Sydorenko, Institute for Mediterranean Studies/FORTH

010214 Societal Response to Climate Variation: Institution, Market, and Social Change in Early Modern and Modern Japan
http://bit.ly/2ME0JV7

Room 085: Tang Center

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):
Yasu Takatsuki, Kobe University
Jean-Pascal Bassino, The University of Lyon
Kaoru Sugihara, The Research Institute for Humanity and Nature
Takeshi Nakatsuka, The Research Institute for Humanity and Nature

DISCUSSANT(S):
Bruce M. Campbell, The Queen’s University of Belfast
Tirthankar Roy, The London School of Economics and Political Science
Kenneth Pomeranz, The University of Chicago
Tetsuji Okazaki, The University of Tokyo

PAPERS – First Half

New perspectives in historical studies provided by high-resolution paleoclimate data
Takeshi Nakatsuka, The Research Institute for Humanity and Nature

Climate change and the development of the land tax system in early modern Japan
Kaoru Kamatani, Ritsumeikan University

Climate changes and market economy: the case of early modern Japan
Masahiko Shibamoto, Kobe University
Yasu Takatsuki, Kobe University

PAPERS – Second Half

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

010215 Stronger Together? Collective Action during Phases of Industrialization

Room Endeavor: Boston Marriott Cambridge

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).
Parallel Sessions   WED, AUGUST 1 | SESSION B | 1:30P–5:00P

ORGANIZER(S):
Maria Stanfors, Lund University

DISCUSSANT(S):
Chris Minns, London School of Economics

PAPERS – First Half

Collective Action and the Origins of the American Labor Movement
Ethan Schmick, Washington & Jefferson College

Work Intensity and Worker Safety in Early Twentieth-Century Coal Mining
William M. Boal, Drake University

To be or not to be? Membership in unions, sickness funds and temperance organizations in Swedish manufacturing, circa 1900
Tobias Karlsson, Lund University
Maria Stanfors, Lund University

Adverse or Propitious Selection on Alcohol Related Health Risks in Swedish Mutual Health Insurance Societies
Lars Fredrik Andersson, Umeå University
Liselotte Eriksson, Umeå University

PAPERS – Second Half

Social policy by other means? Mutual aid and the origins of the modern welfare state in Britain during the 19th and 20th centuries
Bernard Harris, School of Social Work and Social Policy, University of Strathclyde

Why did early industrial capitalists suggest minimum wages and social insurance?
Alfred Reckendrees, Copenhagen Business School

Union Army Widows and the Historical Take-up of Social Benefits
Laura Salisbury, York University

Did Access to New Deal Relief Differ for Blacks and Whites?
Price Fishback, University of Arizona
Jessamyn Schaller, University of Arizona
Michelle Liu, Experian

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 Sesbat: Global History Databank
Peter Turchin, University of Connecticut

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

Big Data for East Asian Economic and Social History
James Z. Lee, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
Cameron Campbell, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
Dong Hao, Peking University

Linked Data for economic and social historians
Albert Meroño-Peñuela, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
Laurens Rietveld, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
Auke Rijpma, Universiteit Utrecht
Ruben Schalk, Universiteit Utrecht
Bram van den Hout, International Institute of Social History
Roderick van der Weerd, International Institute of Social History
Richard Zijdeman, International Institute of Social History

Room 270: MIT Building 4

The Big Data Revolution in Economic History

Economic history has always been a strongly data-oriented field. As such, the big data revolution should have profound implications for economic historians. Increases in computing power, advances in distributed computing, and new methods developed in the fields like machine learning and natural language processing change the landscape. Data has become far larger in volume, is more varied, and is routinely linked to other datasets. A number of highly successful big data projects exist in economic history. While the field’s record is strong, it is important to ensure that economic history benefits from the new possibilities that are opening up in a world of big data. This session will bring together scholar working on large datasets and new technologies in economic history and adjacent fields, featuring methodological papers to reflect and disseminate best practice as well as research papers focusing on the actual answers these techniques can provide.
Corporate governance, by its very name, implies that corporations may differ from one another in their power structure and function. Laws, conventions, social structures, affect both formal and informal corporate governance. Corporate governance may be seen as a prism where interests and aspirations pass through, and no wonder that the recent surge in studies of national varieties of capitalism focusses on corporate governance. This session aims to address the coming of big business and the way it was governed in a variety of countries. The emphasis is on understanding how and why corporate governance emerged differently in different countries. The perspectives will be many and include the influence of business law, of trade unions, political developments as well as international relations of both countries and companies.

ORGANIZER(S):
Knut Sogner, BI Norwegian Business School
Andrea Colli, Bocconi University

PAPERS – First Half
What did Corporations do?
Leslie Hannah, LSE

Investors on the sidelines: The role of trust offices in Dutch corporate governance
Abe de Jong, Rotterdam School of Management
Joost Jonker, University of Amsterdam
Ailsa Röell, Columbia University
Gerarda Westerhuis, Utrecht University

What does corporate governance mean for joint stock banks?
Harold James, Princeton University

Personal and Family Capitalism
Andrea Colli, Bocconi University

The rise and fall of managerial capitalism in Norway, 1895–1940
Knut Sogner, BI Norwegian Business School

PAPERS – Second Half
The Great Pyramids of America
Eugene Kandel, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Konstantin Kosenko, Bank of Israel
Randall Morck, Alberta School of Business
Yishay Yafeh, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

The Holding Company System as New Corporate Governance in Korean Big Business: Trends and Characteristics
Dong-Woon Kim, Dong-Eui University

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 transformation? What have the Chinese done similarly to or differently from nations that have successfully undergone economic transformation? Is China always borrowing the experiences of Western countries, or has it established its own unique development path? Is this fast-speed growth healthy and sustainable, and is there any historical root behind China's economic performance, etc.?

ORGANIZER(S):
Se Yan, Peking University
Li Zhang, Beihang University
Xuejun Zhao, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

DISCUSSANT(S):
Debin Ma, London School of Economics
Denggao Long, Tsinghua University

PAPERS – First Half
The intergenerational mobility of Farmers’ land
Fumin Sui, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

Analyzing the Provision and Management of Public Goods from Irrigation in Ancient China (abstract)
Guo Fan, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

The Characteristics of Western Oasis Agricultural Development in Ancient China: Based on Dunhuang and Tulufan Documents
Jinhua Su, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

Some current directions in accounting history research on original archival materials in China
Weipeng Yuan, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
Richard Macve, London School of Economics

Restraining or Nonaction: A Study of Ming and Qing Government’s Relationship with Its Merchants from the Great Divergence Perspective
Qiang Liu, Dongbei University of Finance and Economics

PAPERS – Second Half
Capital Formation in China’s Development Since 1949
Xuejun Zhao, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

An Early Debate on Planned or Market Economy: The Reflection of the 1929 Depression in Republican China
Yongqiang Guan, Nankai University
Influence Analysis of the Anti-Five-Evils – Movement on the Business Operation of Private Importers and Exporters
Yun Qu, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

Could Land Reform Have Transformed the Chinese Rural Economy
Li Zhang, Beihang University

Together We Stand Strong: Market Instability, Cooperation and the Value of Social Connections—A case study of modern bank industry in Republic China (abstract)
Lingyu Kong, The University of Adelaide

The Role of Economic Shrinking for Long Term Economic Performance and Catching Up Dynamics
Room 237: MIT Building 4

ORGANIZER(S):
Martin Andersson, Lund University
Tobias Axelsson, Lund University
John Wallis, University of Maryland

DISCUSSANT(S):
 Dani Rodrik, Harvard Kennedy School

PAPERS – First Half

Shrinking, Growing, Instability, and Institutions
John Wallis, University of Maryland

Is resilience to shrinking more important than growth for long term development? The role of social capabilities among the Asian miracles - The case of the Indonesia
Martin Andersson, Lund University
Tobias Axelsson, Lund University
Andrés Palacio, Lund University

The Philippines and Indonesia: Contrasts in Development over a Century: c1913 to 2015
Anne Booth, SOAS University of London

PAPERS – Second Half

Vietnam: The Economic Phoenix of Asia?
Montserrat Lopez Jerez, Lund University

Individualism–Collectivism, Contract Enforcement, and Economic Shrinking
Avner Kreps, Stanford University
Tian Chen Zeng, Stanford University

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

The Skilled Workforce in the Pre-Modern World
Room Concept: Boston Marriott Cambridge

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 journeymen 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 Cathedreal 1674 –1710
Judy Z. Stephenson, University of Oxford

Journeymen in 18th-Century Castile
José Nieto Sanchez, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid

PAPERS – Second Half

Journeymen and the eighteenth-century metal trades in Stockholm
Mans Jansson, Uppsala Universitet

Journeymen Paperworkers, the Industrious Revolution, and the Industrial Enlightenment, c. 1700–1800
Leonard N. Rosenband, Utah State University

Social and Geographical Mobility of Barcelona Artisans, 1814–1855
Juanjo Romero, Universitat de Barcelona
In this session, economic, urban, and environmental historians will present papers that consider cases from cities around the world, that examine issues focused on water supplies, effective water treatments and waste removal technologies. Such issues were and remain, critical to urbanization and economic development. The aim is to compare and contrast the ways in which cities have responded to historical events, financial constraints or other phenomenon to determine whether there are lessons from the past that will be useful for future responses to extreme climatic events.

ORGANIZER(S):
Martin Shanahan, University of South Australia
Lionel Frost, Monash University, Australia

PAPERS – First Half

Recharge Zone: The Chino Basin Water Conservation District and the Evolution of Integrated Water Management in Southern California
Char Miller, Pomona College
Natalie Rittenburg, Chino Basin Water Conservation District, USA
Sok Chul Hong, Seoul National University
Yangkeun Yun, Seoul National University

PAPERS – Second Half

Pernicious or prudent? Australian urban sewage farms
Andrea Gaynor, University of Western Australia

Cesspits and the working poor after Melbourne’s Gold Rushes
Sarah Hayes, Deakin University
Barbara Minchinton, Public Record Office Victoria

Water and waste: a comparison of Melbourne and Adelaide
Martin Shanahan, University of South Australia
Lionel Frost, Monash University

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, Brock University

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

Jessica Vechbanyongratana, Chulalongkorn University

Did the U.S. Postal Savings System Reach the Unbanked? An Empirical History
Matthew Jaremski, Colgate University
Elisabeth Perlman, US Census
Steven Sprick Schuster, Colgate University

Thrift, Saving and the role of the Post Office Savings Bank in Britain in War and Peace, c1914–1945
Mark J. Crowley, Wuhan University
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Mathew Beddell
Winton Capital

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Mebane Faber,
Cambria Investment Management
This session will examine the evolution of banks and capital markets over the past three centuries to understand the role of finance as either an engine of economic growth, a destabilizer of economies and societies, or both. The five main questions to be addressed are: (a) What were the underlying causes of historical financial booms and busts, what were their effects and how were these ameliorated?; (b) What roles have central banks played in the development of banking and capital markets and in responding to financial instability?; (c) How have law and regulation limited the excesses of banks and capital markets—or contributed to them?; (d) How large were historical financial systems and how did they contribute to economic growth? (e) How have historical financial systems been shaped and affected by financial elites, special interests and the needs of government?

ORGANIZER(S):
Chris L. Colvin, Queen’s University Belfast
Richard S. Grossman, Wesleyan University
John D. Turner, Queen’s University Belfast

PAPERS – First Half

Andrew Jackson’s Bank War and the Panic of 1837
Eric Hilt, Wellesley College
Katharine Liang, Northwestern University

Mapping the U.S. Interbank Network
Matthew Jaremski, Colgate University
Charles Calomiris, Columbia University
David Wheelock, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Caught in Net: An inquiry into Shanghai Banking System in the 1930s from a Social Network approach
Yongwei Chen, Peking University
Yuheng Zhao, Boston University

Going Dutch: Exchange Rates, Capital Mobility and Monetary Policy in the Netherlands during the Interwar Gold Standard
Chris L. Colvin, Queen’s University Belfast
Philip Fliers, Utrecht University

The Samurai Bond: Credit Supply and Economic Growth in Pre-War Japan
Sergi Basco, Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona
John Tang, Australian National University

PAPERS – Second Half

The Rise and Fall of the Société Générale de Belgique 1835–1988
Marc Deloof, University of Antwerp

The Rise and Returns of Investment Trusts
Gareth Campbell, Queen’s University Belfast
Meeghan Rogers, State University of New York

Transaction costs stock prices and stock issues at the Berlin Stock exchange 1892-1913
Carsten Burhop, Bonn University
Sergey Gelman, Concordia University Montreal

Monetary Policy and Counterparty Risk Management at Banque de France in late 19th Century
Maylis Avaro, Graduate Institute – Geneva
Vincent Bignon, Banque de France

Corporate Debt in Times of Crisis
Philip Fliers, Utrecht University

Long-Run Patterns and Shifts in Wealth – Insights from Irish Share Prices since 1825
Richard S. Grossman, Wesleyan University
Masami Imai, Wesleyan University
Ronan C. Lyons, Trinity College Dublin
Kevin O’Rourke, University of Oxford

Branding Through History

Room 395: Tang Center

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
**Parallel Sessions**

**THU, AUGUST 2 | SESSION A | 9:00A–12:30P**

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**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

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**020103 Changing Female Labor Force Participation in Europe and Asia**  
Room 095: Tang Center  

By now it is clear that the female participation rates (FLFP) differ significantly both across countries and within countries. Are the cross-sectional differences in FLFP explained by common economic factors? Are there similarities in historical development of FLFP in different countries? What are the factors that have determined FLFP? If the same factors do not explain the differences, then what are missing but important determinants of FLFP? The purpose of this session is to facilitate the dialogue between economic historians studying industrial development in Europe and economic historians and economists who focus on Asia. The session will shed new light on how FLFP changed in the process of economic development, and how it affects women's status today. Perspectives from historical demography and labor economics will also be useful for deeper understanding of this issue.

**ORGANIZER(S):**  
Tomoko Hashino, Kobe University  
Yukiko Abe, Hokkaido University  
Janet Hunter, London School of Economics

**DISCUSSANT(S):**  
Janet Hunter, London School of Economics and Political Science  
John Wong, University of Hong Kong

**PAPERS – First Half**

**Introduction**  
Tomoko Hashino, Kobe University

**Male bread-winner households and time use of women in England**  
Chiaki Yamamoto, Osaka University

**Structural change of female labor participation in Germany 1875-2015**  
Yoko Tanaka, University of Tsukuba

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**Female employment and occupational structure in the long run: a comparative approach**  
Natalia Mora-Sitja, Cambridge University  
Leigh Shaw-Taylor, Cambridge University

**Female labor force participation in Israel**  
Andrew Schein, Netanya Academic College

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**020104 Colonial Administrators, Public Investments, and Long-Term Development in Africa**  
Room 124: Ray and Maria Stata Center  

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
Elise Huillery, University of Paris-Dauphine
Quoc-Anh Do, Sciences Po Paris
Jean-Louis Keene, Sciences Po Paris
Sacha Dray, London School of Economics

Colonial Leadership, Public Investments, and Economic Growth: Evidence from the French Colonial Empire
Cédric Chambru, University of Geneva
Denis Cogneau, Paris School of Economics
Yannick Dupraz, University of Warwick
Scott Viallet-Thévenin, Université de Toulouse le Mirail

Deciphering the Economy: Numbers and their Rationalities in the Longue Durée, 12th-19th Centuries
http://bit.ly/2M6xIk1
Room West: Samberg Conference Center

By focusing on Medieval and Early Modern times, this session aims to explore earlier stages of the economic uses of pragmatic numeracy and challenge our understanding of modernity. The past numerical representation of reality did not necessarily match our own notions of economic efficiency, but may have rather served other purposes such as legal, memorial or symbolic uses. However, these same numbers could also become tools for new management practices, even in times and places which have long been suspected of not having developed such allegedly “modern” rationalities – medieval monasteries, for instance. Conversely, using numbers to manage businesses or State finances does not prevent economic actors from continuing to use them as legal evidence or as scientific proof. This is a call for historians to unravel the variety of ways in which numbers interact with economic thought and practices and participate in the process of creating wealth and knowledge.

ORGANIZER(S):
Pauline Lemaigre-Gaffier, Université de Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines / DYPAC
Cheryl S. McWatters, University of Ottawa

DISCUSSANT(S):
Anne Conchon, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne

PAPERS – First Half
Opening Comments
Cheryl S. McWatters, University of Ottawa

‘As much as a kingdom is worth’: The Use and Abuse of Numbers in Medieval Politics
Tony Moore, University of Reading

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 invention of economic knowledge
Benjamin Huf, University of Sydney

Closing Comments
Cheryl S. McWatters, University of Ottawa

From Pre-Modern to Modern Economic Growth in Europe and Asia
http://bit.ly/2M64kdn
Room 4: Samberg Conference Center

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
Parallel Sessions  
THU, AUGUST 2 | SESSION A | 9:00A–12:30P

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  
Alexandra M. de Pleijt, University of Oxford  

PAPERS – Second Half  
Does Geography Determine Industrialization? Evidence from India  
Paola Giuliano, UCLA Anderson School of Management  
Bishnupriya Gupta, University of Warwick  
Nico Voigtländer, UCLA Anderson School of Management  

Globalisation, Early Industrialisation, and Agricultural Productivity: Evidence from Pre-Modern China before the 1930s  
Ye Ma, Groningen University  
Herman de Jong, Groningen University  

Productivity growth in Meiji Japan: the structural and regional dynamics  
Tokihiro Settsu, Musashi University  
Kyoji Fukao, Hitotsubashi University  
Jean-Pascal Bassino, IAO, ENS de Lyon  

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 and the Burden of Adjustment in Historical Perspective  
Room Discovery: Boston Marriott Cambridge  

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  

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.  

