



# XVIII World Economic History Conference B O S T O N

*Waves of Globalization*

July 29 – August 3, 2018

Boston Marriott Cambridge & MIT Campus



# Program-at-a-Glance

## DAY 0 – SUN, July 29

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

Publisher Exhibits  
*Boston Marriott Cambridge*

## DAY 1 – MON, July 30

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

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

11:00 am – 11:30 am **Coffee Break\***

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

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

1:00 pm – 2:30 pm **Lunch Break\*\***

2:30 pm – 6:00 pm  
Concurrent Sessions

4:00 pm – 4:30 pm **Coffee Break\***

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

## DAY 2 – TUES, July 31

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

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

10:30 am – 11:00 am **Coffee Break\***

12:30 pm – 1:30 pm **Lunch Break\*\***

1:30 pm – 5 pm  
Concurrent Sessions

3:00 pm – 3:30 pm **Coffee Break\***

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

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

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

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

\*\*Lunch Breaks are on your own.

## DAY 3 – WED, August 1

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

9:00 am – 12:30 pm  
Concurrent Sessions

10:30 am – 11:00 am **Coffee Break\***

12:30 pm – 1:30 pm **Lunch Break\*\***

1:30 pm – 5:00 pm  
Concurrent Sessions

3:00 pm – 3:30 pm **Coffee Break\***

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

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

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

## DAY 4 – THUR, August 2

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

9:00 am – 12:30 pm  
Concurrent Sessions

12:30 pm – 1:30 pm **Lunch Break\*\***

1:30 pm – 5 pm  
Concurrent Sessions

3:00 pm – 3:30 pm **Coffee Break\***

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

## DAY 5 – FRI, August 3

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

9:00 am – 12:30 pm  
Concurrent Sessions

10:30 am – 11:00 am **Coffee Break\***

12:30 pm – 1:30 pm **Lunch Break\*\***

1:30 pm – 5:00 pm  
Concurrent Sessions

3:00 pm – 3:30 pm **Coffee Break\***

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Conference Logistics Consultant:**  
**Jari Eloranta**, Appalachian State University:  
Economics, and Conference Manager for  
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**Melissa Dell**, Harvard University: Economics

**Dan Fetter**, Wellesley College: Economics

**Claudia Goldin**, Harvard University: Economics,  
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**James Poterba**, MIT: Economics, and Director  
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and Economic History Association

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

# 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](http://www.ieha-wehc.org)



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



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



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



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

## Contributing Members:

**Eric Chaney**, Harvard University: Economics

**Melissa Dell**, Harvard University: Economics

**Dan Fetter**, Wellesley College: Economics

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

**Eric Hilt**, Wellesley College: Economics

**Rick Hornbeck**, Harvard University: Economics

**Christopher Leighton**, MIT: History

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Executive Director, Economic History Association

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

# IEHA Executive Committee



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



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



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



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

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**Mathieu Arnoux**, Université Paris Diderot-Paris 7, France

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**Marco Belfanti**, University of Brescia, Italy

**Stephen Broadberry**, Oxford University, UK

**Latika Chaudhary**, Naval Postgraduate School, USA

**Kris Inwood**, University of Guelph, Canada

**Sandra Kuntz-Ficker**, El Colegio de Mexico, Mexico

**Min Ma**, Central China Normal University, China

**Pablo Martín Aceña**, University of Alcalá, Spain

**Les Oxley**, University of Waikato, New Zealand

**Irina Potkina**, Institute of Russian History RAS, Russia

**Andrés Regalsky**, Universidad Nacional de Tres de Febrero,  
Argentina

**Knut Sogner**, Norwegian School of Management, Norway

**John Wallis**, University of Maryland, USA

If your organization would like to join the IEHA, please contact  
the Secretary-General, Jari Eloranta at [iehaofficial@gmail.com](mailto:iehaofficial@gmail.com)

# Excursions

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

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

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

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

Tours will go off rain or shine and on time.