Foreign Multinational Enterprises in Australia  
Room 144: Ray and Maria Stata Center  

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.
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

PAPERS – First Half

The threshing floor again? Commonwealth Development Corporation in post-colonial Africa
Ichiro Maekawa, Soka University

潴川‘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

Weaving Links: Cloth Production, Trade, and Consumption in the Renaissance Mediterranean
Ingrid Houssaye Michienzi, French National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS)-UMR 8167

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)

DISCUSSANT(S):
Tsong-min Wu, National Taiwan University

PAPERS – First Half

The Continuity and Breakdown of the Customs of Taiwan during the Japanese Occupation
Yu-ju Lin, Academia Sinica

Transformation of Taiwan’s Financial System: The Historical Significance of Got Shinpei’s Fiscal Reform in the Early Japanese Colonial Period (1898-1905)
Wen-kai Lin, Academia Sinica

The Building of a Modern Transport System and Economic Growth in Taiwan: Focusing on Grain Transport (1899–1918)
Chia-Hao Chen, National Chengchi University
Tsai Lung-Pao, National Taipei University

The Establishment of an Official Statistical System in Taiwan under Japanese Colonial Rule
Pei-Hsin Lin, National Taiwan Normal University

PAPERS – Second Half

Different Migration Patterns between Taiwanese and Koreans Under Japanese Colonialism
Myung-ki Moon, Kookmin University

Shipping Lines in the Japanese Empire, 1918–1941
Elijah J. Greenstein, Princeton University

Price Fluctuations of Japanese Foreign Currency Bonds in the New York Stock Exchange during the 1930s
Teruhiro Minato, Rikkyo University

POLITY AND STATE FINANCE IN THE PERVERIES OF THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

ORGANIZER(S):
Yu-ju Lin, Academia Sinica
Wen-kai Lin, Academia Sinica

DISCUSSANT(S):
Yong-tai Feng, Taiwan University

PAPERS – First Half

The Relationship of Economic Development and Autonomy in Japanese-Occupied Taiwan
Yao-ling Hsu, National Taiwan Normal University

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Price Fluctuations of Japanese Foreign Currency Bonds in the New York Stock Exchange during the 1930s
Teruhiro Minato, Rikkyo University
ORGANIZER(S): 
Coskun Tuner, University College London  
Leonardo Weller, FGV – Sao Paulo School of Economics

DISCUSSANT(S):  
Sevket Pamuk, Bogazici University  
Tirthankar Roy, London School of Economics  
Colin Lewis, London School of Economics

PAPERS – First Half

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

Land banks in North America in the long eighteenth century  
D’Maris Coffman, University College London  
Helen Paul, University of Southampton

American imperialism and country risk, 1895–1929  
Leticia A. Abad, Middlebury College  
Noel Maurer, George Washington University

From federalism to centralism: local finances in Cundinamarca, Colombia 1872–1910  
Edwin López Rivera, University of California, San Diego

Emerging financial markets of the 1820s: Latin American sovereign debt, 1824–1852  
Gail Triner, Rutgers University

PAPERS – Second Half

Constitutionalism and state finances in the Austrian Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, 1815–1914  
Michael Pammer, Johannes Kepler University Linz

Foreign institutions and fiscal state-building in China and the Ottoman Empire before World War I  
Coskun Tuner, 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 Tuner, University College London  
Leonardo Weller, FGV – Sao Paulo School of Economics

020113 Port Cities, Empires, and Global Maritime Trade in the 18th and 19th Centuries: Connections and Comparisons  
http://bit.ly/2M5ZsoF

Room 6: Samberg Conference Center  

Port cities were the spaces where the maritime commercial ambitions of merchants and trade corporations converged with the political and economic aspirations of empires and nation states. Port cities played a significant role in the growth and long sustenance of commercial exchange as well as in the imperial and national political economies. This panel seeks to explore the commercial and political dynamics of some major port cities of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans in the 18th and 19th centuries with a focus on the relationship between ports and the markets to which they were connected through trade (foreland). The purpose is to initiate a conversation among scholars/participants working on port cities and maritime trade in different oceanic regions and under different imperial regimes with the hope that this will lead to a comparative perspective on port cities and the relationship between maritime trade and imperial political economies.

ORGANIZER(S):  
Jeremy Land, Georgia State University  
Ghulam A. Nadri, Georgia State University

DISCUSSANT(S):  
Olli Turunen, University of Jyväskylä  
Isaac Land, Indiana State University

PAPERS – First Half

From Regional to Global Ports – Imperial Hegemonies, National Policies and an International Organization at the Lower Danube in the Long 19th Century  
Constantin Ardeleanu, The Lower Danube University of Galați/New Europe College, Bucharest (Romania)/Utrecht University (The Netherlands)

Iberian Timber Imports from the Baltic, 1669–1857: A Study Based on Sound Toll Registers Online  
Manish Kumar, University of Groningen

Quantitative Knowledge Needed: Fur Prices in Quebec during the Fur Trade’s Decline  
Vincent Geloso, Texas Tech University

A Methodological Approach of the Economic History of a Sea: The Paradigm of the Black Sea Port-Cities and Their Globalization Process  
Gelina Harlaftis, Ioanian University

The Integration of the Southern European Frontier of the Russian Empire into the Global Economy: The Evolution of Transport Systems in the Second Half of the 19th Century  
Alexandra Papadopoulou, Institute of Mediterranean Studies/FORTH
PAPERS – Second Half

Like Father, Like Son: Philadelphia’s Rise as a Major Port, 1700–1775
Jeremy Land, Georgia State University

The Boston Tea Party (1773) in a Global Perspective: Commodity Chains of Tea from China to Northern America (1650–1800)
Chris Nierstrasz, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Beyond the Atlantic World: Salem’s Maritime Trade with Asia in the late Eighteenth Century
David Doran, Georgia State University

Two Sides of the Same Ocean: Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro and the Establishment of a New Kingdom in Portuguese America (1789–1820)
Rodrigo da Costa Dominguez, University of Minho

Island Port Cities in the Triangular Relationship between Europe and Cuba–U.S. at the End of the 19th Century
Servando Valdés Sánchez, Instituto de Historia de Cuba

DISCUSSANT(S):
Rafael Dobado-González, Universidad Complutense de Madrid
Daniel Santilli, Universidad de Buenos Aires/CONICET, Instituto Ravignani
Roberto Schmit, UBA-CONICET-UNGS
Aurora Gómez Galvarriato, El Colegio de México
Moramy López Alonso, Rice University
Amilcar Challú, Bowling Green State University

PAPERS – First Half

Precios y salarios en la ciudad de Segovia, 1559–1840
José Ignacio Andrés Ucendo, Universidad del País Vasco
Ramón Lanza García, UAM

Cost of living and food prices in colonial Montevideo, 1760–1814
María Inés Moraes, UdelaR

Evolution of prices for the measurement of various baskets of prices and inflation in Buenos Aires during the first half of the nineteenth century
Roberto Schmit, UBA-CONICET-UNGS

El nivel de vida en la Argentina naciente. Salarios, costo de vida y cobertura de una canasta básica en las 14 provincias, 1875–1895
Julio Djenderedjian, Instituto Ravignani UBA/CONICET

Wages and cost of living in farmer Pampas (Santa Fe, Argentina, 1857–1895)
Juan Luis Martirén, Instituto Ravignani UBA/CONICET

History Revenge: Discussing Living Standards in Global Comparison. The case of Rio de la Plata, 1700–1850
Carina Frid, National Research Council-Argentina
CONICET
Julio Djenderedjian, Instituto Ravignani UBA/CONICET
Juan Luis Martirén, Instituto Ravignani UBA/CONICET

Piecework and wages in nineteenth century rural Spain
Héctor García Montero, Public University of Navarre
José Miguel Lana, Public University of Navarre

Real Wages adjusted by purchasing power parity: the cities of the Southern Cone, circa 1890–1940
Luis Bértola, Universidad de la República, Uruguay
Carolina Román, Universidad de la República, Uruguay

Evolución de precios y salarios y el nivel de vida de los trabajadores mexicanos entre dos periodos: 1890–1910 y 1920–1940. El impacto económico y social de la Revolución Mexicana
Humberto Morales Moreno, CIHES/FFYL/BUAP
Miguel Reyes Hernández, IBERO/Santa Fe/CDMX

PAPERS – Second Half

Incomes and income inequality in northwestern Italy, ca. 1500–1800
Guido Alfani, Bocconi University, Dondena Centre
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 Rodriguez, 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

Height and Inequality in the Modern Spain. A Long-Term Perspective
Antonio D. Cámara, Universidad de Jaen
José Miguel Martínez-Carrón, Universidad de Murcia
Javier Puche, Universidad de Zaragoza
Josep-Maria Ramon, Universidad de Murcia

Height and biological standard of living in the Iberian Peninsula: the anthropometric trends in one of the poorest region of La Raya (19th and 20th centuries)
Antonio M. Linares Luján, Universidad de Extremadura
Francisco M. Parejo-Moruno, Universidad de Extremadura

The Impact of Net Nutrition on Educational Achievement: Argentina 1885–1960
Amílcar Challú, Bowling Green State University
Ricardo Salvatore, UTDT

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 #010118) we consider the macro- and micro-level mechanisms that are conducive to wellbeing (or lack thereof) in different historical and geographical settings followed by a roundtable discussion to review the work of the day and consider ways to move forward.

ORGANIZER(S):
Leandro Prados de la Escosura, Carlos III University of Madrid
Daniel Gallardo-Albarrán, University of Groningen
Anne EC McCants, MIT

PAPERS – First Half

Composite Indices of Wellbeing

Delinking economic growth and increases in wellbeing, 1820–2000
Auke Rijpma, Utrecht University
Jan Luiten van Zanden, Utrecht University
Michalis Moatsos, Utrecht University

Human welfare since 1870: A global approach
Daniel Gallardo-Albarrán, University of Groningen

On the use of composite indices in economic history. Lessons from Italy, 1861-2016
Nicola Amendola, Tor Vergata University
Giacomo Gabbuti, Oxford University
Giovanni Vecchi, Tor Vergata University

Measuring Social Entropy and Finding True North
Anne McCants, MIT
Dan Seligson, Independent Scholar

PAPERS – Second Half

Biological Measures of Wellbeing

Summary indicators of European Health, Work, and Violence over the Past Two Millennia
Joerg Baten, University of Tuebingen
Richard H. Steckel, Ohio State University
Clark Spencer Larsen, Ohio State University
Charlotte A. Roberts, Durham University

The urban–rural height gap in late nineteenth-century Catalonia
Ramon Ramon-Muñoz, University of Barcelona
Josep-Maria Ramon-Muñoz, University of Murcia

Building a Composite Index of Wellbeing for the South of the Southern Europe through Military Sources – Extremadura (Spain), 1880–1980
Francisco M. Parejo-Moruno, University of Extremadura
Antonio M. Linares-Luján, University of Extremadura

Anthropometric history and the measurement of wellbeing
Bernard Harris, University of Strathclyde

At the heart of economic history is the question how human wellbeing has evolved throughout time. There is no simple answer. In fact, before being able to address this question and actually measure wellbeing, it has to be clear what wellbeing entails.
Economists have recently become interested in the role that fiscal and legal capacity—the power to tax and provide law—played in the “rise of the West”. A related literature focuses on the fact that Europe was relatively fractured into small states that were frequently at war, whereas much of the rest of the world was dominated by large empires that faced less political competition. These two literatures are complementary, and there are many open questions waiting to be answered using these insights. These include why was Europe so fractionalized following the fall of the Roman Empire, and why was the remainder of Eurasia so frequently ruled by empire? Did fiscal, state, or administrative capacity play any role in determining the size of states in Eurasia? What role did state fractionalization play in generating fiscal, state, and administrative capacity—and vice versa?

ORGANIZER(S):
Jared Rubin, Chapman University

PAPERS – First Half

Size, Capacity, and Expenditures of States
Philip T. Hoffman, Cal Tech

Geopolitics and Asia’s Little Divergence: A Comparative Analysis of State Building in China and Japan after 1850
Mark Koyama, George Mason University
Chiaki Moriguchi, Hitotsubashi University
Tuan-Hwee Sng, National University of Singapore

PAPERS – Second Half

The Paradox of Power: Principal-Agent Problems and Fiscal Capacity in Absolutist Regimes
Debin Ma, London School of Economics
Jared Rubin, Chapman University

The Size of Modern States: The Importance of State Challenges & Capacities in Early Modern China & Europe
R. Bin Wong, University of California, Los Angeles

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

The subject of this panel is the relationship between the material demands of warfare and the political and administrative development of the Spanish Imperial system during the long eighteenth century. Its purpose is to gather different perspectives on the methods employed by the Spanish monarchy to mobilize resources for war, emphasizing their international, imperial, and inter-regional connections. These methods implied specific types of involvement between the crown and the regional productive elites, and were directly related to the capacity of the latter to mobilize resources and administer production processes.

ORGANIZER(S):
Sergio Solbes, Ferri Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria
Iván Valdez-Bubnov, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

DISCUSSANT(S):
Iván Valdez-Bubnov, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
Pepijn Brandon, VU University Amsterdam / IISH

PAPERS – First Half

Between the Walix and the Miskito Coast: The Spanish Control of the Gulf of Honduras, 1786–1796
Carlos Conover Blancas, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Imperial Resource, Mobilization and Labor in the Royal Arsenals of Veracruz
Eder Gallegos, Universidad de Sevilla

Enriquecidos gracias a la Corona. Asistentes militares y artesanos durante los primeros años del gobierno de Felipe V (1715–1725)
Eduard Martí, Universidad Internacional de Cataluña

Projects and construction of the African Spanish Navy in the 18th century
Germán Santana Pérez, Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

Supply of iron arms, ammunitions and ironworks for the Spanish Royal Navy in the eighteenth century
Agustín González-Enciso, Universidad de Navarra

Flour and food supplies for Spanish Caribbean military strongholds during the eighteenth century
Johanna von Grafestein, Instituto Mora
The War of the Spanish Succession and the problems of accessing Spanish silver
Joël Félix, University of Reading

Ejército vs Armada. La lucha por los recursos en el ámbito circuncaribe durante el siglo XVIII
Jose Manuel Serrano Álvarez, 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

The Economic History of the Sports Sector
Room 160: Building 16

The sports sector does not only generate the interest of fans. It is a 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

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

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

The winter sports economy in historical perspective – From 1968 Grenoble Winter Olympics to 1992 Albertville Winter Games
Wladimir Andreff, University Paris 1 Pantheon-Sorbonne

The Rise and Fall (and Rise and Fall) of Sports Mega-Events as Drivers of Economic Development
Victor Matheson, College of the Holy Cross
Stadium construction and the distribution of winning percentages in the English and Scottish Football Leagues
Lionel Frost, Monash University
Luc Borrowman, Monash University
Vinod Mishra, Monash University
Abdel K. Halabi, Federation University Australia

Home Ground Advantage – The determinants of sharing versus sole occupied stadium arrangements
Richard Pomfret, University of Adelaide
John K. Wilson, University of South Australia

Betting on sport–history, regulation, measurement
Pierre-Charles Pradier, Universite Paris 1 Pantheon-Sorbonne

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

Tracking the rise in the use of paper instruments of currency in London c.1700-1800
Craig Muldrew, University of Cambridge

Dog fights over chicken feed? French petty coins circulation and late 19th century small change riots
Patrice Baubeau, Université Paris Nanterre

Money and national identity in Austria-Hungary
Jürgen Nautz, University of Applied Sciences, Warburg

The Variety of Exchange and the Character of Money
http:/ /bit.ly/2K5kSSj

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

All exchanges have two, binary characteristics. The first characteristic is the degree of familiarity of the participants: an exchange can either occur anonymously or within a named relationship. The second characteristic of an exchange is its distance: a trade can be made either proximately or distantly. People in societies have tried to make different devices to mediate all four kinds of exchanges. For example, large currency is used for anonymous/distant exchanges (Quadrant I), bills of exchange for named/distant exchanges (Quadrant II), book keeping for named/proximate exchanges (Quadrant III), and small currency is used for anonymous/proximate exchanges (Quadrant IV). Making comparisons that cover practically the entire globe, this session aims to reveal the variety of ways in which the four Quadrants can be combined, to trace the trajectories of their transformations, and to subsequently indicate why money cannot be easily unified, since money is a means of exchange.

ORGANIZER(S):
Akinobu Kuroda, University of Tokyo

DISCUSSANT(S):
Georges Depeyrot, CNRS/ENS Paris

PAPERS – First Half

Four Quadrants of Exchange: The Aims of the session ‘The Variety of Exchange and the Character of Money’
Akinobu Kuroda, University of Tokyo

Institutions, trade and money. What can we learn from Arab travellers in the far North 9th C to 12th C?
Anders Ögren, Lund University

Variety of money in Siberia in the 18–19th century
Ekaterina Svirina, National Research University, Higher School of Economics

Transnational Business Encounters in the Twentieth Century: Informal Company Networks, Cartels, and Business Interest Associations Compared
http:/ /bit.ly/2M9pNSJ

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

The aim of this session is to investigate the different forms that transnational encounters took among business elites in the 20th century. The notion of encounter is here—purposely—loosely defined as channels through which economic elites and companies exchange information and coordinate with each other, fulfilling a mixture of economic, political and social purposes. The different contributors investigate specific types of encounter such as international business interest associations, cartels, infrastructures, networks among boards of directors, Foreign direct investments, informal clubs, as well as family and friendship networks. Each contribution investigates the formation and the persistence of some form of encounters for firms and businessmen who use different channels of coordination. The comparison of different case studies will help to assess, over time and in different contexts, the contribution of these diverse transnational business encounters to the functioning and development of the global economy.

ORGANIZER(S):
Neil Rollings, University of Glasgow
Pierre Eichenberger, University of Zurich
DISCUSSANT(S):
Jeffrey Fear, University of Glasgow

PAPERS – First Half

Transnational business associations
Neil Rollings, University of Glasgow

Merchants of Peace*? The International Chamber of Commerce, 1920–2000
Thomas David, University of Lausanne
Pierre Eichenberger, University of Zurich

Cosmopolitan capitalism around 1910
Stéphanie 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, University of Padova

The Disappearance of the Ford IPO Syndicate of 1956 & The Diversification of American Finance
Susie J. Pak, St. John's 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

Comments
Jeffrey Fear, University of Glasgow

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

International taxation and changes to the domicile of international business: evidence from British overseas business
Simon Mollan, University of York, UK

Capitaux Entrepôts at the Margins of States: A British Dual Position to Tax Havens, 1961–1979
Kristine Sævold, University of Bergen

Session
THU, AUGUST 2 | SESSION A | 9:00A–12:30P

020121 Passage to Panama: Nation States, Taxation, and Multinational Enterprise in the Twentieth Century http://bit.ly/2M9ZAUp
Room Concept: Boston Marriott Cambridge

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 – Second Half

Unilever’s ‘Panama’ in South Africa: safe haven during the Second World War
Grietjie Verhoef, University of Johannesburg

“Safe haven Curacao”: the origins of an offshore centre, 1940–1960
Marten Boon, NTNU: Norwegian University of Science and Technology
Ben Wubs, Erasmus University Rotterdam

International taxation and changes to the domicile of international business: evidence from British overseas business
Simon Mollan, University of York, UK
Billy Frank, University of Central Lancashire
Kevin Tennent, University of York, UK

Capital Entrepôts at the Margins of States: A British Dual Position to Tax Havens, 1961–1979
Kristine Sævold, University of Bergen
Globalisation and the Department Store:
Global-Local Hybridity, c. 1900-2000

Room Enterprise: Boston Marriott Cambridge

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
Communications and Globalization since 1850: Nations, Empires, Firms

http://bit.ly/2Mb9kOa

Room 124: Ray and Maria Stata Center

The commercialization of the Internet has prompted an outpouring of creative scholarship on pre-Internet communications networks. Much of this work has questioned the pronouncements of technology enthusiasts that we are entering a global age in which the nation is no longer a weighty political actor. Our papers are informed by this critique. To what extent have transnational communications networks been “tools of empire,” as Daniel R. Headrick famously contended? Might they, alternatively, have followed a space-transcending capitalist logic of the kind that Dwayne Winseck and Robert Pike has explored? To what extent are these networks best understood through the lens of the firm? How have they shaped vital nation-transcending institutions, such as the provisioning of news?

ORGANIZER(S):
Richard R. John, Columbia University
Pascal Griset, Sorbonne
Simone M. Müller, LMU-Munich

DISCUSSANT(S):
Daniel R. Headrick, Roosevelt University
Richard R. John, Columbia University
Heidi Tworek, University of British Columbia

PAPERS – First Half

The Struggle for Control in the Age of Imperialism versus the Belle Epoque of Liberal Internationalism and the Modern World Economy in Communications History

Dwayne Winseck, Carleton University

American and German Telephone Manufacturers at War, 1917–1945

Pascal Griset, Sorbonne University
Christian Henrich-Franke, University of Siegen
Léonard Laborie, CNRS
Guido Thiemeier, Universität Düsseldorf

Between Commercial Interests and National Security: Private Telephone Companies and Cold War Preparedness

Sanne Aagaard Jensen, University of Copenhagen

Global Perspectives on Satellite Communications

Hugh Slotten, University of Otago

The Global Ambitions of Amazon, 21st Century Tech Giant and ‘World’s Biggest’ E-Tailer

Emily West, University of Massachusetts

PAPERS – Second Half

States and Corporations: The Significance of Cable Landing Rights in the Nineteenth Century

Simone M. Müller, LMU-Munich

The German Government and International Communications, 1900–1945

Heidi Tworek, University of British Columbia

Global Peace and Bolshevik Agitation: Visions and Fears Around Transnational Communications in Scandinavia, 1919–1939

Andreas Marklund, ENIGMA

Creating African News Networks: Reuters and its Rivals in the 1960s and 1970s

James R. Brennan, University of Illinois

Media Globalization with Chinese Characteristics: China Central Television (CCTV) in Africa since 2000

Jiang Chang, Tinhua University

Going Global: China’s Digital Economy since 1994

Emilie Xie, Columbia University
Qiguang Yang, Renmin University

Europe and Slavery: Estimating the Share of Slave-Based Activities in European Economies, 1500-1850

http://bit.ly/2K5qUCr

Room Enterprise: Boston Marriott Cambridge

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

PAPERS

Challenges in estimating slave-based economy of Portugal
Filipa Ribeiro da Silva, IISH
The economic importance of the slave plantation complex to the British economy in the eighteenth century: a value-added approach  
Klas Rönnbäck, University of Gothenburg

The Dutch slave-based economy: a global value chain perspective  
Tamira T.J. Combrink, IISH

Interdependencies between Trans-Atlantic Slavery and Silesian Serfdom, ca. 1600-1800  
Anka Steffen, Europa-Universität Viadrina

Caribbean products, diversity and economic development in eighteenth-century Germany  
Ulrich Pfister, Universität Münster

**020203 Experience and Expectations in the Age of Globalization**  
http://bit.ly/2M6mSKH

Room 361: Tang Center  

This session explores the impact of historical experience on the formation of economic expectations in the modern economy. Economic expectations that are often shaped by individual experiences guide actors when making decisions under fundamental uncertainty, and thus are essential for understanding the behavior of economic agents. However, the historical dimension of economic expectations has not been systematically explored. We argue that the manner in which expectations were formed underwent significant changes over time. In this panel, we examine how the formation of expectations by enterprises, economic experts, investors, states, and households was affected by structural change and crises, and emphasize two aspects: globalization and methodological problems. By presenting our ongoing research projects at the WEHC in Boston, we hope to initiate several co-operations with international scholars who research similar topics.

**ORGANIZER(S):**  
Alexander Nuetzenadel, Humboldt University, Berlin  
Jochen Streb, University of Mannheim  
Mark Jakob, Humboldt University, Berlin  
Sebastian Schoettler, Humboldt University, Berlin

**DISCUSSANT(S):**  
Regina Grafe, European University Institute  
Jeffrey Fear, University of Glasgow  
Eric Vanhaute, Ghent University

**PAPERS – First Half**

*How Italian Mass Migration Coped with Globalization Challenges Posed by the 1890 Argentinean Financial Crisis in and the 1917 US Literacy Bill*  
Francesca Fauri, University of Bologna

*The rationale of sharecropping: Brazilian coffee planters and German-speaking contract laborers in the transition from slavery (1830–1890)*  
Bruno Gabriel Witzel de Souza, University of Göttingen

**The Impact of Social Insurance on Marriage and Fertility: Prussia 1875–1910**  
Jochen Streb, University of Mannheim

Global flows of knowledge: Expectations towards transnational regulatory aspects of intellectual property rights in the 20th century chemical industry  
Louis Pahlow, Goethe University Frankfurt  
Michael Schneider, University of Duesseldorf

**PAPERS – Second Half**

*The Forgotten History of Official Debt*  
Sebastian Horn, University of Munich  
Carmen Reinhart, Harvard Kennedy School  
Christoph Trebesch, Kiel Institute for the World Economy

*Austerity and the rise of the Nazi party*  
Gregori Galofré-Vilà, Bocconi University  
Christopher M. Meissner, University of California, Davis  
Martin McKee, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine  
David Stuckler, University of Bocconi

Experience, Expectations and National Rebellions in Palestine, 1936–9 and 1987–90  
Amos Nadan, Tel Aviv University

Does the preference for investment in local firms rise in turbulent times? Evidence from the portfolio of Joseph Frisch, private banker (1923–1955)  
Sibylle Lehmann-Hasemeyer, University of Hohenheim  
Andreas Neumayer, University of Hohenheim

Storage decisions. Experiences, expectations, and Regensburg’s hospital granary (17th – 19th centuries)  
Kathrin Pindl, Regensburg University

**020204 Famine, Relief and Resilience in a Long-run Comparative Perspective**  
http://bit.ly/2K5fSgC

Room 231: MIT Building 4  

The view that famines are easily preventable, given the political will to redistribute resources and to rely on international aid, emerged during the 1970s and 1980s. Dubbing the food crises that take place in the modern developing world as ‘complex emergencies’ and ‘new famines’, the paradigm shift introduced an implicit interpretation that historical famines were somehow simple and local in their essence. This session provides historical context to the current ‘new famine’ paradigm. Firstly, we aim to further our understanding of the variegated drivers and mitigators of famine especially in pre-industrial European societies. Secondly, we...
trace the roots of modern famine relief by showing the variety of formal and informal practices of aid during the past 500 years. We contribute to our understanding of the emergence of famines and their relief in the context of conflicts and political systems, especially those of colonial and imperial in nature.

ORGANIZER(S):
Michiel de Haas, Wageningen University
Kostadis Papaioannou, London School of Economics
Miikka Voutilainen, University of Jyväskylä

DISCUSSANT(S):
Daniel Curtis, Leiden University

PAPERS – First Half
Weather Variations, Social Distress and Institutions in Pre-Industrial France (1661-1789)
Cédric Chambru, Université de Genève

Vulnerability, Resilience and the Role of Civil Society during the Dutch famine of 1944-45
Ingrid J.J. de Zwarte, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Relief and resilience: Urban grain purchases and urban bread distribution in Amsterdam, 16th – 18th centuries
Jessica Dijkman, Utrecht University

PAPERS – Second Half
The Great Famine of the 1860’s in Finland: A Man-made Disaster?
Antti Häkkinen, University of Helsinki

Famine Relief in a Manorial Society under Imperial Rule: The Case of Post-Emancipation Livland and Estland
Kersti Lust, Tallinn University

The Horns of a Dilemma: Specialization, Food security and Colonial Policies in British Malaya Peninsula
Kostadis Papaioannou, London School of Economics

Sharecropping as a short-term investment contract: Coping with warfare in the central Dutch Republic, ca. 1500–1550
Bram van Besouw, Utrecht University

Female Entrepreneurs around the World: Property Rights and Ownership, 17th-20th Centuries
http://bit.ly/2Ma8cdy

Room Discovery: Boston Marriott Cambridge

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 Martinez-Rodriguez, 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 Martinez-Rodriguez, University of Murcia

“Women may be climbing on Board, but not in First Class:” Female Board Participation in Chile and Argentina, 1901-2010
Erica Salvaj, Universidad del Desarrollo and Universidad Torcuato Di Tella
Andrea Lluch, CONICET/UNLPam (Argentina) and Universidad de Los Andes (Colombia)

Hidden Owners of Hidden Champions? – West German Female Entrepreneurs and Leadership in Family Business after 1945
Stefanie van de Kerkhof, University of Mannheim
Global Contacts, Numeracy, and Human Capital: The Effects of Trade and Migration


Room 144: Ray and Maria Stata Center

This session will discuss the important effects of global contacts on human-capital formation. Given that, for many countries of the world, no comprehensive statistics on specific human capital components are available, this session will use the age-heaping-based numeracy estimates as well as other indicators of human capital. We will focus, in particular, on the effects that trade and migration had on its formation. The session will deal with the impact of migrations on human-capital accumulation, exploring whether brain-drain or brain-gain effects dominate in the source country, and whether inward migration prompts a more rapid growth of skills in the receiving countries. As far as trade is concerned, the session will explore the impact of e.g. cash crops on the rise of education and educational inequality.

ORGANIZER(S):
Joerg Baten, University of Tuebingen
Gabriele Cappelli, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

PAPERS – First Half
Introduction to the session
Gabriele Cappelli, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

Girl-power Generates Superstars in Long-term Development: Female Autonomy and Human Capital Formation in Early Modern Europe
Joerg Baten, University of Tuebingen, CESifo and CEPR
Alexandra M. de Pleijt, University of Oxford

A Curse of ‘Point Source’ Resources? Cash Crops and Numeracy in the Philippines, 19th-20th Century
Jean-Pascal Bassino, University of Lyon

Elite human capital in the very long run: Spain and the Mediterranean, 500 CE to 1900 CE
Maria 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 Emigrés and Investments from Spain into Mexico
Maria Fernández-Moya, CUNEF
Caterina Moschieri, IE Business School

Concluding remarks
Joerg Baten, University of Tuebingen, CESifo and CEPR

Globalization and National Banking Systems in Latin America and the Iberian World, 1850–1940

http://bit.ly/2McHAZx

Room 237: MIT Building 4

The establishment and consolidation of banking systems in Latin America and the Iberian countries came later than in the more advanced North Atlantic economies. They developed steadily during the second half of the nineteenth century, together with the advance of globalization. They were accompanied by the entrance of European banks, and later, by the US banks, playing a major role in the developments that gave way to export-led economic growth. On the other hand, some Latin American banks sought access to European markets. After 1914, banks of issue began to incorporate some of the functions of central banks, in a process of centralization that came to fruition in the 1920s. After 1929, despite the breakdown of multilateral mechanisms of trade, global connections continued to be important, and influential to the remodeling of the banking systems. In this session, we attempt to address these issues from a comparative perspective through empirically-based studies.

ORGANIZER(S):
Andrés Regalsky, Universidad Nacional de Tres de Febrero
Aurora Gómez Galvarriato, El Colegio de México
Pablo Martín Aceña, Universidad de Alcalá
Thiago Gambi, Universidade Federal de Alfenas

DISCUSSANT(S):
Roberto Cortés Conde, Academia Nacional de la Historia-Universidad de San Andres
Pablo Martín Aceña, Universidad de Alcalá
Anne Hanley, Northern Illinois University
Aurora Gómez Galvarriato, El Colegio de México
Andrés Regalsky, Universidad Nacional Tres de Febrero
Thiago Gambi, Universidade Federal de Alfenas
Gail Triner, Rutgers University
PAPERS – First Half

The emergence of banking systems and rules. Latin American and Spanish experiences in historical perspective 1850–1870
Yolanda Blasco-Martel, University of Barcelona, España
Maria Guadalupe Noriega Caldera, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, México

The War of Paraguay and the Brazilian Banking system: the case of the new Comercial 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

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

Room 270: MIT Building 4

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 – Second Half

Relay time: US Banks arrived in the Andes
Oscar M. Granados, Universidad Jorge Tadeo Lozano, Colombia

The foundation of the Central Bank of Ecuador, 1926–1927: between the Kemmerer Mission and the Julian Revolution
Cristian Naranjo Navas, Univ.Nacional de Chimborazo-Ecuador, Univ. Autónoma de Barcelona

The English missions and the (not) creation of a Central Bank in Brazil (1924/1931)
Thiago Fontelas, Universidade Federal de Alfenas, Brasil

Dealing with the Great Depression: The Argentine Banking System between the Currency and Banking Principles: The transition from the Currency Board to the Central Bank (1920–1940)
Roberto Cortes Conde, Universidad de San Andrés, Argentina

Context, challenges and competition of international and national banks in Mexico during the interwar era, 1920–1941
Luis Anaya Merchant, Universidad Autónoma Estado de Morelos, México

The Origins of State Banking in Colombia: The Agrarian, Industrial & Mining Bank, 1929–40
Carlos Andrés Brando, Universidad Jorge Tadeo Lozano, Colombia

‘Purchased allies’? Africans Merchant Princes and Colonial State Formation in 19th Century Gold Coast
Kofi Takyi Asante, Institute of Advanced Studies Toulouse

Legacies of indirect rule? African states and developmental colonialism
Jutta Bolt, Lund University and Groningen University
Leigh Gardner, London School of Economics

Imperialism of Jackals and Lions. The Militarization of Portuguese Africa in the British African mirror, 1850–1940
Kleoniki Alexopoulou, Wageningen University
Ewout Frankema, Wageningen University

Labor coercion and colonial public expenditure: the night-watchman state revisited?
Marilyn van Waijenburg, University of Michigan
Parallel Sessions   THU, AUGUST 2 | SESSION B | 1:30P–5:00P

PAPERS – Second Half

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

The Fiscal State in Africa: State Capacity and Development in the Long Run, 1890–2010
  Thilo Albers, London School of Economics
  Morten Jerven, University of Edinburgh, Lund University, and Norwegian University of Life Sciences
  Marvin Suesse, Trinity College, Dublin

Taxation in former French Africa from colonial times to present
  Denis Cogneau, Paris School of Economics - IRD -EHESS
  Yannick Dupraz, Warwick University
  Justine Knebelmann, Paris School of Economics
  Sandrine Mesplé-Somps, Paris School of Economics

In Search of European Capitalism
  Franco Amatori, Bocconi University Milan

Global, but proudly local. Family businesses in Europe
  Paloma Fernández Pérez, Universitat de Barcelona
  Andrea Colli, Bocconi University Milan

Workers’ Movement
  Stefano Musso, University of Turin

The Integration Process and European Firms, 1950–2000
  Daniela Felisini, University of Rome 2

PAPERS – Second Half

Central Eastern Europe and European Capitalism
  Valentina Fava, Institute of Contemporary History, Czech Academy of Sciences
  Aksana Yarashynskaya, European University Institute

  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

020209 In Search of European Capitalism
http://bit.ly/2K5No6k

Room Concept: Boston Marriott Cambridge

The session will explore a set of proposals put forward by Franco Amatori regarding European capitalism. The central hypothesis is that European capitalism has four pillars (contractual cooperation between firms, hegemony of family firms, state intervention, and strength of the workers’ movement); but that in the second half of the twentieth century, these four pillars have been submerged by three significant waves (Americanization, European integration, and globalization). The profound crisis of 2008 has pushed the clock back a bit and the original characteristics re-emerged, showing that they are not ephemeral. This is a powerful yet controversial hypothesis in order to understand the long-term development of European capitalism, including its current search for a new lease of life after the Euro-crisis and Brexit. The session will offer the opportunity to present and discuss this hypothesis, with the papers assessing and commenting the four pillars and three waves.

ORGANIZER(S):
  Youssef Cassis, European University Institute
  Franco Amatori, Bocconi University Milan

DISCUSSANT(S):
  Youssef Cassis, European University Institute

020210 Interactive Economic History Workshop:
Usable Systems for Diverse Data
http://bit.ly/2M8onYM

Room 160: Building 16

This workshop will show approaches to heterogeneous data types or sources. The data can include images, maps, category systems, and relations in networks. We’ll explore the data-science mode of curating data, not testing a hypothesis, and the capacity to visualize or interact with the data. Following brief presentations, we will join breakout groups clustered thematically (GIS, networks, wikis, etc.) for focused discussion.

ORGANIZER(S):
  Ellan F. Spero, MIT
  Richard Zijdeman, International Institute of Social History and University of Stirling

DISCUSSANT(S):
  Ellan F. Spero, MIT

PAPERS – First Half

The TOFLIT18 datascape of French international trade
  Paul Girard, Sciences Po médialab, Paris
  Guillaume Daudin, Université Paris-Dauphine

PAPERS – First Half

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

The State and European Capitalism: State-Owned Enterprise and State Aids
  Neil Rollings, University of Glasgow
The RICardo Project on Trade between Nations from c. 1800 to 1938
Paul Girard, Sciences Po médialab, Paris
Béatrice Dedinger, Sciences Po

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

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

CHLA’s World–Historical Dataverse: A Historical Repository
Patrick Manning, University of Pittsburgh

Datalegend: Linked Social Science History Datasets in the Cloud
Auke Rijpma, Utrecht University
Ruben Schalk, Utrecht University
Richard Zijdeman, IISH, Amsterdam
Albert Merono-Penuela, Vrije Universiteit
Ashkan Ashkpour, Erasmus University Rotterdam

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, University of Minho; CITCEM University of Porto
Maria Cristina Moreira, CICS.NOVA and EEG, University of Minho

Measures of value by location in a GIS
Verónica Cañal Fernández, Universidad de Oviedo

Relative Value Comparators on MeasuringWorth
Samuel Williamson, MeasuringWorth and Miami University
Louis Cain, Loyola University Chicago and Northwestern University

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

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

Room 057, Tang Center

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 innovative 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

The Chinese printing industry (movable metal type) of the British Baptist Missionary and its impact to Southeast Asia
Min Ma, Central China Normal University

The British Baptist Missionary in Serampore and its Indian connection: economic, cultural and social perspectives
Helin Wu, Central China Normal University

The role of chambers of commerce on the establishment of transnational business organizations and networks in the Pacific Rim since the nineteenth century
Masato Kimura, Kanda University of International Studies

Business interest or national interest? Tokyo-based textbook leader Kinkōdō’s China initiative in 1903 and the incorporation of the Shanghai Commercial Press
Billy K.L. So, Hong Kong University of Science & Technology
Sufumi So, Independent Scholar

The rise of entrepreneurs in the process of modern China’s industrialization: A case study of Zhang Jian and Zhou Xuexi
Zhao Duan, Central China Normal University
Boyi Xiong, Central China Normal University
PAPERS – Second Half

From foreign to native: The merchants in overseas trade in Fujian, AD 1000–1700
Bozhang 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

Success and Failure of Bengal Raw Silk: Technology, Business Models, and Political Economy, 1760s–1860s
Karoline Hutkova, London School of Economics

PAPERS – Second Half

The Peasant Production of Opium in 19th Century India
Rolf Bauer, University of Vienna

Competing Exploitative Labor Regimes: Gur and Bidi versus Industrial Sugar and Cigarette Manufacturing in Bihar
Kathinka Sinha–Kerkhoff, IISH, Amsterdam
Ulbe Bosma, IISH, Amsterdam

Development of Road Construction and Cash-Crop Cultivation in 19th-century Minabasa, Dutch East Indies
Atsushi Ota, Keio University

020212 Labor, Technology, and Institutions in Global Commodity Chains: 16th-19th Centuries
Room 395: Tang Center

This panel explores similarities and differences in the production and exchange trajectories of global commodities during the 16th and 19th centuries. Contributions on (mostly agricultural) commodities such as indigo, silk, sugar, poppy/opium, among others, will examine the aspects of labour, technology, and institutions across these commodities as well as across regions and time. They will examine to what extent these factors were responsible for the relative success or failure of commodity chains. A major focus of the papers in this panel will be to identify the types of labour (slaves, household labour, wage labour, bonded labour, etc.), technology, and institutions and explore transformations in them during this period as well as their implications for production and profitability. The overall aim of this panel is to develop comparative historical perspective and a framework to study commodity chains and their relationship with each other.