## Sunday, July 29, 2018

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

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

## Monday, July 30, 2018

8:00 AM ..... Tour Desk Opens

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

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

1:30 PM. .... Tour Desk Closes

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

## Tuesday, July 31, 2018

8:00 AM ..... Tour Desk Opens

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

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

1:30 PM. .... Tour Desk Closes

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

## Wednesday, August 1, 2018

8:00 AM ..... Tour Desk Opens

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

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

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

1:30 PM. .... Tour Desk Closes

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

## Thursday, August 2, 2018

8:00 AM ..... Tour Desk Opens

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

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

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

1:30 PM. .... Tour Desk Closes

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

## Boston Revealed – \$45 per person

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

## Salem & Marblehead – \$106 per person

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

## On the Trail Through Cambridge – \$91 per person

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

## Rum Distillery Tour – \$146 per person

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

## Boston Harbor Sailing – \$123 per person

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

## Boston Red Sox Tickets – \$98 per person

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

# Sponsors



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

## Diamond:



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



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



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

## THE MIT SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES, ARTS & SOCIAL SCIENCES

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

## Platinum:



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



**HARVARD**  
 Faculty of Arts and Sciences  
 DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

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

## Gold:



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



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



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

## Silver:



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



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



**CAMBRIDGE**  
 UNIVERSITY PRESS

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



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



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

World Bank Group Archives

Princeton University Press

Brill

Economic and Business History Society

Cambridge University Press

Springer

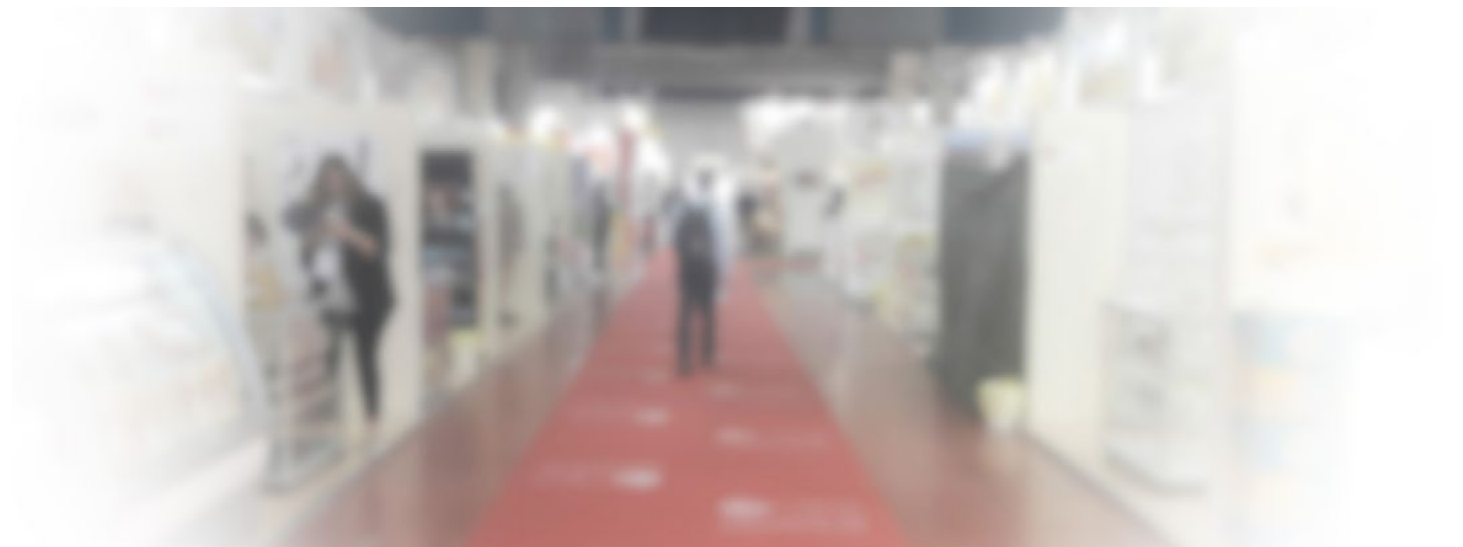
University of Chicago Press

Global Financial Database

Harvard University Press

Palgrave-Macmillan

MIT Press



# Plenary Sessions



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

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

### *Waves of Globalization and the Economic Historian*

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

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



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

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

### *Rising Inequality and the Changing Structure of Political Conflict*

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

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



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

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



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

***The Role of Women in Economic Growth***

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

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



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

***The Role of Women in Economic Growth***

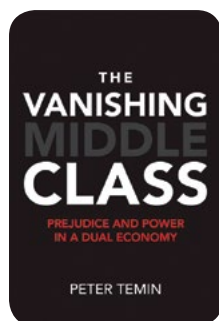
**Part 2: Claudia Goldin (Harvard University) – “A Long Road: The Quest for Career and Family”**

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



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

# Special Sessions



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

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

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

**AUTHOR:** Peter Temin, MIT

**CHAIR:** Paul Hohenberg, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

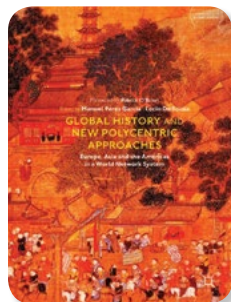
**DISCUSSANT(S):** Price Fishback, University of Arizona; Daniel Raff, University of Pennsylvania; Alex Keyssar, Harvard University; Winifred Rothenberg, Tufts University; Trevon Logan, The Ohio State University

## 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**

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

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

## EDITORS:

Manuel Perez Garcia, Shanghai Jiao Tong University / P.I. GECCEM 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;

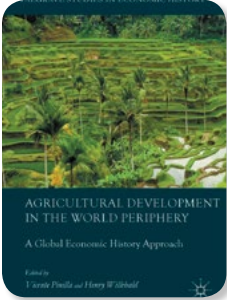
Manuel Perez Garcia, Shanghai Jiao Tong University / P.I. GECCEM Project

## 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



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

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

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

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

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

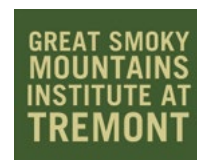
**Thursday, August 2, 10:30am, Boston Marriott Cambridge, Ballroom, Palgrave Exhibit**  
**Map:** <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

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

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



## A world history conference in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park



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

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

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

Proposals are welcome from scholars, teachers, and advanced students of world history and should not exceed 250 words. Please include contact information and affiliation for each presenter. For panel proposals, please submit a single document with a short abstract for the panel, along with abstracts for individual papers. Please send submissions and correspondence to [doug.sofer@maryvillecollege.edu](mailto: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](http://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](http://bit.ly/Samberg6)

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

**Ghassan Moazzin**, Cambridge University/The University of Tokyo

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

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

**Charles Read**, Cambridge University

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

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

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

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

## ● 20th Century Dissertation Competition

**Chair: Joerg Baten**, Universität Tübingen

**Room 5: Samberg Conference Center**

**Map:** [bit.ly/Samberg6](http://bit.ly/Samberg6)

### *Essays on the Economics of Fertility*

**Johannes Norling**, University of Michigan/Mount Holyoke College

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

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

## *Human Capital Formation and the American Dust Bowl*

**Vellore Arthi**, Oxford University/University of California, Irvine

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

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

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

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

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

## ● Pre- and Early Modern Poster Competition

[bit.ly/18WEHCpost](http://bit.ly/18WEHCpost)

Boston Marriott Cambridge | Map: [bit.ly/BostCamb](http://bit.ly/BostCamb)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## ● 19th Century Poster Competition

[bit.ly/WEHCpost2](http://bit.ly/WEHCpost2)

Boston Marriott Cambridge | Map: [bit.ly/BostCamb](http://bit.ly/BostCamb)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## ● 20th Century Poster Competition

[bit.ly/WEHCpost3](http://bit.ly/WEHCpost3)

Boston Marriott Cambridge | Map: [bit.ly/BostCamb](http://bit.ly/BostCamb)

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

David Escamilla-Guerrero, London School of Economics

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

Jennifer Koehler, London School of Economics

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

Carolina Román, Universidad de la República, Uruguay

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

Zhaojin Zeng, University of Texas at Austin

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

Jingyi Huang, University of California, Los Angeles

*The Fall of World Trade, 1925 – 1936*

Marc Adam, Freie Universität Berlin

*Wages and Living Standard in China during the Great Depression*

Lei Shi, Autonomous University of Barcelona

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

Kei Uenishi, University of Tokyo

*Workplace Diversity and Black-White Social Relations*

Andreas Ferrara, University of Warwick

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

Alexander A.J. Wulfers, University of Oxford

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

Claire Wright, University of Wollongong

*Who is in Control of the International Wheat Trade?*

Alexander J.S. Green, London School of Economics

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

Gianluca Russo, Boston University

*The Climatic Origins of Welfare States*

Marijn M.A. Bolhuis, University of Toronto

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

Diego Sesma-Martin, Public University of Navarre

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

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

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

Room 4: Samberg Conference Center

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

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

### **ORGANIZER(S):**

**Robert R. J. Bennett**, University of Cambridge

### **DISCUSSANT(S):**

**Leslie Hannah**, London School of Economics

### **PAPERS**

#### *Entrepreneur characteristics and choices*

**Robert R. J. Bennett**, University of Cambridge

#### *Geography of entrepreneurship*

**Harry Smith**, University of Cambridge

#### *Gender and the Family Firm*

**Carry van Lieshout**, University of Cambridge

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

Room 3: Samberg Conference Center

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

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

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

### **ORGANIZER(S):**

**Amanda Gregg**, Middlebury College

**Cihan Artunc**, University of Arizona

### **PAPERS**

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

**Timothy Guinnane**, Yale University

**Susana Martinez Rodriguez**, University of Murcia

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

**Cihan Artunc**, University of Arizona

#### *The Births, Lives, and Deaths of Imperial Russian Corporations*

**Amanda Gregg**, Middlebury College

**Steven Nafziger**, Williams College

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

**Francesca Trivellato**, Yale University

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

Room T: Samberg Conference Center

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

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

### **ORGANIZER(S):**

**Bram van Besouw**, Utrecht University

**Daniel Curtis**, Leiden University

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

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

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

**ORGANIZER(S):**

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

**DISCUSSANT(S):**

Guido Alfani, Bocconi University

**PAPERS – First Half**

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

Alvaro Aragon Ruano, University of the Basque Country

*Maize in eastern Sicily, (1766–1786)*

Ida Fazio, Palermo University

*The diffusion of maize in Eighteenth Century Northern Italy*

Giulio Ongaro, Milano Bicocca University

**PAPERS – Second Half**

*Discussion*

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

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

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

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

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

**ORGANIZER(S):**

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

**DISCUSSANT(S):**

Gareth Austin, University of Cambridge

**PAPERS – First Half**

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

Karin Hofmeester, International Institute of Social History

Jan Lucassen, International Institute of Social History

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

Karin Pallaver, University of Bologna

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

Felix Meier zu Selhausen, University of Sussex

Michiel de Haas, Wageningen University

*Women and Work in Zimbabwe, c. 1800–2000*

Rory Pilosof, University of Free State

**PAPERS – Second Half**

*Women's Labour Relations in Mozambique, 1800–2000*

Filipa Ribeiro da Silva, International Institute of Social History

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

Marlous van Waijenburg, University of Michigan

*Maternal mortality before midwifery on the Cape frontier*

Dieter von Fintel, Stellenbosch University

Anja Smith, Stellenbosch University

Ada Jansen, Stellenbosch University

Sophia du Plessis, Stellenbosch University

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

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

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

## 010201 Beyond GDP: Sustainable and Unsustainable Development in the Long Run <http://bit.ly/2JYidtv>

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

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

### ORGANIZER(S):

Henry Willebald, Universidad de la República, Uruguay  
Cristián Ducoing, Lund University  
Eoin McLaughlin, University of St. Andrews