ORGANIZER(S):
Ghulam A. Nadri, Georgia State University

DISCUSSANT(S):
Tirthankar Roy, London School of Economics
Prakash Kumar, Penn State University

PAPERS – First Half

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

Technology and Labor is Indigo Commodity Chains in the 17th and 18th Centuries: A Comparative Analysis
Ghulam A. Nadri, Georgia State University

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

The hidden hyperbolic geometry of international trade: World Trade Atlas 1870-2013
Guillermo García-Pérez, Universitat de Barcelona
Marián Boguñá, Universitat de Barcelona
Antoine Allard, Universitat de Barcelona
M. Ángeles Serrano, Universitat de Barcelona

Networks, Intensity, Extensive Margins of Trade since the 19th Century: New Approaches to Globalization with Large Databases
http://bit.ly/2M6s29B
Room 095: Tang Center

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

Creeping Bilateralism: Spanish Trade Policy in the Interwar Years
Concha Betran, University of Valencia
Michael Huberman, Université de Montréal

The hidden hyperbolic geometry of international trade: World Trade Atlas 1870-2013
Guillermo García-Pérez, Universitat de Barcelona
Marián Boguñá, Universitat de Barcelona
Antoine Allard, Universitat de Barcelona
M. Ángeles Serrano, Universitat de Barcelona

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

Terms of trade during the first globalization: an empirical analysis
David Chilosi, University of Groningen
Giovanni Federico, University of Pisa
Antonio Tena-Junquitos, University Carlos III, Madrid
**Parallel Sessions**  
**THU, AUGUST 2 | SESSION B | 1:30P–5:00P**

**PAPERS – Second Half**

*“Base Montesquieu”: French foreign trade data (1836–1938)*
Stéphane Becuwe, University of Bordeaux, GREThA - UMR CNRS 5113
Bertrand Blancheton, University of Bordeaux, GREThA - UMR CNRS 5113
Karine Onfroy, University of Bordeaux, GREThA - UMR CNRS 5113

**The RICardo Project**
Béatrice Dedinger, SciencesPo Paris
Paul Girard, SciencesPo Paris

**Back to the Future: International Trade Costs and the Two Globalizations**
Jules Hugot, P.U. Javeriana, Bogotá
Michel Fouquin, FASSE Catholic University of Paris

**Geographical structure of inter and intracontinental trade intensity (1948–2014)**
Béatrice Dedinger, SciencesPo
Samuel Maveyraud, University of Bordeaux, GREThA - UMR CNRS 5113

**Exports diversification during first globalization**
Stéphane Becuwe, University of Bordeaux, GREThA - UMR CNRS 5113
Bertrand Blancheton, University of Bordeaux, GREThA - UMR CNRS 5113
Samuel Maveyraud, University of Bordeaux, GREThA - UMR CNRS 5113

**DISCUSSANT(S):**
Bernard C. Beaudreau, Université Laval, Québec
Maria Eugénia Mata, Universidade Nova de Lisboa
Jordi Catalan, Universitat de Barcelona
Claudio Belini, CONICET-University of Buenos Aires
Ioanna Sapho Pepelasis, Athens University of Economics and Business
Michalis Psalidopoulos, University of Athens/IMF
Aiko Ikeo, Waseda University
Ramon Ramon-Muñoz, Universitat de Barcelona
Richard Sylla, New York Stern School of Business
Miquel Gutiérrez-Poch, Centre Antoni de Capmany-UB
Carlos Newland, ESEADE/UTD
Riccardo Semeraro, Catholic University of Brescia
Carles Manera, Universitat Illes Balears
Francesco Chiapparino, Università Politecnica delle Marche

**PAPERS – First Half**

*Recovering from industrial depressions: Italy and Spain in comparison, 1861-2016*
Jordi Catalan, University of Barcelona

*Three episodes of crisis and recovery in Greece: 1893, 1922 and 1944*
Michalis Psalidopoulos, University of Athens/IMF

*SHTA, NIR A and NLR A: Congruence and Efficacy*
Bernard C. Beaudreau, Université Laval

*The Effect of the Great Depression in Argentina: Economic Policies and Industrial Recovery*
Claudio Belini, UBA-CONICET/Ravignani

**US Recovery from the Great Depression: The Role of World War II**
Richard Sylla, New York Stern School of Business

*A Comparison of the 1997 East Asian Currency Crisis and the 2007-2008 Global Financial Crisis: An East Asian Perspective*
Aiko Ikeo, Waseda University

**PAPERS – Second Half**

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

*Corporate Profitability during Argentina's Great Depression: A Sectoral Analysis*
Joseph A. Francis, ESEADE
Carlos Newland, ESEADE/UTD

*Protectionism, autarchy and recovery policies from the crisis in Fascist Italy of the 1930s*
Francesco Chiapparino, Università Politecnica delle Marche
Gabriele Morettini, Università Politecnica delle Marche

*Export performance in the 1930s: evidence from the international olive oil market*
Ramon Ramon-Muñoz, Universitat de Barcelona

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Depressions can be considered as crises which require a significant number of years before full recovery. This session analyses this kind of crisis, keeping the following objectives in mind: First, to contribute to the debate on the concept of large-scale crisis, including intensity and duration. Second, to define the best indicators to identify full recovery after great depression. Third, as large-scale crises usually derive from a combination of shocks, to analyse these events in greater detail. Fourth, as the impact of great depressions is not the same in all productive sectors, to focus on the uneven roles of different industries in promoting full recovery. Finally, to discuss sustainable strategies implemented by both governments and firms to cope with depressions and to identify the most successful policies.

**ORGANIZER(S):**
Jordi Catalan, Universitat de Barcelona
Maria Eugénia Mata, Universidade Nova de Lisboa
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 evolutional 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):
Satōshi 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: Ōtagi, Kyoto, Japan, 1880–1908
Satōshi 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 eske Budovice (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
Laitparlang Caje, 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

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 fulfill 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 regulatory issues.
business origins of nuclear programs all over the world. The panel focuses on how the nuclear programs came about, over the creation of the industrial and financial frameworks required, on the business history of the companies involved with nuclear programs or the development of individual nuclear projects.

**ORGANIZER(S):**
Mar Rubio-Varas, Universidad Publica de Navarra
Joseba De la Torre, Universidad Publica de Navarra
Duncan Connors, Durham University Business School

**DISCUSSANT(S):**
Duncan Connors, Durham University Business School

**PAPERS – First Half**

**U.S. Global Capitalism & the Economics of Nuclear Nonproliferation during the Nixon/Ford Era**
Jayita Sarkar, Boston University’s Frederick S. Pardee School of Global Studies

**Fuel for commercial politics – the nucleus of early commercial proliferation of atomic energy in three acts**
Matti Roitto, University of Jyväskylä
Pasi Nevalainen, University of Jyväskylä
Miina Kaarkoski, University of Jyväskylä

**Economics, economists and hype cycles: the saga of the European Pressurised Reactor in Finland, France and the UK**
Markku Lehtonen, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

**Looking for cheap and abundant power: Business, government and nuclear energy in Finland**
Niklas Jensen-Eriksen, University of Helsinki

**Nuclear Engineering and Technology Transfer: the Spanish strategies to deal with US, French and German nuclear manufacturers, 1955–1985**
Joseba De la Torre, Universidad Publica de Navarra
Mar Rubio-Varas, Universidad Publica de Navarra
Esther Sánchez-Sánchez, Universidad de Salamanca
Gloria Sanz Lafuente, Universidad Publica de Navarra

**PAPERS – Second Half**

**The evolution of Japan’s electricity industry: The past, the present, and the future**
Takeo Kikkawa, Tokyo University

**Development of Nuclear Industry under Conditions of Central Planned Economy**
Hana Šustková, University of Ostrava

**Capability upgrading and catch-up in civil nuclear power: the case of China**
Ravi Madhavan, University of Pittsburgh
Thomas G. Rawski, University of Pittsburgh
Qingfeng Tian, Northwestern Polytechnic University

**The failure of the privatization of nuclear power plants during neoliberal state. The Argentine case (1994–1999)**
Milagros Rodríguez, Universidad de Buenos Aires

**El Proyecto Nuclear Mexicano: legislación, minería e industria del uranio, 1945–1984**
Federico Lazarín Miranda, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana
Blanca García Gutiérrez, UAM-Iztapalapa
Tadeo Hamed Liceaga Carrasco, UAM-Xochimilco
Martha Ortega Soto, UAM-Iztapalapa


**Room 6: Samberg Conference Center**

Recently, the rise and fall of labor coercion has been discussed in the framework of new institutional economics using a quantitative approach, also due to the availability of new data and new estimation techniques. The session will draw parallels between case-studies identifying the main economic and institutional aspects that characterized the different experiences of labor coercion around the world for different historical periods. The gradual dismissal of serfdom in Western Europe from the late Middle Age and the rise of serfdom in Eastern Europe is at the center of the so-called Brenner debate that will be picked up in this session when discussing the rise of serfdom in Russia and Bohemia. Other contributions will discuss the reasons for the abolition of slavery in the Caribbean and serfdom in Prussia. A third group of contributions will discuss the consequences of the abolition of serfdom in Russia and Denmark.

**ORGANIZER(S):**
Francesco Cinnirella, University of Southern Denmark
Erik Hornung, University of Cologne

**PAPERS – First Half**

**All Along the Watchtower: Tatar Slave Raids and the Origins of Russian Serfdom**
Andrea Matranga, New Economics School in Moscow
Timur Natkhov, Higher School of Economics

**The introduction of serfdom and labor markets**
Peter Sandholt Jensen, Syddansk Universitet
Cristina Victoria Radu, Syddansk Universitet
Battista Severgnini, Copenhagen Business School
Paul Sharp, University of Southern Denmark

**Capital-Skill Complementarity and the Emergence of Labor Emancipation**
Quamrul Ashraf, Williams College
Francesco Cinnirella, University of Southern Denmark
Oded Galor, Brown University
Boris Gershman, American University, Washington DC
Erik Hornung, University of Cologne

**The Economics of Russian Serf Manumission, 1800–1861**
Steven Nafziger, Williams College
Parallel Sessions  

THU, AUGUST 2 | SESSION B | 1:30P–5:00P

PAPERS – Second Half

The Economic Effects of the Abolition of Serfdom: Evidence from the Russian Empire
Andrei Markevich, New Economics School
Ekaterina Zhuravskaya, Paris School of Economics

Outside Options, Coercion, and Wages: Removing the Sugar Coating
Christian Dippel, UCLA Anderson School of Management

Tordesillas, Slavery and the Origins of Brazilian Inequality
Thomas Fujiwara, Princeton University
Humberto Laudares, The Graduate Institute, Geneva
Felipe Valencia Caicedo, University of British Columbia

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

Age gap as measure of gender inequality – Evidence from Anglican Cape Town
Johan Fourie, Stellenbosch University
Robert Ross, Leiden University

Land, Ladies, and the Law – Using the Legal System to Maintain Livelihood and Wellbeing in Nineteenth Century Siam
Thanyaporn Chankrajang, Chulalongkorn University
Jessica Vechbanyongratana, Chulalongkorn University

Immigrants in 1850s New York City – Savings Behavior and Economic Mobility
Simone Wegge, College of Staten Island – CUNY
Tyler Anbinder, George Washington University
Cormac Ó Gráda, University College Dublin

ROUND TABLE – Second Half

Summing up and moving forward: what have we learned about long-term living standards?
Chair: Anne McCants, MIT

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

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

http://bit.ly/2K5P5Rd

Room West: Samberg Conference Center

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 changed across time. Discussants will initiate the work of the roundtable, but audience participation is also warmly encouraged.

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):
David Weil, Brown University
Herman de Jong, University of Groningen
Peter Perdue, Yale University
Brooks A. Kaiser, University of Southern Denmark

Following on the work presented in Part I (morning session #020115) the papers in this panel will consider a variety of regional cases that further illuminate our understanding of the diversity of living standards in the past. This Vice Presidential double session concludes with a roundtable discussion to assess the individual contributions made by the substantive papers presented across both parts of the session and to contextualize the larger methodological questions that we must address to more fully understand human wellbeing as it has changed across time. Discussants will initiate the work of the roundtable, but audience participation is also warmly encouraged.

ORGANIZER(S):
Leandro Prados de la Escosura, Carlos III University of Madrid
Daniel Gallardo-Albarrán, University of Groningen
Anne EC McCants, MIT

DISCUSSANT(S):
David Weil, Brown University
Herman de Jong, University of Groningen
Peter Perdue, Yale University
Brooks A. Kaiser, University of Southern Denmark
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 emergence of the “synchronized” commercial mobility (1869–1884)
Giulio Mellinato, Università Degli Studi di Milano Bicocca
Broken Machines – Trans-Pacific Trade and Machine Packaging, 1910s–1920s
Yuan Yi, Columbia University
Sailing along the Silk Road – Norwegian trade with China before 1937
Camilla Brautaset, University of Bergen
The shipping sector in West Africa from 1960 up to present – path-dependence and transnational entrepreneurial strategies
Daniel Castillo Hidalgo, University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

PAPERS – Second Half
Single, married, divorced. Family ties as a perspective on maritime human capital in the Baltic Sea Area, 1752–1950
Pirita Frigren, University of Jyväskylä
Jari Ojala, University of Jyväskylä
Shipping and global markets in 19th century Scandinavia – A family-based industry
Sif Goodale, University of California
From Sail to Steam – Maritime Wages in the Port of Antwerp, 1850–1914
Kristof 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 Tenold, Norwegian School of Economics

020220 U.S. South in Global Perspective: 1800 to the Present  http://bit.ly/2K5P5Rd
Room 085: Tang Center

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
A Sense of Where You Are: Strategies for Revitalizing Community/Communities in the Rural and Small-Town South
Peter A. Coclanis, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
David L. Carlton, Vanderbilt University
Parallel Sessions  THU, AUGUST 2 | SESSION B | 1:30P–5:00P

**020221 Women in Changing Labor Markets**  
http://bit.ly/2K5lIx0  
Room Endeavor: Boston Marriott Cambridge  

Although many agree that the Industrial Revolution is the most important event in history since the agrarian revolution, the focus is mainly on its implications for production and its contribution to economic growth and increasing living standards. Yet it has had many other impacts; in particular on individuals, families and gender relations. This session presents research that shed new light on how labor markets, work and wages are affected by fundamental economic change. The focus will be set on women's experiences and implications for gender relations. Contributions are made on labor force participation, wage differentials, the position of different categories of workers, the development and returns of the career concept and professionalization, as well as the work-family tradeoff during the industrial era. Contributions cover the US, the UK, and elsewhere in Europe. With the historical insights made from this session, we can better assess gender inequalities today.

**ORGANIZER(S):**  
Maria Stanfors, Lund University  
Marco van Leeuwen, Utrecht University  

**DISCUSSANT(S):**  
Elyce Rotella, University of Michigan  

**PAPERS – First Half**  
*Roots of Gender Equality: The Persistent Effect of Beguinages on Attitudes Toward Women*  
Annalisa Frigo, Université Catholique de Louvain  
Eric Roca, Université Catholique de Louvain  

*Industrialization, women’s wages, and the gender wage gap: A diachronic comparison between Britain (1750–1850) and the Netherlands (1800–1914)*  
Corinne Boter, Utrecht University  

*Married women’s labour force participation, US, 1860–2010: family reputation effects and the U-shaped curve*  
Richard Zijdeman, International institute of social history  
Auke Rijpma, Utrecht University  

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

**PAPERS – Second Half**  
*Technological Change and Female Labor Markets in the Early 20th Century: Evidence from the Telephone Industry*  
James Feigenbaum, Boston University  
Daniel P. Gross, Harvard Business School  

**Shut Down and Shut Out: Women Physicians in the Era of Medical Education Reform**  
Carolyn M. Moehling, Rutgers University  
Melissa A. Thomasson, Miami University  

*The impact of commuting and mass transport on the London labour market: Evidence from the New Survey of London Life and Labour*  
Andrew J. Seltzer, Royal Holloway  
Jessica Bean, Denison University  
Jonathan Wadsworth, Royal Holloway  

*Career and Family Aspirations of US College Graduate Women, 1900 to 2000*  
Claudia Goldin, Harvard University  

**020222 Long-Run Real Estate Markets: New Measurements, New Insights**  
Room 2: Samberg Conference Center  

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, New York University  
Se Yan, Peking University  
Robert Margo, Boston University  
Kathryn E. Gary, Lund University  
Alexander Whalley, University of Calgary  
Devin Bunten, Federal Reserve Bank  

**PAPERS – First Half**  
*A Long-Run Study of Real Estate Risk and Return*  
David Chambers, Cambridge University  
Christophe Spaenjers, HEC Paris  
Eva Steiner, Cornell University
Booms and Busts in Housing Markets, Prices and Turnover in Amsterdam
  Matthijs Korevaar, Maastricht University School of Business and Economics

House Prices in Spain and Portugal
  Francisco Amaral, Universität Bonn

Historical Rental Prices in St. Petersburg
  Konstantin Kholodilin, DIW Berlin
  Leonid Limonov, Leontief Centre St. Petersburg
  Sofie 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

Forgotten Booms and Busts – New Sale and Rental Price Indices for US Housing
  Ronan C. Lyons, Trinity College Dublin

Urban Mass Transit and the Returns to Skill
  Sun Kyoung Lee, Columbia University
ACCESS ORIGINAL PRIMARY SOURCE MATERIAL ON A WIDE RANGE OF DEVELOPMENT TOPICS INCLUDING:

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**030101 Auctions and Their Historical Contexts around the Globe since 1700**  
*Room 124: Ray and Maria Stata Center*  
*Map: http://bit.ly/StataCtr*

Auctions have been used around the globe since time immemorial to trade a great variety of goods. They always existed alongside “regular” trade, though, and marked differences existed across time and space in the goods that were auctioned and the auction mechanisms that were applied for this. The auctions literature, however, has so far paid little attention to the historical contexts that determined these differences. The reasons for applying existing auction mechanisms to new goods, copying mechanisms from elsewhere, or even developing new ones therefore remain poorly understood. The same holds for the role governments played in this and for how open and transparent auctions subsequently were for the common public. This session takes a global, comparative approach to determine how historical contexts determined the use and performance of auctions since 1700. It brings together case studies on a broad range of products, regions, time periods, and auction mechanisms.

**ORGANIZER(S):**  
Christiaan van Bochove, Radboud University Nijmegen  
Lars Boerner, King’s College London  
Kristina Lilja, Uppsala University

**DISCUSSANT(S):**  
Saumitra Jha, Stanford University

**PAPERS – First Half**

- **Auctions – A Selective Literature Review and Research Agenda Through the Lens of History and Market Design**  
  Lars Boerner, King’s College London

- **Auctions for Wine in the United Provinces and the East Indies in the 18th Century: Merchant Practices and the Social Definition of Value**  
  Anne Wegener Sleeswijk, University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne

- **Auctions and Credits: Clothes and textiles as store of value and medium of exchange, Sweden 1830–1900**  
  Kristina Lilja, Uppsala University  
  Pernilla Jonsson, Stockholm University

**PAPERS – Second Half**

- **The ascendancy of the centralised auction system in the international wool trade, 1850 1939**  
  Simon Ville, University of Wollongong

- **Guiding the Invisible Hand: Auctions Design and Multiple Exchange Rates in Brazil, 1953–1961**  
  Bernardo Wjuniski, London School of Economics

- **Auctions and Bidding Behavior on Financial Markets in Eighteenth Century Amsterdam**  
  Christiaan van Bochove, Radboud University Nijmegen  
  Lars Boerner, King’s College London

**030102 China’s Economic Performance and Real Data, 1600–2010**  
http://bit.ly/2M7Ilyu  
*Room 144: Ray and Maria Stata Center*  
*Map: http://bit.ly/StataCtr*

The Period of 1600 to 2010 is an important one regarding some fundamental changes in economic performance in China: China was the single largest economy in the world in circa 1600; now China is on its way to become the largest economy again after five centuries’ ups and downs. In this session, we will scrutinize the available real data for the economy, excluding modern estimates, to better understand China’s economic performance of the four main periods: (1) 1600–1911, (2) 1912–1949, (3) 1949–1979, and (4) 1979–2010.

**ORGANIZER(S):**  
Yuru Wang, Nankai University  
Kent Deng, London School of Economics

**DISCUSSANT(S):**  
Kent Deng, London School of Economics

**PAPERS – First Half**

- **Problems with China’s GDP Per Capita in the Very Long Run**  
  Kent Deang, London School of Economics  
  Patrick O’Brien, University of London

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

  Guan Yong-qiang, Nankai University  
  Xueming Zhao, Nankai University  
  Wang Yu-ru, Nankai University

- **Analysis on the Japanese policy of supply and demand of opium from Mengjiang during wartime**  
  Liu Cheng-hu, Shanxi University  
  Rong Xiao-fei, Shanxi University  
  Gao Yu, Shanxi University

- **A Multi-Layer System and Its Features: Reconceptualizing the Monetary Regime of Late Imperial and Modern China**  
  Yan Hong-zhong, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics  
  Zhijian Qiao, Amherst College  
  Xu Chen, Minzu University of China

- **Surviving Unstable Property Rights in Modern China: A Case Study of Young Brother Bank**  
  Zhao Jin-song, University of Financial and Economics of China  
  Pang Hao, Peking University

**PAPERS – Second Half**

- **Digitalization and Visualization of the Modern China Post Atlas**  
  Wang Zhe, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics
To Explain the Transit Trade System of Canton in Late Qing
Wu-songdi, Fudan University
Tan-Jiawei, Fudan University

Currency Issues of the Operation during Likin Collection in Eastern Chekiang in the Late Qing Dynasty from the Perspective of the Customs’ Field—Centered on the No. 88 Office Series of the Old Customs
Sun Jian, Fudan University

Research on the Financial Mode of Chinese Modern Dredging Industry
Gong Ning, Tsinghua University

030103 Conversion Out of Poverty? Religion and Development in a Long-Run Global Perspective
http://bit.ly/2Md2S9t

Room 4: Samberg Conference Center

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
Eltjо Buringh, Utrecht University
Bruce M. Campbell, Queen’s University of Belfast
Auke Rijpma, Utrecht University
Jan Luiten van Zanden, Utrecht University

Building up Faith: The Persistence of Wealth and Church Investments in Medieval Sweden
Kerstin Enflo, Lund University
Alexandra L. Cermeno, Lund University

Christ’s Shadow: Non-Cognitive Skills and Pro-Social Behavior Amongst the Guaraní
Felipe Valencia Caicedo, Vancouver School of Economics
Hans-Joachim Voth, University of Zurich

Sex and the Mission: The Conflicting Effects of Early Christian Investments on Sub-Saharan Africa’s HIV Epidemic
Julia Cagé, Science Po
Valeria Rueda, University of Oxford

The Protestant Legacy: Missions, Literacy and Economic Development in India
Rossella Calvi, Rice University
Federico Mantovanelli, Analysis Group
Lauren Hoehn Velasco, Boston College

The Economics of Missionary Expansion: Implications for Development
Remi Jedwab, George Washington University
Felix Meier zu Selhausen, Felix Meier zu Selhausen
Alexander Moradi, University of Sussex

030104 Coping with Crisis: Labor Market, Public Policies, and Household Economy: A Comparative Perspective on Unequally Industrialized Regions from the Mid-18th Century to the Interwar Period (Mediterranean Europe, Central and Southern America)

Room 3: Samberg Conference Center

Recent historiography completely reframed the macroeconomic narrative of crises. By reducing significantly the weight of agrarian crises and reinforcing that of financial and commercial crises, it allows us to understand the eighteenth century crises in line with those of the following centuries. Instead, the impact of crises at the microanalytical scale is much less known, as well as its consequences at the household economy level, the dominant production unit throughout the period considered here in most of the regions of Mediterranean Europe and Central and South America we would like to compare. Sharing the idea of a connection between crises and the different waves of globalization, the aim of this session is to compare the effects of crises in regions with different levels of industrialization and to focus on the local institutional responses and the families’ adaptive strategies face to a radical change in their economic environment.

ORGANIZER(S):
Cristina Borderias, University of Barcelona
Aurora Gómez Galvarriato, El Colegio de México
Manuela Martini, University of Lyon 2

DISCUSSANT(S):
Maria Camou, Universidad de la República de Uruguay
Silvana Moubrigades, Universidad de la República de Uruguay

PAPERS – First Half

Coping with economic uncertainty and gender inequality: women, work and the protoindustrial family in eighteenth-century Lyon
Anne Montenach, Aix-Marseille University
Crisis, immigration and the labour market in early modern Venice
Anna Bellavitis, GRHis-Rouen University-IUF

Adaptive strategies and the transformation of silk production and producers of Catalonia, 1790–1860 (Barcelona and Manresa)
Llorenç Ferrer-Alos, Universitat de Barcelona
Angels Solà Parera, Universitat de Barcelona
Lluis Virós Pujola, Universitat de Barcelona
Yoshiko Yamamishi, University of Keio

Women and men in illicit trades between the Kingdom of Sicily and the Kingdom of Naples during the commercial crisis of the Continental Blockade and the Napoleonic wars (Stromboli, 1808–1816)
Ida Fazio, University of Palermo

Technology in corn tortilla production and its impact on Mexican women labor
Aurora Gómez Galvarriato, El Colegio de México

De-globalisation in Regional Context: The Case of East Central Europe

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 of Central Europe after the First World War was far less damaging than supposed earlier because the new borders followed a pattern of economic fragmentation that had emerged already during the late nineteenth century. The session aims at exploring these ambiguities based on the historic experiences of the successor states. Session members will examine the long-term effects of war and peace on the region’s economy and the consequences of the war.

ORGANIZER(S):
Ágnes Pogány, Corvinus University Budapest

PAPERS – First Half

Equal partners, useful vassals and necessary evils? The German foreign economic policy towards its south-eastern neighbor states 1890–1938
Uwe Müller, Leibniz Institute for the History and Culture of Eastern Europe, Leipzig

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

Transformations and Reorientations of International Economic Exchange – Interwar Period in Slovenia (Yugoslavia)
Žarko Lazarević, Institute of Contemporary History, Ljubljana

PAPERS – Second Half

Do the Partitions of Poland still matter economically?
Dagmara Jajeśniak-Quast, Europa-Universität Viadrina, Frankfurt (Oder)

De-globalization and the Capital Market; the Management of the Foreign Debt Crisis in Interwar East Central Europe
Ágnes Pogány, Corvinus University Budapest

Development under Dictatorship? – Revisiting Economic Development under Authoritarian Regimes in the Periphery
http://bit.ly/2K2i4Fw

The role of the state in economic development is contested. New research on the developmental state in Asia and the effects of state-led industrialization in Latin America poses still unanswered questions. The rapid economic transformation of some countries under authoritarian regimes complicates our understanding of the relation between economic development and political regime. In order to address the factors for inclusive transformation under authoritarian regimes, comparative work might be most fruitful. Did some dictatorships pave the way for inclusive development, while others had pervasive negative impacts? What answers are hinted to by looking at multiple dimensions of development?

ORGANIZER(S):
Montserrat Lopez Jerez, Lund University
Sara Torregrosa Hetland, Lund University
Cristián Ducoing, Lund University
Parallel Sessions  FRI, AUGUST 3 | SESSION A | 9:00A–12:30P

PAPERS – First Half

  Greta Seibel, London School of Economics

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

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

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

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

PAPERS – Second Half

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

* Growth, convergence and inequality during the Franco dictatorship: the case of the most backward Spain  
  Antonio M. Linares-Luján, University of Extremadura  
  Francisco M. Parejo-Moruno, University of Extremadura

* Growth, inequality and extraction in Ibero-American democratizations  
  Cristián Ducoing, Lund University  
  Sara Torregrosa Hetland, Lund University

* The Political Economy of Income Distribution in Ghana, 1900–2015  
  Prince Young Aboagye, Lund University  
  Ellen Hillbom, Lund University

030107 Early-Life Conditions and Human Capital Formation  
http://bit.ly/2K4VgoA

Room Discovery: Boston Marriott Cambridge  

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; Feyerer 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  
Velloro Arthi, University of California, Irvine  
Casper Worm, Hansen University of Copenhagen  
Lauren Hoehn Velasco, Boston College  
Kadeem Noray, Harvard University  
Ethan Schmick, Washington & Jefferson College

PAPERS – First Half

* Fetal shock or selection? The 1918 Influenza Pandemic and Human Capital Development  
  Brian Beach, College of William & Mary  
  Joseph Ferrie, Northwestern University  
  Martin Saavedra, Oberlin College

* Sewage Infrastructure, Labor Markets, and Inequality in 19th Century London  
  Velloro Arthi, University of California, Irvine  
  Myra Mohnen, University of Essex

* The Long-term Impact of Public Health Measures Targeting Children  
  Lauren Hoehn Velasco, Boston College

* The Long-run Effects of Water and Milk Quality: Evidence from the Early 20th Century in the United States  
  Kadeem Noray, Harvard University

PAPERS – Second Half

* Controlling Tuberculosis? Evidence from the Mother of all Community-Wide Health Experiments  
  Karen Clay, Carnegie Mellon University  
  Peter Juul Egedeso, University of Southern Denmark  
  Casper Worm Hansen, University of Copenhagen  
  Peter Sandholt Jensen, University of Southern Denmark

* Long-run effects of agricultural shocks: Evidence from the boll-weevil in the US South  
  Richard Baker, The College of New Jersey  
  John Blanchette, UC Davis  
  Katherine Eriksson, UC Davis

* The Kindergarten Movement and the US Demographic Transition  
  Philipp Ager, University of Southern Denmark  
  Francesco Cinnirella, University of Southern Denmark  
  Peter Sandholt Jensen, University of Southern Denmark
The Impact of Early Investments in Urban School Systems in the United States
Ethan Schmick, Washington & Jefferson College
Allison Shertzer, University of Pittsburgh

From Mining to Currency and Money
Markets in the Early Modern Atlantic: Digital Approaches and New Perspectives
Room West: Samberg Conference Center

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 Kleiberger-Pierer, University of Graz

Local exchange rates and credit flows in early modern Mexican mining sites, 16th-17th centuries
Claudia de Lozanne Jefferies, City University London

Copper Money in Mexico, the transition from the 18th to the 19th century
José Enrique Covarrubias, UNAM Mexico

PAPERS – Second Half
American Treasure and interest rates in Seville, 1501-1600
Manuel González-Mariscal, University of Seville
Rafael Mauricio Pérez Garcia, University of Seville
Manuel Díaz-Ordóñez, University of Seville
Manuel Fernández Chaves, University of Seville

Interest rates, silver production and money in Mexico, 1770-1850
Rafael Dobado González, Universidad Complutense, Madrid
Andrés Calderón, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico
Alfredo García Hiernaux, Universidad Complutense
Juan Flores Zendelás, University of Geneva

Exchange rates and silver prices at European fairs 16th-18th centuries
Markus Denzel, Leipzig University

Diversifying political risks: Attempts to prevent silver shortages in Spain at the height of the American mining boom (1580-1630)
Domenic Hofmann, University of Graz

Silver and the melting of the world: American silver and the ebb and flow of objects, ideas and institutions, c. 1500-1800
Renate Pieper, Graz University

Global Production and Distribution of Silver, 1540-1900
Room 5: Samberg Conference Center

What was the role of silver in the expanding global economy, 1540-1900? Silver has played a significant role in the world economy as a universally valued commodity and, in most places, a currency. Of the widely-traded commodities in early modern and modern economies, silver is exemplary, and it stands out as a commodity for which comprehensive documentation appears feasible. Indeed, if it were possible to develop comprehensive data on the production, exchange, and end-market locations of silver, while distinguishing monetary and non-monetary uses, resulting datasets would stand as a major advance in economic history analytics, and would provide a basis for global documentation of other major commodities, providing initial documentation of global economic activities in general up to the 20th century.

ORGANIZER(S):
Patrick Manning, University of Pittsburgh
Dennis O. Flynn, Pacific World History Institute

DISCUSSANT(S):
Andrea Westermann, German Historical Institute
Boyi Chen, Washington University in St. Louis

PAPERS – First Half
Patrick Manning, University of Pittsburgh
Inventory Demand in Global Quantification
Dennis O. Flynn, Pacific World History Institute

The Environmental History of Silver Production, and its Impact on the United Nations Minamata Convention on Mercury
Saul Guerrero, Universidad Metropolitana

The Silver Question and the DAMIN Program
Georges Depeyrot, Ecole Normale Supérieure

The Global Silver Trade and the Rise of the Novel East and West
Ning Ma, University of Minnesota

Spending a Windfall: American Precious Metals and Euro-Asian Trade 1531 – 1810
Nuno Palma, University of Manchester and CEPR

Why we know so little and what to do about it: Silver mining, Confucian morality, and remains in late imperial China, 1400 – 1850
Nanny Kim, University of Heidelberg

From Ricci’s World Map to Schall’s Translation of De Re Metallica: Western Learning and China’s Search for Silver in Late Ming China
Jin Cao, Tübingen University

Japanese Silver in Early Modern Maritime Asia: Dutch metal trade in the Asian maritime trade networks in the 17th century
Kayoko Fujita, Ritsumeikan University

The “Japanese Silver Rush” and the Reorganization of East Asian Maritime Trade 1540 – 1590
Richard Von Glahn, University of California Los Angeles

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

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

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

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

Stability of government is a key feature of successful economies, whereas instability leads to uncertainty about the future, threatening individual decisions and retarding investment. Governments have frequently solved problems of violence and instability by enriching a small number of powerful elites. As the power of different elites and economic conditions change, governments renegotiate agreements between elites, and change the identity of elite groups included in the governing coalition or face consequences of civil war. Seven papers consider how governments in Hawaii, Cape Colony, India, China, and Cuba adjusted to changes in the power of elites and how their responses changed social and economic outcomes. A seventh paper consider how New Deal policies affected investment in agricultural machinery and changed the distribution of rents to critical elites and interest groups. An eighth paper questions the received wisdom that WWII laid the supply foundations for post-war U.S. output and productivity.

ORGANIZER(S):
Sumner La Croix, University of Hawaii
John Wallis, University of Maryland and NBER
Price Fishback, University of Arizona and NBER

DISCUSSANT(S):
Open Audience Discussion for Each Paper

PAPERS – First Half

Changes in Relationships, Rules, and Elites in Hawai’i After U.S. Annexation
Sumner La Croix, University of Hawaii
John Wallis, University of Maryland and NBER

Expropriation with partial compensation: The 1834 slave emancipation and intergenerational outcomes with partial compensation
Igor Martins, Lund University
Jeanne Cilliers, Lund University
Johan Fourie, Stellenbosch University

Over-reliance on Law: Rural Credit in India, 1875–2010
Anand V. Swamy, Williams College

How Cuba Abandoned Laissez Faire: The interwar origins of sugar crop controls
Alan Dye, Barnard College, Columbia University

The colonial influence on national policies in the South Asia region
Tirthankar Roy, London School of Economics

PAPERS – Second Half

The Impact of World War II on the Growth of U.S. Potential Output
Alexander J. Field, Santa Clara University

The New Deal and Agricultural Investment in Machinery and Work Animals: Cotton Farms During the Great Depression
Todd Sorensen, University of Nevada
Briggs Depew, Utah State University
Price Fishback, University of Arizona and NBER
Shawn Kantor, Florida State University and NBER
Paul Rhode, University of Michigan and NBER
Monetary and Financial Transformation in early 20th-century China
Debin Ma, London School of Economics

Political Stability and Industrial Development in Early Twentieth-Century China
Cong Liu, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics

Historical Perspectives of Inequality in the Eastern Mediterranean
Room 6: Samberg Conference Center

The development of the Eastern Mediterranean economies was heavily characterised by the integration with the world economy through exports of primary goods in the long nineteenth century and later starting from the interwar period the inward-oriented policies and state-led industrialisation. The session will explore how the patterns of inequality between groups and regions changed in relation to trade, ethnicity, geography, as well as the access to public goods and political influence. We bring together the frontier research on the economic inequality in the region asking the following questions: What does the available evidence suggest for the long-run tendency of income distribution? Did the first globalisation lead to change in land inequality? How did the ethnic differences relate to wealth gaps? Did the spatial gaps between regions change over time? How did the urban-rural differences evolve?