### PAPERS – First Half

*Genuine saving and sustainability in a peripheral economy. Uruguay in the long run, 1870-2014*

Juan Labat, PhD Student, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid  
Carolina Román, Universidad de la República, Uruguay  
Henry Willebald, Universidad de la República, Uruguay

*Economic growth and sustainability in Spain (1950-2000). A first approach to the problem*

Iñaki Iriarte-Goñi, Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain

*Making the most of scarcity? The role of natural assets in pre-WWII Japanese economic development*

Jean-Pascal Bassino, Institute of East Asian Studies, ENS Lyon  
Kyoji Fukao, Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University  
Osamu Saito, Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University

*Genuine Savings as a Test of New Zealand Weak Sustainability*

Mubashir Qasim, University of Waikato  
Les Oxley, University of Waikato  
Eoin McLaughlin, University of St. Andrews

### PAPERS – Second Half

*Towards an integrated measure of Sustainability Global Genuine Savings 1870 - 2015*

Eoin McLaughlin, University of St. Andrews  
Cristián Ducoing, Lund University  
Matthias Blum, Queen's University Belfast

*Riders on the Storm: How hard did Robert Gordon's Environmental Headwind blow in the past?*

Magnus Lindmark, Umeå University  
Sevil Acar, Altınbaş University / Center for Climate Change and Policy Studies, Boğaziçi University

*Mis-measuring our past: growth, development, and accounting for nature*

Eli Fenichel, Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies  
Brooks A. Kaiser, University of Southern Denmark / University of Hawaii Economic Research Organization

## 010202 British Imperialism and Globalization, 1650-1960 <http://bit.ly/2M6Z1KR>

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

The defining characteristics of the current global economy are integration and hierarchy. Drastic reductions in the cost of transportation and transmission of information have allowed the world market to determine prices and the location of production sites for a host of goods and services. But the integrated world economies have not been equal. Inequality among national economies, regional economies within nations, and among ethnic nationalities and among individuals within nations are also critical defining elements of the integrated global economy. For economic historians, globalization as a historical process requires focusing research on the long-run historical processes (and the major factors in the processes) that have given rise to these defining characteristics, together with the repercussions (good and bad). This panel focuses on British imperialism, 1650-1960, as a major factor in the long-run historical processes leading to the constitution of the modern global economy, with its defining characteristics.

### ORGANIZER(S):

Joseph E. Inikori, University of Rochester

### DISCUSSANT(S):

Maxine Berg, Warwick University

### PAPERS – First Half

*Why Industrialization Started in 18th Century Britain, Not China, from the Perspective of World Market Expansion and International Labor Division*

Li Zhang, Beihang University

***British Imperialism and Globalization: British West Africa, 1821–1900***

Joseph E. Inikori, University of Rochester

***'More and More One Cog in the World Economic Machine': Globalization, Development, and African Agency in British West Africa***

Gareth Austin, Cambridge University

***Financial Globalization, British Imperialism and the South African War: Evidence from the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, 1895–1902***

Mariusz Lukasiewicz, University of Leipzig

**PAPERS – Second Half**

***Globalization and the Rationality of Colonial Expansion: The British Empire and West Africa in the Nineteenth Century***

Ralph Austen, University of Chicago

***Crops and labor markets: The establishment of profitable European agriculture in the age of de-globalization***

Erik Green, Lund University

***Economic Growth and Living Standards in British Colonial Africa***

Morten Jerven, University of Edinburgh, Lund University, and Norwegian University of Life Sciences

***British Rule, the Global Economy, and Environmental Change in South India***

Prasannan Parthasarathi, Boston College

***Globalization, State Capacity, and Colonialism in India***

Tirthankar Roy, London School of Economics

**010203 Contrasting Development Paths in Latin American and Scandinavia: What Can We Learn?**

<http://bit.ly/2M3s169>

Room 3: Samberg Conference Center

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

This session has two goals: it aims to compare the starkly different development pathways that Latin American and Scandinavian countries have followed and to examine the distinctive social and economic outcomes that they have achieved. With regard to levels of inequality and paths of industrialization, Scandinavia and Latin America are poles apart. The first half of the session focuses on Brazil and Sweden. It begins by comparing industrialization and productivity patterns across sectors during the twentieth century and then proceeds to explore inequality through measuring wage differentials during the first half of the twentieth century. The second half of the session deals with comparisons between other Latin American and Scandinavian countries, in some cases also including the settler societies Australia and New Zealand. These papers address issues such as fiscal dependence, institutions and the connection between exports and industrialization.

**ORGANIZER(S):**

Svante Prado, University of Gothenburg

Renato P. Colistete, Universidade de Sao Paulo

**DISCUSSANT(S):**

Luis Bértola, Universidad de la República

Erik Bengtsson, Lund University

**PAPERS – First Half**

***Taking off from Natural Resources: fiscal dependency in comparative perspective (1850–2015)***

José Peres-Cajías, Universidad Católica Boliviana “San Pablo”, La Paz

Sara Torregrosa Hetland, Lund University

Cristián Ducoing, Lund University

***Long-term comparative levels of labour productivity in manufacturing: Sweden vs. Brazil, 1913–2010***

Cecilia Lara, Universidad de la República

Svante Prado, University of Gothenburg

***Wage differentials in Brazil and Sweden during the first half of the twentieth century***

Jakob Molinder, Lund University

Thales Zamberlan Pereira, UNIFRA

Svante Prado, University of Gothenburg

**PAPERS – Second Half**

***On resource blessing and strategic wisdom in Latin America and Scandinavia: The role of the State in industrial development patterns of Venezuela and Norway during 1960s and 1970s***

Alejandro E. Cáceres, Universidad Católica Andrés Bello/ IESA School of Management

***Trade specialization, industrial growth and economic development in Scandinavian countries and the southern settler societies (Australasia and Latin American Pampas Region), 1870–1970***

Jan Bohlin, University of Gothenburg

Luis Bértola, Luis Bértola

Jorge Álvarez, University of the Republic, Uruguay

***Peripheral development? A comparison of economic performance between Denmark, New Zealand and Uruguay (1870–1930)***

María de las Mercedes Menéndez, Universidad de la República

**010204 Critical Moments in the Development of Modern Monetary Systems: Crises, Money Doctors, and Reforms** <http://bit.ly/2K0ISXR>

Room 5: Samberg Conference Center

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

This session explores how modern monetary systems emerged and developed from a variety of pre-modern arrangements. The session is divided into two sub-sessions. The first studies the characteristics of crisis management by monetary institutions and how crises change monetary regimes while the second looks at key features of monetary regimes such as the choice of money issuance mechanisms, the coexistence of different money or the picking

of the correct denomination of monetary units. Given the large number of papers we have, and in order to have fruitful discussions, the session organizers propose the following procedures and format: 1) All the participants are required to upload his/her paper no later than June 30, Saturday, and 2) All the registered participants (as well as others who are willing to participate in our discussion) are expected to read the papers beforehand.