ORGANIZER(S):
Ulas Karakoc, Humboldt University Berlin

PAPERS – First Half
Inequality and the Rich in Ottoman Anatolia and the Balkans, 1660-1840
Hulya Canbakal, Sabanci University
Alpay Filiztekin, Ozyegin University
Irfan Kokdas, Kapti Celebi University

Regional incomes, ethnicity and conflicts in Turkey, 1880-1960
Gunes Asik, TOBB University
Ulas Karakoc, Humboldt University Berlin
Sevket Pamuk, Bogazici University

Patterns of inequality in Ottoman and Autonomous Crete, 1870-1913
Yiannis Kokkinakis, University of Crete

PAPERS – Second Half
Free Trade and Income Distribution in Ottoman Turkey during the 19th Century
Sevket Pamuk, Bogazici University

Landscape Change and Market Integration in Ancient Greece: Evidence from Pollen Data
Anton Bonnier, Uppsala University
Adam Izdebski, Jagiellonian University
Tymon Sloczyanski, Brandeis University
Grzegorz Koloch, Warsaw School of Economics
Katerina Kouli, University of Athens

http://bit.ly/2MaBbOx
Room M: Samberg Conference Center

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 Kuitse, University of Greenland

Expulsions of European farmers, productivity shocks and indigenous responses: evidence from Italian Libya, 1930 – 2005
Mattia Bertazzini, London School of Economics

Alaska’s Reindeer Games: Native Assimilation and Economic Development
Catherine Massey, University of Michigan
Ann Carlos, University of Colorado-Boulder
Brian Marein, University of Colorado

PAPERS – Second Half
Local versus Central Governance: Long-Run Effects of Federal Oversight over American Indian Reservations
Dustin Frye, Vassar College
Dominic Parker, University of Wisconsin-Madison

On the examination of the persistence of indigenous institutions: land redistribution and indigenous democratic practices in Mexico
Aldo Elizalde, University of Glasgow

Windfall revenues, tribal institutions and American Indian economic development
Leigh Gardner, London School of Economics

Dispelling the myth of inferior productivity for coerced labour: The Impact of Indenturing on the Productivity of the Graaff-Reinet Khoi
Calumet Links, Stellenbosch University
Dieter von Fintel, Stellenbosch University
Johan Fourie, Stellenbosch University
Parallel Sessions  
FRI, AUGUST 3 | SESSION A | 9:00A–12:30P

**030113** Late Imperial and Early Soviet Economic History  
http://bit.ly/2K2IqY1

*Room Endeavor: Boston Marriott Cambridge*  
*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 C. Allen, NYU Abu Dhabi and University of Oxford  
  Ekaterina Khaustova, Arizona State University

- *The Social and Economic Causes of the Various Outcomes of the Russian and the Spanish Civil Wars*  
  Natalia Rozinskaya, Moscow State University

- *The effectiveness of land reforms in traditional societies: Central Asia in the 1920s*  
  Zhudyzbek Abylkhozhin, National Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan  
  Gani Aldashev, Université libre de Bruxelles

**030114** Lessons from Insurance History: Markets, Regulation, and Globalization  
http://bit.ly/2MbKHo

*Room 114, Building 56*  

Insurance has always been a dynamic and changing market, evolving as new risks, technologies, products, and managerial practices have emerged. Insurance markets are early adapters of global trends. Understanding how they evolve and respond to new and emerging drivers of change can provide insight into the impact of broader adjustments in modern economies and societies. Along with new technologies, changing approaches to regulation and regulatory environments have witnessed shifts and realignments in finance markets. The insurance industry has experienced increased competition from other financial sector players particularly from the 1980s. In return it has ventured into new and emerging markets. As this has occurred, organizational structures within the industry have metamorphosed into complex and often global holding companies. The objective of this session is to analyze the long-term patterns of transformation in insurance markets with particular reference to the drivers of change such as technology, regulation and trends in globalization.

**ORGANIZER(S):**  
Monica Keneley, Deakin University  
Jerònia Pons Pons, University of Seville

**PAPERS – First Half**

- *Insurance and the market: Regulation in the insurance industry since the 1980s*  
  Grietjie Verhoef, University of Johannesburg

- *Was there an adverse selection in mutual life insurance societies?*  
  Lars Fredrik Andersson, Umeå University  
  Liselotte Eriksson, Umeå University

- *Distribution channels and growth strategies in Spanish insurance: from networks of agents to branch offices (1880–1950)*  
  Pablo Gutiérrez, University of Seville  
  Jerònia Pons, University of Seville

- *The insurance market in Belgium in the long 19th century and how German companies had conquered part of the market by 1914*  
  Frank Caestecker, University of Ghent

- *Newspaper Advertisement by Life Insurers in Pre-WWII Japan: A Content Analysis of the Japan’s Oldest Industry Newspaper*  
  YingYing Jiang, Chuo University

**PAPERS – Second Half**

- *‘Investing Children in Family Finance: A History of Life assurance for Children in Japan, 1880–1945’*  
  Takau Yoneyama, Tokyo Keizai University

- *Waves of Globalisation. Swedish Insurers on Foreign Markets*  
  Mikael Lönnborg, Södertörn University
Selling insurance in America before the First World War: problem solving by foreign companies
Robin Pearson, University of Hull

Mergers and Acquisitions in French Insurance Industry: The Setting-up of the International Network of the Union des Assurances de Paris in the 1980s and 1990s
André Straus, CNRS Paris

030115 Monetary Standards in the Long-Run: Financial Issues and Trade Opportunities

Room Concept: Boston Marriott Cambridge

This section focuses on various aspects of the functioning of monetary regimes between 1840s and 1930s, in particular the relative role of finance, trade and political economy factors in shaping monetary arrangements, their functioning, and their impact on the real economy. The session is divided in two parts. The first one covers 19th century international monetary and financial integration, why Portugal joined the gold standard in this period, and how this monetary regime evolved in the following decades. The second part of the section focuses more specifically on the political economy of the international gold standard, to finish with the issue of devaluation and international debts in the 1930.

ORGANIZER(S):
Paolo Di Martino, University of Birmingham

PAPERS – First Half
Beneath the Gold Points: European Financial Market Integration, 1844-1870
Vincent Bignon, Banque de France
Jinzhao Chen, ESSCA School of Management
Stefano Ugolini, University of Toulouse

Portugal adoption of the gold standard
Rita Martins de Sousa, Universidade de Lisboa

Rethinking the geography of the gold standard
Paolo Di Martino, University of Birmingham

PAPERS – Second Half
Democratic Constraints
Bert S. Kramer, University of Groningen
Petros Milionis, University of Groningen

Exchange rates and groups of interest in Spain
Carmen Fillet, University of Zaragoza
Marcela Sabaté, University of Zaragoza

030116 Multinationals and the Transformation of the World Economy

Room T: Samberg Conference Center

The purpose of this session is to address the gap in the literature on our understanding of the impact of multinational enterprises in the transformation of the world economy from the mid-to-late nineteenth century until the present. This session will show how important it is to factor in the multinational enterprise when we think of major developments and the contours of the modern world. Multinationals did not merely contribute capital. They also had a significant impact on a global scale in the management and allocation of human resources, technology, information, intellectual property, research and development, marketing, and other specialist knowledge such as engineering for mines and infrastructure projects. They spread manufacturing globally. Multinationals are neither heroes nor villains. Their contribution has been and continues to be that of a key entrepreneurial role in transforming the modern world, by reshaping economies, and changing social and cultural norms.

ORGANIZER(S):
Mira Wilkins, Florida International University
Teresa da Silva Lopes, University of York

DISCUSSANT(S):
Andrea Colli, Bocconi University
Pierre-Yves Donzé, Osaka University
Ben Gomes-Casseres, Brandeis University
Richard R. John, Columbia University
Takafumi Kurosawa, Kyoto University
David Merrett, University of Melbourne
Harriet Ritvo, MIT
Espen Storli, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

PAPERS – First Half
A.1 MULTINATIONALS IN MANUFACTURING
Chair: Mira Wilkins, Florida International University

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

2. Automobiles
Patrick Fridenson, École des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales
Kazuo Wada, Okaigakuen University

Discussion – Multinationals in Manufacturing
Takafumi Kurosawa, University of Kyoto
Espen Storli, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

General Discussion

A.2 MULTINATIONALS IN FINANCIAL SERVICES
Chair: Mira Wilkins, Florida International University

3. Banks
Youssef Cassis, European University Institute
4. Reinsurance
   Niels Viggo Haueter, Swiss Re
   Discussion – Multinationals in Financial Services
   Andrea Colli, Bocconi University
   David Merrett, University of Melbourne

General Discussion

PAPERS – Second Half

B.1 MULTINATIONALS IN INFORMATION SERVICES
   Chair: Teresa da Silva Lopes, University of York (UK)
   5. Communications
      Heidi Tworek, University of British Columbia
   6. Consultants
      Matthias Kipping, York University (Canada)
   Discussion – Multinationals in Information Services
      Richard R. John, Columbia University
      Pierre-Yves Donzé, Osaka University

General Discussion

B.2 MULTINATIONALS’ IMPACT ON THE
   DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING WORLD – AN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE
   Chair: Teresa da Silva Lopes, University of York (UK)
   7. Environment
      Ray Stokes, University of Glasgow
      Chris Miller, University of Glasgow
   8. Multinationals and the Great Divergence
      Geoffrey Jones, Harvard Business School
   Discussion – Multinationals’ Impact on the Developed and Developing World – An Historical Perspective
      Harriet Ritvo, MIT
      Ben Gomes-Casseres, Brandeis University

General Discussion

030117 The Institutional Foundations of Long-Distance Trade before Industrialization

Room Enterprise: Boston Marriott Cambridge

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://bit.ly/2K6e5Yx

Room 231: MIT Building 4

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.
Parallel Sessions  
FRI, AUGUST 3 | SESSION A | 9:00A–12:30P

ORGANIZER(S):
Mats Ingulstad, Norwegian University of Science and Technology
Hans Otto Frøland, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

DISCUSSANT(S):
Einar Lie, University of Oslo

PAPERS – First Half

Power and principles of resource nationalism before ‘Permanent Sovereignty’ 1870–1939
Andreas Sanders, European University Institute

A British Empire in Metals: The political economy of imperial minerals, 1913–1939
Andrew Perchard, University of Stirling
Roy M. MacLeod, University of Sydney
Jeremy Mouat, University of Alberta, Canada

Paying for the Coastline: Counting and Accounting for the Value of Britain’s Coasts and Beaches After 1945
Glen O’Hara, Oxford Brookes University

PAPERS – Second Half

Risk, uncertainty and security: Designing and monitoring systems for the management of strategic resources in and under the sea: The case of the UK since 1945
Martin Chick, University of Edinburgh

Supply security, resource internationalism and collective action: 1950s–1980s
Hans Otto Frøland, Norwegian University of Science and Technology


Room 163: MIT Building 4

Although religion was quite forgotten in the debates on the Great Divergence, it is now coming on the fore front. Our aim is twofold: focussing on the religious meaning of technology and enhancing the relationship between trade, technology and religion. First, as Koen Vermeir has stressed, after Peter Harrison: “early modern religion was closely intertwined with objects, artifacts, techniques and technologies, in a way we may find difficult to imagine today.” We will then deal with religious institutions, the meaning of trade and technology in the Chinese cosmology and Confucianism. We will also pay attention to the intercultural trade and technological networks. As some studies showed, trade and transmission of technological expertise were accompanied by the dissemination of religions via the Silk Road. The interplay of propagation of religions and trade in the circulation and exchanges of technological expertise still await a thorough investigation.

ORGANIZER(S):  
Liliane Hilaire-Perez, University Paris Diderot-7/EHESS
Chuan-Hui Mau, National Tsing-Hua University
Sébastien Pautet, University Paris Diderot-7

PAPERS – First Half

Keepers of the flame? Cathedrals as repositories of technological knowledge in 16th century Europe
Karel Davids, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Three wondrous objects that came across the sea to China in late seventeenth century
Shi Chingfei, National Taiwan University

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

The Trade and Technological Exchange of Tin during the Qing Dynasty
Lai Hui-Min, Academia Sinica
Su Te-Cheng, Imperial College London

PAPERS – Second Half

New Empirical Evidence for Global History in China: The Local Gazetteers to Analyze Consumption and Trade Networks (XVIIth–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


Room 270: MIT Building 4

In May of 1931, the largest financial institution in Austria, the Creditanstalt, collapsed. The collapse instigated the beginning of an international banking crisis. During the next month, financial difficulties spread throughout central Europe, spreading to Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Poland, and eventually Germany. Later that summer, the crisis spread to Britain. There has been a revived interest in the transmission and effects of the German crisis abroad. There has also been a recent and intensive effort to investigate the effects of the crisis on other countries, the banking systems in place, and the response of financial institutions and central banks therein. For example, the experiences in France and Spain differed from those in other parts of the continent of Europe and the U.S. The purpose of this panel is to discuss how all of these different countries and in some cases its containment.
ORGANIZER(S):
Patrick Van Horn, Southwestern University
Gary Richardson, University of California, Irvine and NBER

PAPERS – First Half
International Banking and Transmission of the 1931 Financial Crisis
Olivier Accominotti, London School of Economics

The 1930s Banking Crisis in France Revisited
Patrice Baubeau, Université Paris Nanterre
Eric Monnet, Banque de France
Angelo Riva, European Business School
Stefano Ungaro, Paris School of Economics

The Limits to Lender-of-Last-Resort Interventions in Emerging Economies: Evidence from the Gold Standard and the Great Depression in Spain
Enrique Jorge-Sotelo, London School of Economics

PAPERS – Second Half
The Financial Crisis of 1931 and the Manhattan Money Center Banks
Gary Richardson, University of California, Irvine and NBER
Patrick Van Horn, Southwestern University

Banking Crises of the 1930s in a Peripheral Country: Portugal and its Empire
Nuno Valério, Lisboa School of Economics & Management


This session explores estimating the long-run returns of public health interventions on different socioeconomic and health outcomes. As such effects unfold over decades and generations, analysis of historical data is essential for working towards more comprehensive estimation of the social returns of various types of interventions. The purpose of this session is to capture emerging research in this vein utilizing new long-run, intra- and intergenerational data and metrics. The session will analyse different cases of public health interventions and their respective short and long-term effects in the 19th and 20th century, such as sanitary reforms, new medication and the health impact of economic and social policy. Various metrics are applied to quantify and estimate returns to such changes and interventions on different dimensions of well-being (e.g., income, height, schooling, morbidity). The aim is to compare and contrast interventions and to reflect on their broader and unexpected consequences.

ORGANIZER(S):
Sakari Saaritsa, University of Helsinki
Joël Floris, University of Zürich

DISCUSSANT(S):
Bernard Harris, University of Strathclyde
Susan Hautaniemi Leonard, University of Michigan

PAPERS – First Half
Volha Lazuka, Lund University

Survival of the weakest? Culling evidence from the 1918 flu pandemic
Harald Mayr, University of Zürich
Kaspar Staub, University of Zürich and the Institute of Evolutionary Medicine
Ulrich Woitek, University of Zürich
Joël Floris, University of Zürich

Height as a mediator between early-life nutritional status and later-life socio-economic outcomes
Kristina Thompson, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
France Portrait, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
Maarten Lindeboom, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Life expectancy at birth and mortality changes in Swiss districts 1878–1930
Joël Floris, University of Zürich

PAPERS – Second Half
Vaccine-preventable Childhood Disease and Labor Market Outcomes
Maarit Olkkola, Aalto University
Philipp Barteska, Universitat Pompeu Fabra
Sonja Dobkowitz, University of Bonn
Michael Rieser, University of Basel

Quantifying the Health impact of the US Social Security Act, 1935
Gregori Galofré-Vilà, University of Oxford
David Stuckler, University of Oxford

Iodine deficiency in 19th and 20th century Switzerland and its impact on health and human capital
Kaspar Staub, University of Zürich

Urban water infrastructure, infant mortality and the health transition in a European periphery: Finland 1870–1938
Jarmo Peltola, University of Tampere
Sakari Saaritsa, University of Helsinki
Agriculture and Large-Scale Crises in the Industrial World: 1929, a Paradigmatic Model for Agricultural Crises in the Modern Economy

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**

- **Agriculture 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, Johannes Kepler University Linz

- **The role of banks and monetary policy in Australia and Canada in the 1930s Depression**
  Jocelyn Pixley, Macquarie University

- **Structural Change and Deep Downturns: The U.S. Farm Sector in the Great Depression**
  Christopher Boone, Cornell University

**PAPERS – Second Half**

- **From boom to burst: Argentine primary sector, 1900s–1930s**
  Julio Djenderedjian, Universidad de Buenos Aires, CONICET
  Juan Luis Martirén, Universidad Buenos Aires/CONICET

- **The 1929 crisis and the battle of the two wheats in Italy, between domestic and international markets**
  Niccolo Mignemi, Expostdoc Ecole Francaise 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

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

In this session, for the first time business history will be considered in a global way. Previously business history was typically analyzed on the basis of the triad: US, Europe, Japan (see Business History around the World, CUP, 2003). While in the CUP volume of 2003 seven contributions dealt with Europe, the current project will have just one. More attention will be given to business history in Russia, India, China, Latin America, Oceania, and Africa in addition to Japan and South Korea. The period we examine goes from the beginning of the 21st century to current times. It intertwines historiography and history. Each case deals with institutions and culture, forms of enterprise (especially groups), performances, entrepreneurship and eventually issues specific to that region. Possibly the most important evolution seen is that Business History seems to be moving to a history of capitalism.

**ORGANIZER(S):**
Franco Amatori, Bocconi University
Geoffrey Jones, Harvard Business School
Andrea Colli, Bocconi University

**DISCUSSANT(S):**
Louis Galambos, Johns Hopkins University

**PAPERS – First Half**

- **The Business History of North America**
  Walter Friedman, Harvard Business School

- **Business History in Europe**
  Albert Carreras, Universitat Pompeu Fabra
Divergence in a Regional Homogeneity: Japanese and Korean Business History in the Context of Globalization
Takafumi Kurosawa, Kyoto University
Young-Ryeol Park, Yonsei University

Business History in Latin America: Current Issues and New Directions
Carlos Davila, Universidad de Los Andes, Colombia
Andrea Lluch, CONICET/UNLPam (Argentina) and Universidad de Los Andes (Colombia)

Papers – Second Half
Africa is Open for Business– what kind of business, where and by whom? An Exploration of the Business History of Africa
Grietjie Verhoef, University of Johannesburg

The map is still incomplete: Business History in Oceania
Martin Shanahan, University of South Australia

The Blurring Borders of Russian Business History: A Survey of the Recent Research
Valentina Fava, Institute for Contemporary History, Czech Academy of Sciences
Aksana Yarashynskaya, Jönköping International Business School

Interaction Between Politics and Business: Recent Business History of Turkey in the Globalization Period
Umit Ozlale, Ozyegin University
Huseyin Ekrem Cunedioglu, Iskenderun Technical University

Colonial Financial Markets in the Long 18th Century: A Source of Underdevelopment?
Christie Swanepoel, University of Western Cape
Alberto Feenstra, University of Amsterdam
Farley Grubb, University of Delaware

ORGANIZER(S):
Christie Swanepoel, University of Western Cape
Alberto Feenstra, University of Amsterdam
Farley Grubb, University of Delaware

DISCUSSANT(S):
Christiaan van Bochove, Raboud Universiteit
Karin Pallaver, University of Bologna

PAPERS – First Half
Financial market development in South Africa – a long-term perspective
Christie Swanepoel, University of Western Cape

Settler Sovereign Debt: Normalising Government Debt in the Nineteenth Century British World
Ben Huf, University of Sydney

The plantation business of F.W. Hudig: An anatomy of 18th century mortgage-backed securities
Abe de Jong, Erasmus University Rotterdam
Tim Kooijmans, Monash University
Peter Koudijs, Stanford University

Colonial North Carolina’s Paper Money Regime, 1712–1774: Value Decomposition and Performance
Cory Cutsail, NBER
Farley Grubb, University of Delaware

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

PAPERS – Second Half
Comments
Christiaan van Bochove, Raboud Universiteit
Comments
Karin Pallaver, University of Bologna

Crossroads of Globalization: Market-Making in Modern East Asia
Room 124: Ray and Maria Stata Center

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, Wakyama University
Natalia Mora Sitja, University of Cambridge
Chiaki Yamamoto, Osaka University
Hideyoshi Yagashiro, Senshu University
Parallel Sessions  
FRI, AUGUST 3 | SESSION B | 1:30P–5:00P

PAPERS – First Half

Mikio Ito, Keio University  
Kiyotaka Maeda, Keio University  
Akihiko Noda, Kyoto Sangyo University

Transactions in securities markets and investment activities in pre-war Japan
Masanobu Mishina, Shimonoseki City University

Financial Arrangements of Small and Medium Enterprises and Regional Capital Market in Pre-war Japan
Kiyotaka Maeda, Keio University

Labour market development and skill-standardization in Modern Japan; Skilled workers in building industries and vocational training
Kentaro Saito, Kyoto Sangyo University

PAPERS – Second Half

Seeing the Light: Structure and Development of the Electricity Market in Colonial Korea
Jinseok Oh, Pai Chai University  
Howard Kahm, Yonsei University

A Study on the Establishment and Operation of Incheon Rice Exchange during Colonial Korea under Japanese Rule
Myungsoo Kim, Keimyung University

Construction of Transportation Network and Market Reorganization in Taiwan during Japanese Ruled Period
Lung-Pao Tsai, National Taipei University

ORGANIZER(S):
Béatrice Craig, University of Ottawa/department of history  
Jon Stobart, Manchester Metropolitan University  
Corinne Marache, University of Bordeaux-Montaigne  
Galina Ulyanova, Institute of Russian History, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow

DISCUSSANT(S):
Ellan F. Spero, MIT

PAPERS – First Half

Clothing the countryside: textiles and haberdashery in English village shops, c.1660–1720
Jon Stobart, Manchester Metropolitan University

Foot-soldiers of the Market Economy: Rural Retailers in Northern Sweden 1870–1890
Fredrik Sandgren, Uppsala University

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

PAPERS – Second Half

Rural consumption in Russia in the 19th and early 20th century
Galina Ulianova, Institute of Russian History, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow

The circulation of fashion across cities, countryside and borders in 18th century – New France and New York
Sarah Templier, Johns Hopkins University

Conduits of modernity? Lower Canadian country stores in the first half of the nineteenth-century
Béatrice Craig, University of Ottawa

030205 Consumers and Retailers in the Countryside - Europe/North America, 18th to Mid-20th Centuries
http://bit.ly/2MDyAYD

Room 144: Ray and Maria Stata Center  

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?

030206 Demography and Economic Change from Modern Era to Date: An International Comparative Perspective  
http://bit.ly/2MbulTm

Room 057: Tang Center  

In the last few decades the risk of an unsustainable explosion of the world population has given way to the fear of a demographic winter, possibly inducing relevant losses in terms of economic and social dynamism. In the most developed countries first, and in many emerging countries then, a situation combining accelerated aging and long-term shrinking of working-age population, an older workforce with obsolete skills, may significantly contribute to lower the paces of productivity growth and innovativeness. The main goal of the Session is to discuss themes related to population structure and its changes – its main driving components as fertility, mortality, life expectancy, and migration – investigating how did they contribute to economic dynamics in the past. This will help to interpret today's prevailing long-term demographic perspectives, to understand their geographical scope and their global implications. *Attending authors.
ORGANIZER(S):  
Federico Barbiellini, Amidei, Banca d’Italia  
Matteo Gomellini, Banca d’Italia  
Faustine Perrin, Lund University  

DISCUSSANT(S):  
Stephen Broadberry (Chair), Oxford University  
Rossella Calvi (Convenor), Rice University  
Francesco Cinnirella (Convenor), University of Southern Denmark  
Kenda Mutongi (Chair), Williams  
Marlous van Waijenburg (Convenor), University of Michigan  

PAPERS – First Half  
The chronology and the causes of famine in Italy and Europe, ca. 1250-1950  
Guido Alfani*, Università Bocconi  
The price of demography  
Federico Barbiellini Amidei*, Banca d’Italia  
Matteo Gomellini*, Banca d’Italia  
Paolo Piselli, Banca d’Italia  

Age structure and productivity in Italy  
Carlo Ciccarelli*, Università di Roma Tor Vergata  
Matteo Gomellini*, Banca d’Italia  
Paolo Sestito, Banca d’Italia  

SES and Fertility in a Global and Historical Perspective. Evidence from Micro-Level Population Data  
Martin Dribe*, Lund University  
Francesco Scalone, University of Bologna  

PAPERS – Second Half  
Economic Uncertainty and Fertility Cycles. The Case of the Post WWII Baby Boom  
Bastien Chabé-Ferret*, University of Essex  
Paula Gobbi, ECARES, Université Libre de Bruxelles and CEPR  

Forced Migration and Human Capital Accumulation. Evidence from Post–WWII Population Transfers  
Sascha O. Becker*, University of Warwick  
Irena Grosfeld, Paris School of Economics, CNRS  
Pauline Grosjean, UNSW Business School  
Nico Voigtlander, UCLA, NBER, CEPR and CAGE  
Ekaterina Zhuravskaya, Paris School of Economics, CEPR and EHESS  

Migration, human capital and selection patterns of university scholars in Medieval and Early Modern Europe  
David de la Croix*, Université Catholique de Louvain  
Frédéric Docquier, Université Catholique de Louvain  
Alice Fabre, Aix-Marseille Université  
Robert Stelter, Max-Planck-Institut für Demographische Forschung  

Forty years of Italian migrations in international comparison (1977-2017), between population aging, North–South divide and labor market tensions in a familistic society  
Asher Colombo*, University of Bologna  
Gianpiero Dalla-Zuanna*, Università degli Studi di Padova  

030207  Economic Interactions between the Baltic Sea Region and Other Parts of the World: Economic Relations from Pre-WWI to the Present  
http://bit.ly/2McUhDo  
Room 085: Tang Center  

The Baltic Sea Region has long been a hub of international activity and exchange, dating back at least to the medieval Hanseatic League. Today it is seen as one of the most dynamic regions in Europe. However, what were the economic relations and interactions between the Baltic Sea Region countries and other parts of the world? In particular, what were the economic and political interactions of the Baltic Sea Region with countries such as the USA and Russia or other world regions? The session will discuss the economic and political interaction between the Baltic Sea Region and other parts of the world during the decades before WWI, the interwar years, the Soviet period (particularly for Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, as well as Poland) and from the collapse of the USSR to the present.  

ORGANIZER(S):  
Viesturs P. Karnups, University of Latvia  

PAPERS – First Half  
The banking market of the Baltic Sea regions of the Russian Empire in the 1870s — 1910s: between the West and the East  
Sofya Salomatina, Moscow Lomonosov State University  

Latvia–USA Economic Relations 1918–1940  
Viesturs P. Karnups, University of Latvia  

The Impact of the Russian Revolution on the Baltic Sea Trade, 1900–1938  
Lars Karlsson, Uppsala University  
Peter Hedberg, Uppsala University  

A Research on The History of Economic Relationships Between The Baltic Sea Region And Turkey In The Light Of Archival Documents  
Ayşe Feyza Şahinkuşu, Bozok University  

PAPERS – Second Half  
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
Energy efficiency is a key concern for both industry and policymakers. In the last decades, it has been considered the main offsetting factor of rising global energy consumption and CO2 emissions. But its importance has let itself been felt since the beginning of industrialization. Increased energy consumption has led simultaneously to technological breakthroughs, which have improved the efficiency of energy use. Although the effects of energy efficiency have been remarkable throughout modern history, there are surprisingly very few studies made on the different historical paths of energy efficiency taken by different countries. This session aims to tackle the topic of energy efficiency in economic history and its importance to both long-run economic growth and the environment.

**ORGANIZER(S):**
Mathieu Arnoux, Université Paris-Diderot
Sofia Henriques, Lund University

**DISCUSSANT(S):**
Mar Rubio-Varas, Universidad Publica de Navarra

**PAPERS – First Half**

*Management of the Vltava hydrosystem in the medieval and modern Kingdom of Bohemia*
Sarah Claire, EHESS

*Integration in the European Coal Markets 1850–1913*
John E. Murray, Rhodes College
Javier Silvestre, University of Zaragoza

*Production, prices and technology: a historical analysis of the US coal industry*
Mike Matheis, Saint Anselm College

*Machinery and horsepower prices, 1850–1913*
Cristián Ducoing, Lund University

*Managing human energy: consultancy and its application in European mining industry during the interwar period*
Francesca Sanna, Paris Diderot

**PAPERS – Second Half**

Sofie Mittas, Johannes Kepler University Linz

*200 years diversifying the energy mix? Diversification paths of the energy baskets of European early comers vs. latecomers*
Beatriz Muñoz-Delgado, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid
Mar Rubio-Varas, Universidad Publica de Navarra

*Energy, knowledge, and demo-economic development in the long run: a unified growth model*
Victor Court, CERES, École Normale Supérieure
Emmanuel Bovari, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne

*A Historical Cost Benefit Analysis of Technological Revolutions*
Roger Fouquet, London School of Economics

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

**PAPERS – First Half**

*Technological Progress and Health Convergence: The Case of Penicillin in Post–War Italy*
Marcella Alsan*, Stanford School of Medicine
Vincenzo Atella, University of Rome Tor Vergata
Jay Bhattacharya, Stanford University

*Valentina Conti, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations*
Iván Mejía-Guevara, Stanford University
Grant Miller, Stanford University
Segregation, City Size, and Public Health in the United States
Brian Beach*, College of William & Mary
John Parman, College of William & Mary
Martin Saavedra, Oberlin College

Sanitary infrastructures and the decline of mortality in Germany, 1877-1913
Daniel Gallardo-Albarrán*, University of Groningen

Intra-Urban Health Disparities: Aging and Survival in the Wards of 19th-Century American Cities
Louis Cain*, Loyola University Chicago and Northwestern University
Sok Chul Hong, Seoul National University

Water on Tap: Constant Water Supply and London's Mortality Decline, 1876-1910
Werner Troebsen, University of Pittsburgh
Nicola Tynan*, Dickinson College
Yuanxiaoyue Yang, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health

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

Recent work has begun to explore long term inequality trends in the Global South (Bertola et al. 2008; Milanovic, Lindert and Williamson 2011; Marette, 2013; Lopez Jerez, 2014; Rodriguez Weber, 2015; Arroyo Abad and Astorga Junquera (2016), Bolt and Hillbom, 2016; Alfani and Tadei, 2017). But much remains to be done before we understand the trends, drivers and mechanisms of long term inequality in today's developing world. This session aims to act as a stimulus for people to engage in the study of long term inequality in today's developing countries by inviting papers presenting both long term inequality estimates for pre-industrial societies in the Global South and work that explicitly furthers our knowledge on the drivers and mechanisms of early inequality in developing regions.

ORGANIZER(S):
Jutta Bolt, University of Groningen
Ellen Hillbom, Lund University
Federico Tadei, University of Barcelona

PAPERS – First Half

Dividing the spoils of a colonial ‘cash crop revolution’: income inequality in Uganda, 1900–1970
Michiel de Haas, Wageningen University

Income Inequality under Colonial Rule; Evidence from the French Empire in comparison with the British Empire, French Algeria, Cameroon, Indochina and Tunisia, 1920–1960
Denis Cogneau, Paris School of Economics
Facundo Alvaredo*, Paris School of Economics

Inequality and extraction ratios in a slave economy: The case of Cape colony
Calumet Links, Stellenbosch University
Erik Green, Lund University

Inequality in Federation. Long term inequality trends for colonial Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe 1910–1965
Jutta Bolt, University of Groningen
Erik Green, Lund University
Ellen Hillbom, Lund University

PAPERS – Second Half

Economic Inequality in Ghana, 1891–1960
Prince Young Aboagye, Lund University

Functional income distribution in Uruguay by GDP sectors 1908–1963: Winners and losers of the distributional struggle
Sabrina Siniscalchi, Universidad de la República, Uruguay
Henry Willebald, Universidad de la República, Uruguay

Race, Skill, and Income Inequality in the Colonial Public Sector: British Tanganyika, c. 1920–1960
Sascha Klocke, Lund University

Income Inequality in Colonial Africa: Building Social Tables for Pre-Independence Senegal, Ivory Coast, and Central African Republic
Guido Alfani, Bocconi University, IGIER and Dondena Centre
Federico Tadei, Universitat de Barcelona
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, 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 Pataño, 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 W. Wilcox, Northern Kentucky University

In recent years, research on the long-term evolution of regional economies has received special attention. 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 different areas and to offer new evidence on how the above forces interact in core and non-core countries.

ORGANIZER(S):
Marc Badia-Miró, Universitat de Barcelona
Julio Martínez-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 Martínez-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 Spain, 1750–1850
José Peres-Cajías, Universidad Católica Boliviana

Divergence in the end? Decomposing income inequality across Italy’s regions, 1871 – 2011
Gabriele Cappelli, Università degli Studi “G. D’Annunzio” Chieti-Pescara
Julio Martínez-Galarraga, Universitat de València
Daniel A. Tirado, Universitat de València

Power to the periphery? The failure of regional convergence in Canada, 1890–2006
Chris Minns, London School of Economics
Joan Rosés, London School of Economics

PAPERS – Second Half

Regional GDPs in Bolivia, 1950–2010. A story of non-convergence
José Peres-Cajías, Universidad Católica Boliviana
The evolution of regional inequality in Peru
Bruno Seminario, Universidad del Pacífico
María Alejandra Zegarra, Brown University

Patterns of regional income distribution in Uruguay in the long run, 1870–2008
Adrián Rodríguez Miranda, Universidad de la República, Uruguay
Henry Willebald, Universidad de la República, Uruguay
Julio Martínez-Galarraga, Universitat de València

Regional GDP of Venezuela in the long run, 1873–2011
Giuseppe De Corso, Universidad Jorge Tadeo Lozano de Bogotá

Regional inequality and sectoral convergence in Argentina between 1895 and 1959
Florence Aráoz, CIEDH – UNSTA, Argentina
Esteban A. Nicolini, CIEDH – UNSTA, INVECO – UNT, Argentina
Mauricio Talassino, CIEDH – UNSTA, CONICET, Argentina

Real Wages across the Globe: From Antiquity to the Present
http://bit.ly/2M8AZz4

Room M: Samberg Conference Center

Real wages are a critical measure for human well-being. Over the past 1½ decade, the study of real wages has flourished and much progress has been made in making real wages comparable over time and space. As a result, scholars have been constructing series of wages and prices in order to compute “welfare” or “subsistence” ratios for almost all parts of the globe, and from antiquity to the present. The results of these studies have shed light on important issues in global economic history by comparing living standards within Europe, as well as between Europe and Asia and analysing the development of living standards in various colonial economies. This panel reviews the outcomes of these studies and adds to this with contributions showing newly obtained data on areas previously understudied, on women’s contributions to household income and contributions making methodological innovations.

ORGANIZER(S):
Robert C. Allen, NYU Abu Dhabi
Jan Luiten van Zanden, Utrecht University
Pim de Zwart, Wageningen University
Michalis Moatsos, Utrecht University
Ekaterina Khaustova, Arizona State University

PAPERS – First Half
Real wages across the globe: From antiquity to the present
Robert C. Allen, NYU Abu Dhabi
Michail Moatsos, Utrecht University
Ekaterina Khaustova, Arizona State University
Jan Luiten van Zanden, Utrecht University
Pim de Zwart, Wageningen University

Long-term Changes in Late Imperial China’s Real Wages and GDP Per Capita, 1000–1900: A Reexamination and Reassessment
William Guanglin Liu, Lingnan University
Kaixiang Peng, Henan University
Dwight H. Perkins, Harvard University

Spanish real wages and the Little Divergence in Europe, 1500–1800
Ernesto López Losa, University of the Basque Country
Santiago Piquero Zarauz, University of the Basque Country

Portugal’s rise and fall, 1500–1850: a new analysis using occupational and women’s data
Nuno Palma, University of Manchester and CEPR
Jaime Reis, ICS, University of Lisbon

Real wages, labour conditions and standard of living in Denmark: 1500–1900
Cristina Victoria Radu, University of Southern Denmark

PAPERS – Second Half
Family standards of living in England, 1260–1850
Sara Horrell, Cambridge University
Jane Humphries, Oxford University
Jacob Weisdorf, University of Southern Denmark

Real Wages in the Middle Ages: Working and Earning in Medieval English Agriculture
Jordan Claridge, London School of Economics

Women’s and men’s income from annual and casual work and how it relates to household-level maintenance: Sweden 1500–1850
Kathryn E. Gary, Lund University
Mats Olsson, Lund University

Household income composition and living standards in the Netherlands, ca. 1910: Building upon Robert Allen’s welfare ratio method
Corinne Boter, Utrecht University

Occupational Wage Differentials and Women’s Wages in Early Modern Vienna
Michael Adelsberger, University of Vienna

Reconsidering the “Small Divergence”: The Role of Social and Economic Institutions in 19th and 20th Centuries Chinese and Japanese Economic Development
http://bit.ly/2Me8XT1

Room 6: Samberg Conference Center

The debates that followed the publication of Ken Pomerantz’s Great Divergence often neglected the “small divergence,” reversal of fortunes within the East Asian economic zone—which witnessed the decline of China and the rise of Japan. This session will focus on this small divergence in the latter half of the 19th
and first half of the 20th centuries, reexamining some of the arguments of earlier generations of economic historians that were developed in response to the era of high growth in the Japanese economy, just as contemporary arguments have developed in response to China's rapid rise. Papers in this session will focus on urbanization, merchants, banking, labor management, and land system. Through these case studies, we will explore some of the models pertaining to the long-standing economic institutions in China and then compare them with Japanese institutions. Finally, new interpretations of the small divergence between Japan and China will be presented.

ORGANIZER(S):
Ei Murakami, Kyoto University
Tomoko Shiroyama, The University of Tokyo

DISCUSSANT(S):
Tetsuji Okazaki, The University of Tokyo
R. Bin Wong, University of California, Los Angeles

PAPERS – First Half
Urbanization in China and Japan before the “small divergence”: A General Introduction
Ei Murakami, Kyoto University
The partnership of the British and Cantonese Transnational Merchant Diaspora in Modern East Asia and its rivalry with Japanese capital
Jin-A Kang, Hanyang University
OCBC in Singapore and Asian Wartime period – War crisis in Asia and Struggle for survival of overseas Chinese entrepreneur in Southeast Asia –
Jong Ho Kim, Seoul National University
Labor Management System in Fushun Coal Mines under the South Manchurian Railway Company
Yoshinori Kigoshi, Nagoya University
Labor Management Systems at the Kailuan and Zhongxing Coal Mines during the 1920s and 1930s
Yoshia Tomizawa, Shimane University
Institutional simulacrum: extraterritoriality and land registration in Republican China
Kojiro Taguchi, Osaka University

PAPERS – Second Half
Comments
Tetsuji Okazaki, The University of Tokyo

Comments
Roy Bin Wong, University of California, Los Angeles

Discussion

Role of Reinsurance in the Setting of Insurance in the World
Room West: Samberg Conference Center

Insurers also need protection against risk. That is why reinsurance has developed in last two centuries. At first, it led insurers to reinsure on a mutual basis and Lloyds was the prototype of a market in coinsurance. However, reinsurance is a separate contract between the insurer and the reinsurer. The insurer assumes the entire risk, even in case of failure of the reinsurer. Anyway, to make the development safer, or to minimize risk, reinsurers can reinsure to other companies, which allows an even wider distribution of risks. Like this, the history of insurance industry has developed in a successful way up to today. This session is to analyze this process in several countries with an international perspective.