### ORGANIZER(S):

**Andrés Álvarez**, Universidad Los Andes

**Vincent Bignon**, Bank of France

**Anders Ögren**, Lund University

**Masato Shizume**, Waseda University

### PAPERS – First Half

#### *Three Early Crises*

**François R. Velde**, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago

#### *Monetary Policy Regime Changes: Political Economy and Distributional Effects*

**Pamfili Antipa**, Bank of France

#### *Censored Success: How to Prevent a Banking Panic, the Barings Crisis of 1890 Revisited*

**Eugene N. White**, Rutgers University

#### *Oh, How the Mighty Have Fallen: The Reputations of the Banks that Failed, or Nearly Failed, and Started America's Greatest Financial Panics*

**Hugh Rockoff**, Rutgers University

#### *Surviving Paper Money: The Transition from Free-Banking to a Modern Central Bank in Colombia (1880–1922)*

**Andrés Álvarez**, Universidad Los Andes

#### *Triffin Dilemma and European Monetary Integration (1946–1958)*

**Pierre-Hernán Rojas**, Paris-Nanterre U.

#### *Crises, Money Doctors and Reforms in Sweden from the Deregulation to the EMS Crisis*

**Anders Ögren**, Lund University

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

**Ushewedu Kufakurinani**, University of Zimbabwe

### PAPERS – Second Half

#### *Small Denomination Banknotes from 1864 to 1878: A Menacing Innovation ... to Whom?*

**Patrice Baubeau**, University of Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense

#### *Reintegration of Bronze Coins during the Late 16th and the Early 17th Century Japan*

**Hisashi Takagi**, Yasuda Women's University

#### *A Debate on the Monetary Reform during the Late 19th Century in Japan*

**Masato Shizume**, Waseda University

#### *Transformation of Currency Systems and Role of Banknotes: Case Study of the Activities of British Banks in Siam, 1888–1913*

**Takeshi Nishimura**, Kansai University

#### *Regional Credit Money and Banknote Issuance Agency System: Chinese Free Banking in the interwar period Reconsidered*

**Hiroaki Morota**, Yamagata University

#### *Official Paper Money vs Local Native Notes in Modern China*

**Akinobu Kuroda**, University of Tokyo

#### *Housing Finance and Policy Traditions: The Case of France and the Netherlands*

**Tim van der Valk**, Utrecht University

#### *Issuing Money: Theory and History*

**Stefano Ugolini**, University of Toulouse

### **010205** Entrepreneurs and their Endeavors from 1300 to 1900: Innovations in Products, Processes, and Markets <http://bit.ly/2M1kpBd>

Room 4: Samberg Conference Center

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

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

### ORGANIZER(S):

**Catherine Casson**, University of Manchester

**John S. Lee**, University of York

**R. Daniel Wadhvani**, University of the Pacific

### DISCUSSANT(S):

**R. Daniel Wadhvani**, University of the Pacific

### PAPERS – First Half

#### *The leading clothiers of the later middle ages: entrepreneurial and innovative or exceptional and irrelevant?*

**John S. Lee**, University of York

#### *Enterprise and urban development: Property speculation in medieval English towns*

**Catherine Casson**, University of Manchester

#### *Investment and management strategies of market holders in medieval England*

**James Masschaele**, Rutgers University

## *Entrepreneurship, brands and the Medici in Renaissance global business*

Robert Fredona, University of York  
Teresa da Silva Lopes, University of York

## PAPERS – Second Half

*“The masters of musick finding that mon[e]y was to be got this way, determined to take the business into their owne hands”:  
Entrepreneurial opportunities and activities in the development of music as a business in London 1650–1750*

Catherine Harbor, Royal Holloway, University of London

*Publishing Power Houses: Publishers as Institutional Entrepreneurs in Britain 1843–1900*

Marrisa Joseph, University of Reading

*Lending to entrepreneurial firms: Credit provision by small scale-banks to small-scale enterprise in nineteenth century England*

Vicktoria Barnes, Max Planck Institute for European Legal History  
Lucy Newton, University of Reading

*Hope from Cotton and Rope: Philanthropic Legacies of Industrialist Entrepreneurs in Blackburn, Lancashire*

Cynthia Johnston, University of London

## **010206** International Financial Institutions: Multilateral Investment and Development Banks since the Second World War

<http://bit.ly/2M4PleB>

Room 123: Ray and Maria Stata Center

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

After the Second World War, International Financial Institutions (IFIs) were established to restore standards and rules for the operation of the global financial markets in order to promote growth and integration. IFIs such as the World Bank were created for this purpose while regional integration banks such as the EIB, IADB, CABI or CAF followed, charged with the objective of facilitating access to global capital markets and regional investment. While a significant body of work exists on the World Bank, relatively little is known about the regional IFIs, essential as regards the development and integration of their respective regions. Growing scholarly interest coupled with the recent opening of their historical archives offers the possibility to perform a rigorous comparative historical analysis on the contribution of IFIs to national development, regional integration and globalisation. This is the aim of this session at the WEHC in Boston, 2018.

## ORGANIZER(S):

Daniel Díaz Fuentes, University of Cantabria  
Judith Clifton, University of Cantabria  
David Howarth, University of Luxembourg

## Discussant(s):

Carlos Marichal, Colegio de México  
Pablo Martín Aceña, Universidad de Alcalá

## PAPERS – First Half

*The African Development Bank*

Erika Kraemer-Mbula, University of Johannesburg

*The Asian Development Bank*

Dominique Barjot, Paris-Sorbonne University  
Pierre Lanthier, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

*Crossing the Alps*

Paolo Tedeschi, Università di Milano Bicocca-DEMS

*CABEI'S Contribution on Development*

Alberto Cortés, Universidad de Costa Rica, CABEI  
José Deras, BCIE

*The Andean Development Corporation*

Carlos Andrés Brando, Universidad Jorge Tadeo Lozano

*A supranational instrument of intergovernmentalism: The EIB's lending policy from 1958 to 2004. Lucia Coppolaro*

Lucia Coppolaro, University of Padova

*Transformations, ruptures and continuities in IDB policy from 1980 to present. Pablo López and Marcelo Rougier*

Pablo J. López, Universidad de Buenos Aires (UBA)  
Marcelo Rougier, Universidad de Buenos Aires

*Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank- Its Birth, Mandates, and Infrastructure Financing. Jiajun Xu*

Jiajun Xu, Peking University

## PAPERS – Second Half

*Eximpo in Latin America*

Elisa Grandi, Paris School of Economics

*The IDB and the Washington Consensus*

Sarah Babb, Boston College

*Exploring the EBRD and EIB relationship. Clifton, Diaz-Fuentes and Gomez*

Judith Clifton, University of Cantabria  
Daniel Díaz Fuentes, University of Cantabria  
Ana Lara Gómez, University of Cantabria

*Small words big changes understanding the EU bank through its business model. Helen Kavvadia*

Helen Kavvadia, University of Luxembourg

## **010207** GIS Methods in Economic History

<http://bit.ly/2LZY3zS>

Room M: Samberg Conference Center

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

This session gathers scholars' work which makes use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) methods to answer important questions and debates on diverse aspects of economic history, growth, and development. The organizers are pleased to present a multidisciplinary session varied both in topic and in geographical coverage as papers include major themes from economic history, history, sociology, and political economy. This session brings together cutting-edge research on diverse subjects

ranging from classic topics in economic history such as the timing between economic growth and industrialization, more modern questions such as the impact of landmine clearing in modern Mozambique, and questions that are beyond time and place such as the ways in which climate and natural disasters shape cultures over generations. Several new datasets give insight into overlooked regions such as sub-Saharan Africa and strengthen available tools for regions including Canada, China, and European regions.

**ORGANIZER(S):**

**Cristina Victoria Radu**, University of Southern Denmark  
**Kathryn E. Gary**, Lund University  
**Christian Volmar Skovsgaard**, University of Southern Denmark

**DISCUSSANT(S):**

**Paul Sharp**, University of Southern Denmark

**PAPERS – First Half***Climatic Roots of Loss Aversion*

**Oded Galor**, Brown University  
**Viacheslav Savitskiy**, Brown University

*Understanding Cultural Persistence and Change*

**Nathan Nunn**, Harvard University  
**Paola Giuliano**, UCLA Anderson

*Acts of God? Religiosity and Natural Disasters Across Subnational World Districts*

**Jeanet Bentzen**, University of Copenhagen

*Tordesillas, Slavery and the Origins of Brazilian Inequality*

**Humberto Laudaes**, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva

*'Getting to Denmark': The Role of Elites for Development*

**Christian Volmar Skovsgaard**, University of Southern Denmark  
**Peter Sandholt Jensen**, University of Southern Denmark  
**Markus Lampe**, Vienna University of Economics and Business  
**Paul Sharp**, University of Southern Denmark

*The State Built on Sandy Grounds: How Geography formed Brandenburg-Prussia*

**Thilo Huning**, University of York

**PAPERS – Second Half***Landmines and Spatial Development*

**Stelios Michalopoulos**, Brown University  
**Giorgio Chiovelli**, London Business School  
**Elias Papaioannou**, London Business School

*The Africa Explorer: A GIS bridge between economists and historians*

**Warren Whatley**, University of Michigan

*Growth before steam: A GIS approach to estimating multi-modal transport costs in England and Wales, 1680–1830*

**Dan Bogart**, University of California, Irvine  
**Eduard Josep Alvarez Palau**, Oberta de Catalunya  
**Oliver Dunn**, University of Cambridge  
**Max Satchell**, University of Cambridge  
**Leigh Shaw Taylor**, University of Cambridge

*On the Right Track: Railroads, Mobility and Innovation During Two Centuries*

**Thor Berger**, Lund University  
**David E. Andersson**, Uppsala University  
**Erik Prawitz**, Research Institute for industrial economics

*The Web GIS of Rome in the 18th and 19th centuries*

**Keti Lelo**, Roma Tre University

*Measuring China's Performance in the World Economy: A Benchmark Comparison between the Economies of China and the UK in the Early Twentieth Century*

**Ye Ma**, University of Groningen  
**Herman de Jong**, University of Groningen  
**Yi Xu**, Guangxi Normal University

**010208 Global Conversations: Gender, Work, and Economic Development** <http://bit.ly/2M4RSLf>

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

This session draws on the insights of feminist economics in order to assess the central significance of women's work to early modern economic performance. This session grows out of the Leverhulme International Network on 'Producing Change: Gender and Work in Early Modern Europe' which engages a team of researchers on the following themes: households, individuals and intermediaries; care; migration; urban markets; rural manufacturing; and the work of war. This panel brings the Network Partners into conversation with historians of women in Africa, Asia, and the Americas in order to establish a comparative framework for testing assumptions about the relationship between gender, work and economic performance in European, indigenous, and colonial contexts, and for examining continuity and change in the relationship between gender and work. Comparisons between European and non-European ways of organizing gender and work also display some interesting similarities that help develop new understandings of micro and macro developments.

**ORGANIZER(S):**

**Alexandra Shepard**, University of Glasgow

**DISCUSSANT(S):**

**Martha C. Howell**, Columbia University  
**Julie A. Nelson**, University of Massachusetts, Boston

**PAPERS – First Half***African women's agriculture and state policies in the Eastern Cape, South Africa, 1880–1930*

**Sean Redding**, Amherst College

### *War and women's work in early modern Europe*

Margaret Hunt, Uppsala University

### *Queen of the village – the threat of indigenous women's work in the eighteenth-century North American Great Lakes*

Karen Marrero, Wayne State University

### *Women in urban craft guilds*

Anna Bellavitis, Université de Rouen

### PAPERS – Second Half

#### *Early modern migration in comparative gendered perspective*

Amy L. Erickson, Cambridge University

Ariadne Schmidt, Leiden University

#### *The ordering of real labor – open households, individuals, and intermediaries*

Maria Ågren, Uppsala University

#### *Race, gender, and care in New World slavery*

Sasha Turner, Quinnipiac University

#### *Care in the early modern European economy*

Alexandra Shepard, University of Glasgow

### **010209** Institutional Change and Chinese Enterprises across the 1949 and 1978 Divides

<http://bit.ly/2M4RQ5W>

Room 231: MIT Building 4

Map: <http://bit.ly/MITbldg4>

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

### ORGANIZER(S):

Jun Kajima, Yokohama National University

### DISCUSSANT(S):

Toru Kubo, Shinshu University

Thomas G. Rawski, University of Pittsburgh

Pui Tak Lee, University of Hong Kong

### PAPERS – First Half

#### *Planning China's future. The contributions of Liu Guojun to China's post-war economic recovery*

Carles Brasó Broggi, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya

Jixia Ge, Changzhou University

#### *The Development of Social Welfare Programs in the Yudahua Business Group: a comparison between years before and after 1949*

Juanjuan Peng, Georgia Southern University

#### *From "Guilds" to "Chamber of Commerce": Bankers and Commercial Associations in 1950s Chongqing*

Koji Hayashi, Seijo University

#### *Labor–Capital Consultation and Factory Management in Chinese Capitalist Enterprises in the 1950s*

Robert Cliver, Humboldt State University

#### *The Rise of Industrial Trusts in China and Their Systematic Predicaments in the 1960s*

Chaochao Lin, Institute of History, Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences

#### *Food Shortage and the Development of Rural Industry in the late Mao period: Changing Central–Local Relations*

Shiho Matsumura, Hokkaido University

### PAPERS – Second Half

#### *Performance of Chinese Enterprises across the 1949 and 1978 Divides: A Case of Shanghai's Textile Industry*

Jun Kajima, Yokohama National University

#### *Institutional Change and the Township Enterprises: The Continuity and the Discontinuity on the Rural Industrialization in the Long 20th Century*

Wei Zhang, Nankai University

### **010211** Living Standards in the Mediterranean Basin: A Long-Run View <http://bit.ly/2JZdO9K>

Room 1: Samberg Conference Center

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

This session brings together scholars working on quantifying the long-term evolution in historical living standards in the Mediterranean Basin. Ground-breaking work by Allen, Malanima, Pamuk, etc. has provided us with estimates of real wages going as far back as the 13th century. These data have given us detailed information about when Northern Europe departed from its Southern European counterparts, in terms of real wages, which in turn has sparked important debates about why Northern Europe took over as the leading economic region after the millennia-long Southern European dominance. Southern Europe in these debates is, however, mainly represented by a handful of cities (Florence, Istanbul, Madrid, Milan, Naples, and Valencia). While these cities were among the more important urban areas in the Mediterranean region, other territories have received less attention. This session presents state-of-the-art research about historical living standards across the Mediterranean Basin.