ORGANIZER(S):
Leonardo Caruana, University of Granada
André Straus, Sorbonne University Paris 1

DISCUSSANT(S):
Mira Wilkins, Florida International University
Hugh Rockoff, Rutgers University

PAPERS – First Half
Trust, Social Capital and the Rise of ‘Commercialism’ in the Business of Reinsurance 1870-1939
Robin Pearson, University of Hall

Reinsurance in America: Regulatory Regimes and Markets
Robert E. Wright, Augustana College-Sioux Falls

Dutch reinsurance and the first wave of globalisation
Ben Gales, University of Groningen

Swedish Reinsurers in the Non-Life Sector
Mikael Lönnborg, Södertörn University in Stockholm

The ups and downs of French reinsurance in the 20th century
André Straus, Sorbonne University Paris 1

PAPERS – Second Half
Currency constraints, risk spreading regulation and the corporate demand for reinsurance. A national reinsurance market in the Spanish Autarky (1940–1959)
Pablo Gutiérrez, University of Seville
Jerònia Pons, University of Seville

Role of foreign reinsurance in the setting of insurance in Spain, 1960–2000
Leonardo Caruana, University of Granada

German insurance and reinsurance companies under the Nazi Regime
Christopher Kopper, Universität Bielefeld

From public expenditure to reinsurance: government intervention in rural insurance markets in Mexico 1960–2000
Gustavo Del Angel, división de Economia del CIDE

An introduction of life reinsurance into Japan before WWII; A product or Institution?
Takau Yoneyama, Hitotsubashi University
Parallel Sessions  FRI, AUGUST 3  |  SESSION B  |  1:30P–5:00P

030216  Small Change in a Global Context: “Fractional Currencies” or “Minor Coins”?  
http://bit.ly/2K7F1Hn
Room 133: Building 3  

Our session will proceed in three steps. First, the participants will present their papers. Second, based upon the papers, we will aim at building a common vocabulary and framework on small change. Third, we will try to design what a research project based upon a bottom-up perspective could be.

ORGANIZER(S):  
Patrice Baubeau, Université Paris Nanterre  
Katerina Brégianni, Academy of Athens  

DISCUSSANT(S):  
Akinobu Kuroda, Institute for Advanced Studies on Asia, University of Tokyo

PAPERS – First Half  
Small change in the Russian Empire in the 18–19th century  
Ekaterina Svirina, NRU Higher School of Economics

Fractional money, local coins and parallel currencies: conceptual categorization and historical paradigms from the early 19th century onwards  
Catherine Brégianni, Academy of Athens

The pervasiveness of monetary plurality in economic crisis and wars  
Georgina M. Gómez, Erasmus University

Small Change in the Latin Monetary Union  
Patrice Baubeau, Université Paris Nanterre

PAPERS – Second Half  
On the verge of the hyperinflation – Portuguese informal script notes of the IWW and post war years  
Rita Martins de Sousa, Universidade de Lisboa

Small Change Counterfeiting and the Borders of Law, Country and Love  
Patrice Baubeau, Université Paris Nanterre

General Discussion on Small Currencies

030217  Women’s Economic Position in a Globalising World  
Room Endeavor: Boston Marriott Cambridge  

Since the 1970s, significant progress has been made in achieving gender equality. Economic development has received substantial attention in explaining this progress, though the link is mediated by institutions and culture. While economic development and institutions have received a great deal of attention as contributing factors, less is known about the relationship between globalisation and the position of women. This gap in our knowledge is significant, especially historically. The roots of globalisation arguably go back as far as the 16th century. This gives us a long time frame in which to explore how processes of globalisation altered the position of women. This session will bring together researchers working on globalisation and the economic position of women in all periods and regions. Papers will cover the role of women in globalisation, the effect of globalisation on the position of women, as well as the long-term consequences of these changes.

ORGANIZER(S):  
Sarah G. Carmichael, Universiteit Utrecht  
Auke Rijpma, International Institute of Social History  
Selin Dilli, Universiteit Utrecht

PAPERS – First Half  
The decline of gender bias in schooling in 20th century Korea  
Sun Go, Chung-Ang University

Missionaries, Markets and Marriage: Gender Inequality and Elite Formation in Colonial British Africa  
Felix Meier zu Selhausen, University of Sussex  
Jacob Weisdorf, University of Southern Denmark

The women participation in the labor market explained by demographic and social variables: the case of Latin America  
Silvana Maubrigades, University of the Republic

SECOND – Half  
Discussion

030218  The Logistics of Globalisation in Pre- and Early Industrial Times  
Room T: Samberg Conference Center  

This session addresses the main components of the ‘discovery of logistics’ during the pre- and early industrial waves of globalisation, such as 1) the development of institutional frameworks for complex international transport operations, 2) the development, use and spread of technical innovations and 3) the emergence of supranational and perhaps even globally operative transportation networks.

ORGANIZER(S):  
Werner Scheltjens, University of Leipzig  
Markus A. Denzel, University of Leipzig  
Jari Ojala, University of Jyväskylä

DISCUSSANT(S):  
Werner Scheltjens, University of Leipzig

PAPERS – First Half  
Insuring the transport over sea: The Hamburg marine insurance, 1730s to 1850s, as a case study  
Markus A. Denzel, University of Leipzig
The advent of steam navigation in Greece in the nineteenth century: a case of innovation or failure?
Apostolos Delis, Institute for Mediterranean Studies/FORTH

Swedish Trade to the North and Mediterranean Seas in the Early Modern Period, 1721–1815: The Rise and Fall of Swedish ‘Bilayer Trade’
Toshiaki Tamaki, Kyoto Sangyo University
Kenji Sakano, Kyoto Sangyo University

Factors of change on common market. The annual fairs network of the Greater Poland in 15th–17th century
Anna Orlowska, Polish Academy of Sciences

PAPERS – Second Half

Tar Trek - A Swedish Monopoly and Finnish Exports
Timo Tiainen, University of Jyväskylä
Jari Ojala, University of Jyväskylä

Factor endowments, ghost acreages and international trade networks: a study of land embodied in Baltic trade, 1750–1850
Dimitrios Theodoridis, Gothenburg University
Klas Rönnbäck, Gothenburg University
Werner Scheltjens, University of Leipzig

Borderland as a local market on its way to become global: 17th century Ingermanland Case
Adrian Selin, Higher School of Economics

The development of the maritime transport system of the northern Black Sea coast, 1770s-1850s
Gelina Harlaftis, Institute for Mediterranean Studies

ORGANIZER(S):
Youssef Cassis, European University Institute
Catherine Schenk, University of Oxford

PAPERS – First Half

British banks and their Aesop’s fables: organizational memories of the management of financial crisis
Victoria Barnes, Max Planck Institute for European Legal History
Lucy Newton, University of Reading

“Unfortunately we are bankrupt”. The remembrance of the Greek bankruptcy of 1893 during the World Economic Crisis 2010/11 in Greece and Germany
Korinna Schönhärzl, 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 T elesca, European University Institute

PAPERS – Second Half

To remember or forget – financial crises and regulatory regimes in Sweden
Mats Larsson, Umeå University
Kristina Lilja, Uppsala University

Learning from Crisis in London 1974–1986: from Lifeboat to Big Bang
Catherine Schenk, University of Oxford

The 1987 stock exchange crash: a denied crisis?
Laure Quennouëlle-Corre, CNRS, Paris

The Memory of Deflation: the Japanese Experience in a Global Context
Kazuhiko Yago, Waseda University

Carlos Marichal, Colegio di Mexico

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.

Room 123: Ray and Maria Stata Center

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 Extremadura

The Roots of Regional Welfare: From Urbanization and Schooling to Portuguese Height Growth, 1924–1950
Adam Brzezinski, Oxford University and Tübingen Universität
Nuno Palma, University of Manchester and CEPR

The long arm of colonialism: origins of ethnic-based health inequality in New Zealand
Kris Inwood, University of Guelph
Les Oxley, University of Waikato
Evan Roberts, University of Minnesota

Neonatal conditions and Maternal transfer of health in early 20th century Barcelona
Gregori Galofré-Vilà, University of Bocconi and University of Oxford
Bernard Harris, Strathclyde University

Multivariate determinants of height in South Korea
Daniel J. Schwekedieck, Sungkyunkwan University

Ethnicity, Region and Nutritional Disparities in China, 1985–2014
Stephen L. Morgan, University of Nottingham/Ningbo

The height of apartheid: white living standards in South Africa before democracy
Johan Fourie, Stellenbosch University
Kris Inwood, University of Guelph
Martine Mariotti, Australian National University

Height in twentieth century Chilean men: growth with divergence
Manuel Llorca-Jaña, Universidad de Santiago de Chile
Juan Navarrete-Montalvo, Universidad de Santiago de Chile
Roberto Araya, Universidad de Santiago de Chile
Federico Droller, Universidad de Santiago de Chile

Heights in Brazil 1880s–1930s
Daniel W. Franken, UCLA

PAPERS – Second Half
The assessment of the association between living conditions and trends in generational sexual size dimorphism: the case of 20th-century Europe
Antonio D. Cámara, Universidad Jaen
José Miguel Martinez-Carrion, Universidad Murcia

Height inequality and life expectancy in Africa and Asia from 1820 to 2000
Lisa Martin, Oxford University and Tübingen Universität

Persistence effects of gender inequality until the 20th century
Laura Maravall, Tübingen Universität
Joerg Baten, Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen

Sexual dimorphism in stature as a measure of gender inequality
Richard H. Steckel, The Ohio State University
Parallel Sessions  FRI, AUGUST 3  |  SESSION B  |  1:30P–5:00P

030221  Trade and Technology within Industries
Room 3: Samberg Conference Center

How do trade and technological progress interact to generate economic growth and determine the spatial distribution of production? This is a question that lies at the heart of our understanding of globalization, with implications for the ongoing debate over the use of trade and industrial policy. This session brings together papers looking at the relationship between trade and technological progress in a wide set of industries, locations, and time periods. While they are drawn from a variety of empirical settings, the papers in this session are unified by their approach, which involves developing a deep understanding of specific industries. By bringing together detailed studies covering a diverse set of industries, this session can help illuminate common patterns that improve our understanding of the relationship between trade and technology.

ORGANIZER(S):
Carlos Eduardo Hernandez, Universidad de los Andes School of Management
Walker Hanlon, NYU Stern School of Business

DISCUSSANT(S):
Claudia Steinwender, Harvard Business School
Dan Bogart, UC Irvine
Florian Ploeckl, University of Adelaide
Elisabeth Perlman, U.S. Census Bureau

PAPERS – First Half

Turning Points in Leadership: Shipping Technology in the Portuguese and Dutch Merchant Empire
Claudia Rei, University of Warwick

Technology adoption and industrial leadership: How Brewing Moved West in the United States
Carlos Eduardo Hernandez, Universidad de los Andes School of Management

Experimentation in the early U.S. auto industry
Xavier Duran, Universidad de los Andes School of Management
Adrian Matray, Princeton University
Ramana Nanda, Harvard University

The Persistent Effect of Temporary Input Cost Advantages in Shipbuilding
Walker Hanlon, NYU Stern School of Business

PAPERS – Second Half

Trade, technological progress and the localization of world shipping
Stig Tenold, Norwegian School of Economics

The Ties that Bind: Railroad Gauge Standards, Collusion, and Internal Trade in the 19th Century U.S.
Daniel P. Gross, Harvard Business School

Railroads, Technology Adoption, and Modern Economic Development: Evidence from Japan
Junichi Yamasaki, Kobe University

Research Proximity and Productivity: Long-Term Evidence from Agriculture
Alexander Whalley, University of Calgary
Shawn Kantor, Florida State University

Revisiting the Origin of the Skill-Technology Complementarity
Chris Vickers, Auburn University
Nicolas Ziebarth, Auburn University

030222  Why Labour Relations Matter: Global Labour History and New Institutional Economic History
Room Enterprise: Boston Marriott Cambridge

The New Institutional Economic History has brought the historical and political dimensions back to the economic discipline. But it is confronted with major problems, such as which mechanisms cause extractive institutions and cause their persistence. This panel will reflect on one important factor: the impact of changing labor relations.

ORGANIZER(S):
Marcel van der Linden, International Social History Association

DISCUSSANT(S):
Ulbe Bosma, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

PAPERS

Global Labour History and Rational-choice Institutional Economics: The Potential Benefits of an Unlikely Marriage
Gareth Austin, University of Cambridge

The Importance of History for Contemporary Development Policy
Nathan Nunn, Harvard University

Colonial Institutions and Shifts in Labour Relations
Karin Hofmeester, International Institute of Social History
EBHS 2019
Detroit
Call for Papers

44th Annual Conference
Detroit, Michigan
June 6 to 8, 2019

The 44th Economic and Business History Society (EBHS) Annual Conference will be held in Detroit, Michigan. Our general theme is Manufacturing and the City. However, individual proposals for presentations on any aspect of economic, social or business history are welcome, as are whole panels. We welcome submissions from graduate students and non-academic affiliates.

Detroit Michigan is uniquely positioned for attendees to experience both past and present relationships between commerce and urban environments. The “Motor City” has been the long-time center of the American auto industry and is presently emerging from bankruptcy as a vibrant city, featuring a revitalized downtown populated by some of the most innovative companies in the United States today. The Conference will be headquartered at the historic Fort Shelby Hotel, opened in 1917, designed by Albert Kahn and restored in 2007.

Proposals should include an abstract of no more than 500 words and contact details. The deadline for submission of proposals is February 15, 2019. The Program Chair will send a notification of acceptance of abstracts by March 1, 2019. Proposals may be submitted through the EBHS website at www.ebhsoc.org, by email to ebhs2019@ebhsoc.org.

Please contact Program Chair Jeremy Land jland2@gsu.edu or 2019 President John Moore jmoore1@walshcollege.edu for more information.

EBHS operates a peer-reviewed open access journal, Essays in Economic and Business History. Conference and non-conference papers alike may be submitted consideration. Please visit our website, www.ebhsoc.org, to see our editorial board and policies.

We look forward to welcoming you to Detroit, the Motor City!
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Prof. Dr. Nigel Parton

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MeasuringWorth.com is a website concerned with both the generation and dissemination of knowledge in relation to the measurement of worth. We are particularly interested in how to make meaningful comparisons between different time periods. This site has nine comparators plus data sets, tutorials, and essays. It averages about 100,000 visitors a month.

The data sets are updated regularly when new observations become available and are easily downloaded for your use. There are annual data for the United Kingdom, the United States, Australia, and Spain. All the data can be compared graphically.

The relative value comparators for the four countries are the most popular tool on the site accounting for well over half the traffic. They each use five to seven methods to compare the relative value of a monetary amount between any two years for all the years we have data. Two of the comparators work with a historic change in currency – Australia in 1965 and Spain in 1998.

Below is a list of other comparators and the data sets that support them.

OTHER COMPARATORS

Annualized Growth Rate of Various Historical Economic Series
This comparator computes the annualized growth rate between any two years for all the series from the four countries and for gold prices. It is possible to do as many comparisons as you want at the same time.

Computing 'Real Value' Over Time with a Conversion between U.K. Pounds and U.S. Dollars, 1830 to Present
This comparator computes a "real value" of a price or cost measured in British Pounds or U.S. dollars in an initial year and "valued" in the other currency in a desired year.

How Much Would Your U.S. Savings Have Grown?
This calculator computes how much an amount of savings in an initial year grows, depending on the type of financial investment or asset chosen.

Annualized Growth Rate of the DJIA, S&P 500 and NASDAQ in the United States between Any Two Dates
This calculator shows the growth rate between any two days the markets are open between 1885 (when the index was first published) to yesterday. The answer is the daily-compounded annualized growth rate between the two days.

Annual Inflation Rates
Annual inflation rates between any two years, and the annualized rate for the entire range, can be calculated for all four countries.

ANNUAL DATA SETS

United States: real, nominal GDP and population from 1790, wages and prices from 1774, the consumer bundle from 1900, three stock indices from 1871, and interest rates from 1790.

Exchange Rates There are annual exchange rates between the US dollar and 41 other currencies, some starting in 1913.

United Kingdom: real, nominal GDP and population from 1270, earnings and prices from 1209, and interest rates from 1729.

Australia: real, nominal GDP, population, prices and wages from 1851.

Spain: real, nominal GDP, population, prices and wages from 1850.

There are also Gold and Silver prices going as far back as 1257.

ESSAYS

Defining Measures of Worth
Measuring Slavery in $2011
Parable of Saving

We hope you find this site useful in your teaching and research; it is not supported by any government or institution, but by donations. All suggestions are welcome, especially those related to succession and survival. Please contact Samuel Williamsonmailto:sam@mswth.org.
Paris WEHC in 2021 is organized by the École des hautes études en sciences sociales (EHESS – School of Advanced Studies in Social Sciences) in Paris, together with the Association française d’histoire économique (AFHE – French Association for Economic History and the École d’économie de Paris (PSE – Paris School of Economics). It will be held in a new site dedicated to humanities and social sciences: the Campus Condorcet.

Why Paris? The history of the International Economic History Association (IEHA), has been very much connected to the EHESS through Fernand Braudel who worked closely with Michael Postan. Since then, important developments in economic and social history took place in France and Paris, and nowadays young scholars enter the field, both in economics and in history departments. The connections with social sciences and global history are reshaping methods and issues in economic history.

Where in Paris? In the Campus Condorcet, a flagship project for humanities and social sciences in France and in Europe. It will be ready in 2019. It will gather 11 institutions among which 5 universities, like the Sorbonne and several other institutions. It will host 12,000 students, 4,800 doctoral students, 4,200 academics and 100 research teams. The environment of the Campus Condorcet is highly attractive. It is close to the National Archives, the City of science and Industry, the Air and Space Museum, the City of Cinema. It is located in an industrial territory that has been rehabilitated and is actively studied. It provides a wonderful opportunity to discover the past and present of a territory in transformation. Plenary sessions will take place the wonderful Dock Pullman, listed at industrial heritage, and in the Congress Centre of the world-wide famous City of Sciences and Industry. The City of Sciences and Industry (Universevence) will host a major exhibition on “Industrial Revolutions” (Spring–Summer 2021) in which the EHESS is the leading scientific partner.

How? We will discuss the many ‘Resources’ which are and used to be a stake in economies, societies, cultures and environments. We will consider natural and modified, renewable and non renewable, material, immaterial and energetic resources, their discoveries, exhaustion, recycling, constraints and limits, as well as the role of labor, the institutional and financial dynamics and the involvement of scientific, technical and digital knowledge. A common reflexion on the political economy of resources is required to tackle the challenges of our modern world.