### ORGANIZER(S):

Jacob Weisdorf, University of Southern Denmark

Mauro Rota, University of Rome La Sapienza

Donatella Strangio, University of Rome La Sapienza

## DISCUSSANT(S):

Joerg Baten, Tubingen University

## PAPERS – First Half

*Beyond Optimism vs Pessimism- Living standards during the Industrial Revolution*

Herman de Jong, Groningen University

*Benchmarking the Middle Ages. XV century Tuscany in European Perspective*

Emanuele Felice, University Chieti-Pescara

Jan Luiten van Zanden, Utrecht University

*Inequality in Europe in a long-term perspective (14th–19th century)- evidence from real wages*

Giovanni Federico, Pisa University

Alessandro Nuvolari, Pisa Sant'Anna

Michelangelo Vasta, Siena University

*The Great Divergence in European Real Wages Revisited; Evidence from Annual Employment*

Mauro Rota, University of Rome La Sapienza

Jacob Weisdorf, University of Southern Denmark

## Papers – Second Half

*Women's wages in the textile industry in Lyon and Rome in the "long" 19th century- a comparative approach*

Manuela Martini, Université Lyon 2

Donatella Strangio, University of Rome La Sapienza

*Health inequality in Southern Spain at the early 19th century*

Víctor Antonio Luque de Haro, Almeria University

Andrés Sánchez-Picón, Almeria University

Jose Joaquín García Gómez, Almeria University

*Was the Late Medieval Middle East Malthusian? Land tenure, labor organization, and plagues in Egypt and Syria*

Mattia Fochesato, NYU Abu Dhabi

*Urban Wages around the Eastern Mediterranean, from 1 AD to 1914*

Sevket Pamuk, Bogaziçi University

## 010212 Resilience in Regional Economic Systems

<http://bit.ly/2M00WRe>

Room Enterprise: Boston Marriott Cambridge

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

Regional dimensions have a lot to offer in our historical understanding of how agents coped with the recurrent fluctuations of the global economy. Coping strategies might be induced by shocks, which stimulates change through sudden events (e.g. disasters) and/or structural but radical processes (e.g. recessions). Responses to shocks is a topical research theme among evolutionary economic geographers. They study the 'resilience' of economic systems, defined as a process in which regional or local economies deal with shocks, if necessary by undergoing adaptive changes to its social economic structures.

The aim of this session is, therefore, to explore the potential of the resilience-concept for economic and business history. The guiding general question of this session will deal with the determinants of resilience in regional economic systems: what kind of factors and circumstances do influence the adaptability of regional economic systems to external shocks?

## ORGANIZER(S):

Marijn Molema, Fryske Akademy

Ramon Ramon-Muñoz, University of Barcelona

## DISCUSSANT(S):

Karel Davids, VU University Amsterdam

## PAPERS – First Half

*'Local meets global': Resilience in Dutch and Taiwanese high-tech regions*

Mila Davids, University of Eindhoven

*Resilience and related varieties: The role of family firms in an ocean-related Norwegian region*

Rolv Petter Amdam, BI Norwegian Business School

Ove Bjarnar, Molde University College

*Regional resilience: Lessons from a historical analysis of the Emilia-Romagna region in Italy*

Alberto Rinaldi, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia

Patrizio Bianchi, University of Ferrara

Sandrine Labory, University of Ferrara

Raffaele Giardino, Emilia- Romagna Region

Giovanni Solinas, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia

## PAPERS – Second Half

*Exploring resilience in the food industry during globalization and deglobalization periods: Evidence from Catalonia*

Ramon Ramon-Muñoz, University of Barcelona

*Companions to new pathways. Firms, farms and intermediary organizations in the Dutch-Frisian dairy cluster, 1955–1984*

Marijn Molema, Fryske Akademy

Ronald Plantinga, Fryske Akademy

*The resilience of SMEs in the global medtech industry:*

*A comparison of German and Swiss companies, 1960–2015*

Pierre-Yves Donzé, Osaka University

## 010213 Seafaring Lives in Transition:

**Mediterranean Maritime Labour and Shipping during Globalization, 1850s–1920s**

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

Room 095: Tang Center

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

Seafaring Lives in Transition is an ERC Starting Grant funded project which explores the transition from sail to steam navigation and its effects on seafaring populations in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea between the 1850s and the 1920s. In the

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

Recent progress in paleoclimate reconstruction has enabled us to understand past changes in air temperature and precipitation in annual or finer time resolutions for the last several thousand years. In Japan, we can utilize various kinds of socio-economic data across the country in the early modern and modern periods, so the combined analysis of climate and socio-economic data could offer regional variations and their relationships with other regions. In this session, we offer four papers mainly dealing with Japan, and discuss them in comparative perspective by inviting experts on comparative institutional analysis, England, China and India. By investigating institutional, market and social responses to climate change, we will demonstrate that since the early modern period, societies in and around Japan responded to climate variation in diverse ways and in some respects quite successfully, but with important limits and leading to social change, especially in the periphery, by the nineteenth century.

## ORGANIZER(S):

**Yasuo Takatsuki**, Kobe University

**Jean-Pascal Bassino**, The University of Lyon

**Kaoru Sugihara**, The Research Institute for Humanity and Nature

**Takeshi Nakatsuka**, The Research Institute for Humanity and Nature

## DISCUSSANT(S):

**Bruce M. Campbell**, The Queen's University of Belfast

**Tirthankar Roy**, The London School of Economics and Political Science

**Kenneth Pomeranz**, The University of Chicago

**Tetsuji Okazaki**, The University of Tokyo

## PAPERS – First Half

*New perspectives in historical studies provided by high-resolution paleoclimate data*

**Takeshi Nakatsuka**, The Research Institute for Humanity and Nature

*Climate change and the development of the land tax system in early modern Japan*

**Kaoru Kamatani**, Ritsumeikan University

*Climate changes and market economy: the case of early modern Japan*

**Masahiko Shibamoto**, Kobe University  
**Yasuo Takatsuki**, Kobe University

## PAPERS – Second Half

*Welfare costs of business cycles and climate anomalies in developing economies. Evidence from Japan (1872–1917)*

**Jean-Pascal Bassino**, The University of Lyon

**010215 Stronger Together? Collective Action during Phases of Industrialization**

<http://bit.ly/2JOSTu6>

Room Endeavor: Boston Marriott Cambridge

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

With industrialization and the growth of wage work, risks like workplace accidents, illness and unemployment emerged. The transition from an agrarian to an industrial economy meant that growing numbers of wage earners lacked old safety nets and needed protection from temporary income loss. Awareness of new risks prompted both workers and employers to act; the former, by demanding safety nets, forming voluntary associations and trade unions, and the latter by making welfare commitments, including investments relating to occupational health and safety. Collective action was not restricted to working life but also emerged in other areas to enhance opportunities and well-being of the population. Though the historical roots spurring collective action were similar across countries, the developments over time were very different. This session addresses various forms of collective action during industrialization and present new evidence from both the industrial core (the UK, the US, Germany) and the periphery (the Nordics).

### ORGANIZER(S):

**Maria Stanfors**, Lund University

### DISCUSSANT(S):

**Chris Minns**, London School of Economics

### PAPERS – First Half

*Collective Action and the Origins of the American Labor Movement*

**Ethan Schmick**, Washington & Jefferson College

*Work Intensity and Worker Safety in Early Twentieth-Century Coal Mining*

**William M. Boal**, Drake University

*To be or not to be? Membership in unions, sickness funds and temperance organizations in Swedish manufacturing, circa 1900*

**Tobias Karlson**, Lund University

**Maria Stanfors**, Lund University

*Adverse or Propitious Selection on Alcohol Related Health Risks in Swedish Mutual Health Insurance Societies*

**Lars Fredrik Andersson**, Umeå University

**Liselotte Eriksson**, Umeå University

### PAPERS – Second Half

*Social policy by other means? Mutual aid and the origins of the modern welfare state in Britain during the 19th and 20th centuries*

**Bernard Harris**, School of Social Work and Social Policy, University of Strathclyde

*Why did early industrial capitalists suggest minimum wages and social insurance?*

**Alfred Reckendrees**, Copenhagen Business School

*Union Army Widows and the Historical Take-up of Social Benefits*

**Laura Salisbury**, York University

*Did Access to New Deal Relief Differ for Blacks and Whites?*

**Price Fishback**, University of Arizona

**Jessamyn Schaller**, University of Arizona

**Michelle Liu**, Experian

### 010216 The Big Data Revolution in Economic History

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

Room 270: MIT Building 4

Map: <http://bit.ly/MITbldg4>

Economic history has always been a strongly data-oriented field. As such, the big data revolution should have profound implications for economic historians. Increases in computing power, advances in distributed computing, and new methods developed in the fields like machine learning and natural language processing change the landscape. Data has become far larger in volume, is more varied, and is routinely linked to other datasets. A number of highly successful big data projects exist in economic history. While the field's record is strong, it

is important to ensure that economic history benefits from the new possibilities that are opening up in a world of big data. This session will bring together scholar working on large datasets and new technologies in economic history and adjacent fields, featuring methodological papers to reflect and disseminate best practice as well as research papers focusing on the actual answers these techniques can provide.

### ORGANIZER(S):

**Auke Rijpma**, Universiteit Utrecht

**Pieter PW Francois**, University of Oxford and University of Hertfordshire

### PAPERS – First Half

*Big (panel) data: The Cape of Good Hope Panel project*

**Johan Fourie**, Stellenbosch University

**Erik Green**, Lund University

**Jeanne Cilliers**, Lund University

**Auke Rijpma**, Universiteit Utrecht

**Dieter von Fintel**, Stellenbosch University

*Record linkage and crowd-sourcing: Solving classification problems to create big data*

**Evan Roberts**, University of Minnesota

*Producing a High-Ranking Official for Preserving the Mass of a Lineage Status in Joseon Korea*

**Sangkuk Lee**, Ajou University

**Jong Hee Park**, Seoul National University

*Big Projects or Small? Scope, scale, and documentation in historical big-data projects*

**Patrick Manning**, University of Pittsburgh

### PAPERS – Second Half

*Evolutionary Pathways to Statehood: An Analysis with Seshat: Global History Databank*

**Peter Turchin**, University of Connecticut

*Social Networks and Entrepreneurship. Evidence from a Historical Episode of Industrialization*

**Javier Mejia**, Los Andes University

*Big Data for East Asian Economic and Social History*

**James Z. Lee**, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

**Cameron Campbell**, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

**Dong Hao**, Peking University

*Linked Data for economic and social historians*

**Albert Meroño-Peñuela**, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

**Laurens Rietveld**, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

**Auke Rijpma**, Universiteit Utrecht

**Ruben Schalk**, Universiteit Utrecht

**Bram van den Hout**, International Institute of Social History

**Roderick van der Weerdt**, International Institute of Social History

**Richard Zijdeman**, International Institute of Social History

### **010217** The Emergence of Corporate Governance in Big Business, 19th–20th Centuries <http://bit.ly/2JOV5BQ>

Room 124: Ray and Maria Stata Center  
Map: <http://bit.ly/StataCtr>

Corporate governance, by its very name, implies that corporations may differ from one another in their power structure and function. Laws, conventions, social structures, affect both formal and informal corporate governance. Corporate governance may be seen as a prism where interests and aspirations pass through, and no wonder that the recent surge in studies of national varieties of capitalism focusses on corporate governance. This session aims to address the coming of big business and the way it was governed in a variety of countries. The emphasis is on understanding how and why corporate governance emerged differently in different countries. The perspectives will be many and include the influence of business law, of trade unions, political developments as well as international relations of both countries and companies.

#### **ORGANIZER(S):**

**Knut Sogner**, BI Norwegian Business School  
**Andrea Colli**, Bocconi University

#### **PAPERS – First Half**

*What did Corporations do?*  
**Leslie Hannah**, LSE

*Investors on the sidelines: The role of trust offices in Dutch corporate governance*

**Abe de Jong**, Rotterdam School of Management  
**Joost Jonker**, University of Amsterdam  
**Ailsa Röell**, Columbia University  
**Gerarda Westerhuis**, Utrecht University

*What does corporate governance mean for joint stock banks?*  
**Harold James**, Princeton University

*Personal and Family Capitalism*  
**Andrea Colli**, Bocconi University

*The rise and fall of managerial capitalism in Norway, 1895–1940*  
**Knut Sogner**, BI Norwegian Business School

#### **PAPERS – Second Half**

*The Great Pyramids of America*  
**Eugene Kandel**, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem  
**Konstantin Kosenko**, Bank of Israel  
**Randall Morck**, Alberta School of Business  
**Yishay Yafeh**, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

*The Holding Company System as New Corporate Governance in Korean Big Business: Trends and Characteristics*  
**Dong-Woon Kim**, Dong-Eui University

### **010218** The Path of China's Development in Global Perspective <http://bit.ly/2MI9IV8>

Room 163: MIT Building 4  
Map: <http://bit.ly/MITbldg4>

In dealing with China's extraordinary economic achievement of the past several decades, a new concept of "Chinese development path" has been proposed, and it now has become a hot issue in understanding the Chinese economy. Both inside and outside of China, people are researching and giving explanations for China's economic success in recent decades, and at the same time have raised many questions: what and where are the political, economic, social, or cultural foundations for this rapid economic growth? What have the Chinese done similarly to or differently from nations that have successfully undergone economic transformation? Is China always borrowing the experiences of Western countries, or has it established its own unique development path? Is this fast-speed growth healthy and sustainable, and is there any historical root behind China's economic performance, etc.?

#### **ORGANIZER(S):**

**Se Yan**, Peking University  
**Li Zhang**, Beihang University  
**Xuejun Zhao**, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

#### **DISCUSSANT(S):**

**Debin Ma**, London School of Economics  
**Denggao Long**, Tsinghua University

#### **PAPERS – First Half**

*The intergenerational mobility of Farmers' land*  
**Fumin Sui**, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

*Analyzing the Provision and Management of Public Goods from Irrigation in Ancient China (abstract)*  
**Guo Fan**, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

*The Characteristics of Western Oasis Agricultural Development in Ancient China: Based on Dunhuang and Tulufan Documents*  
**Jinhua Su**, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

*Some current directions in accounting history research on original archival materials in China*  
**Weipeng Yuan**, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences  
**Richard Macve**, London School of Economics

*Restraining or Nonaction: A Study of Ming and Qing Government's Relationship with Its Merchants from the Great Divergence Perspective*  
**Qiang Liu**, Dongbei University of Finance and Economics

#### **PAPERS – Second Half**

*Capital Formation in China's Development Since 1949*  
**Xuejun Zhao**, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

*An Early Debate on Planned or Market Economy: The Reflection of the 1929 Depression in Republican China*  
**Yongqiang Guan**, Nankai University

*Influence Analysis of the Anti-Five-Evils – Movement on the Business Operation of Private Importers and Exporters*

Yun Qu, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

*Could Land Reform Have Transformed the Chinese Rural Economy*

Li Zhang, Beihang University

*Together We Stand Strong: Market Instability, Cooperation and the Value of Social Connections—A case study of modern bank industry in Republic China (abstract)*

Lingyu Kong, The University of Adelaide

**010219** The Role of Economic Shrinking for Long Term Economic Performance and Catching Up Dynamics <http://bit.ly/2MDNJio>

Room 237: MIT Building 4

Map: <http://bit.ly/MITbldg4>

ORGANIZER(S):

Martin Andersson, Lund University

Tobias Axelsson, Lund University

John Wallis, University of Maryland

DISCUSSANT(S):

Dani Rodrik, Harvard Kennedy School

PAPERS – First Half

*Shrinking, Growing, Instability, and Institutions*

John Wallis, University of Maryland

*Is resilience to shrinking more important than growth for long term development? The role of social capabilities among the Asian miracles – The case of the Indonesia*

Martin Andersson, Lund University

Tobias Axelsson, Lund University

Andrés Palacio, Lund University

*The Philippines and Indonesia: Contrasts in Development over a Century: c1913 to 2015*

Anne Booth, SOAS University of London

PAPERS – Second Half

*Vietnam: The Economic Phoenix of Asia?*

Montserrat Lopez Jerez, Lund University

*Individualism–Collectivism, Contract Enforcement, and Economic Shrinking*

Avner Kreps, Stanford University

Tian Chen Zeng, Stanford University

*Expertise and Political Connections in English Parliament*

Kara Dimitruk, University of California, Irvine

**010220** The Skilled Workforce in the Pre-Modern World <http://bit.ly/2JTikKY>

Room Concept: Boston Marriott Cambridge

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

In recent years, much work has been done on the acquisition of skills. During the last ten years we have acquired new knowledge about apprentices, and research on guilds has brought to light new evidence about the masters. This panel moves the discussion to the ‘men in the middle’, the journeymen who are currently largely neglected by the historiography, despite forming the great majority of the skilled workforce and arguably providing one of the key mechanisms for the dissemination of innovations. The papers in the session will contribute to testing some existing hypotheses about journeymen: did journeywork move from a stage in a life-cycle to a permanent status over the 17th or 18th centuries as opportunities for mobility to mastership declined? Was journeymen’s mobility as high across Europe as suggested by earlier studies? Did corporate bodies such as guilds increasingly marginalize journeymen over this period?

ORGANIZER(S):

Maarten Prak, Universiteit Utrecht

Patrick H. Wallis, London School of Economics

DISCUSSANT(S):

Maarten Prak, Utrecht University

Patrick H. Wallis, London School of Economics

PAPERS – First Half

*Journeymen in Holland in the 17th and 18th centuries*

Ruben Schalk, Universiteit Utrecht

*Journeymen in London building St Paul’s Cathedral 1674–1710*

Judy Z. Stephenson, University of Oxford

*Journeymen in 18th-Century Castile*

José Nieto Sanchez, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid

PAPERS – Second Half

*Journeymen and the eighteenth-century metal trades in Stockholm*

Mans Jansson, Uppsala Universitet

*Journeymen Paperworkers, the Industrious Revolution, and the Industrial Enlightenment, c. 1700–1800*

Leonard N. Rosenband, Utah State University

*Social and Geographical Mobility of Barcelona Artisans, 1814–1855*

Juanjo Romero, Universitat de Barcelona

**010221 Water Use and the Urban Environment under Pressure: Lessons from History**  
<http://bit.ly/2M1eAUr>

Room 160: Building 16  
 Map: <http://bit.ly/Rm160-16>

In this session, economic, urban, and environmental historians will present papers that consider cases from cities around the world, that examine issues focused on water supplies, effective water treatments and waste removal technologies. Such issues were and remain, critical to urbanization and economic development. The aim is to compare and contrast the ways in which cities have responded to historical events, financial constraints or other phenomenon to determine whether there are lessons from the past that will be useful for future responses to extreme climatic events.

**ORGANIZER(S):**

**Martin Shanahan**, University of South Australia  
**Lionel Frost**, Monash University, Australia

**PAPERS – First Half**

*Recharge Zone: The Chino Basin Water Conservation District and the Evolution of Integrated Water Management in Southern California*

Char Miller, Pomona College

*Rebecca Rittenburg, Chino Basin Water Conservation District, USA*

Natalie Slater, Pomona College

*Small-Scale Rural Water Supply and Development: A Historical Experience of Korea*

Sok Chul Hong, Seoul National University

Yangkeun Yun, Seoul National University

*The development of urban infrastructure in England and Wales 1848–1900*

Johnathan Chapman, European University Institute

**PAPERS – Second Half**

*Pernicious or prudent? Australian urban sewage farms*

Andrea Gaynor, University of Western Australia

*Cesspits and the working poor after Melbourne's Gold Rushes*

Sarah Hayes, Deakin University

Barbara Minchinton, Public Record Office Victoria

*Water and waste: a comparison of Melbourne and Adelaide*

Martin Shanahan, University of South Australia

Lionel Frost, Monash University

**010222 Weaving Webs of Connections: The Roles of Information and Communication Services during Waves of Globalisation**  
<http://bit.ly/2M6HP8a>

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

Information flows underlie the process of economic integration within countries and globalization on an international scale. The successful movements of labour, goods, or capital usually has to be preceded by communication. The main institutional actors facilitating these information flows since the First Globalization are Post, Telegraph and Telephone firms, public and private, whose extensive spread under the idea of universal access touch essentially everyone. PTT firms and agencies, however, not only affected other sectors through information transmission, they also horizontally integrated and competed in areas like news, transport, travel and especially financial services. This panel has two main, related focus points: First, how did postal and telecommunication operations spread throughout countries and what impact did this spread have on contemporary local economic conditions and modern development outcomes? Second, what impact had the involvement of postal operators in financial services on the economy and the development of the financial sector?

**ORGANIZER(S):**

**Florian Ploeckl**, University of Adelaide

**PAPERS – First Half**

*Biennial Town-level Postal Revenue Data—A New Dataset for Better Economic History*

Mengyue Zhao, McGill University

Thomas Velk, McGill University

Terence Hines, Pace University

Robert Dimand, Brock University

*The Spread of the Telegraph in the US*

Aaron Honsowetz, Bethany College

*Priests and Postmen: Historical Determinants of Civic Capital*

Claudia Rei, University of Warwick

**PAPERS – Second Half**

*“Everyman’s financial globalization? Understanding international postal money orders, 1886–1937”*

Markus Lampe, WU Vienna

Florian Ploeckl, University of Adelaide

*The Role of Post Offices in Thailand’s Economic Development, 1910–1980*

Jessica Vechbanyongratana, Chulalongkorn University

*Did the U.S. Postal Savings System Reach the Unbanked? An Empirical History*

Matthew Jaremski, Colgate University

Elisabeth Perlman, US Census

Steven Sprick Schuster, Colgate University

*Thrift, Saving and the role of the Post Office Savings Bank in Britain in War and Peace, c1914–1945*

Mark J. Crowley, Wuhan University

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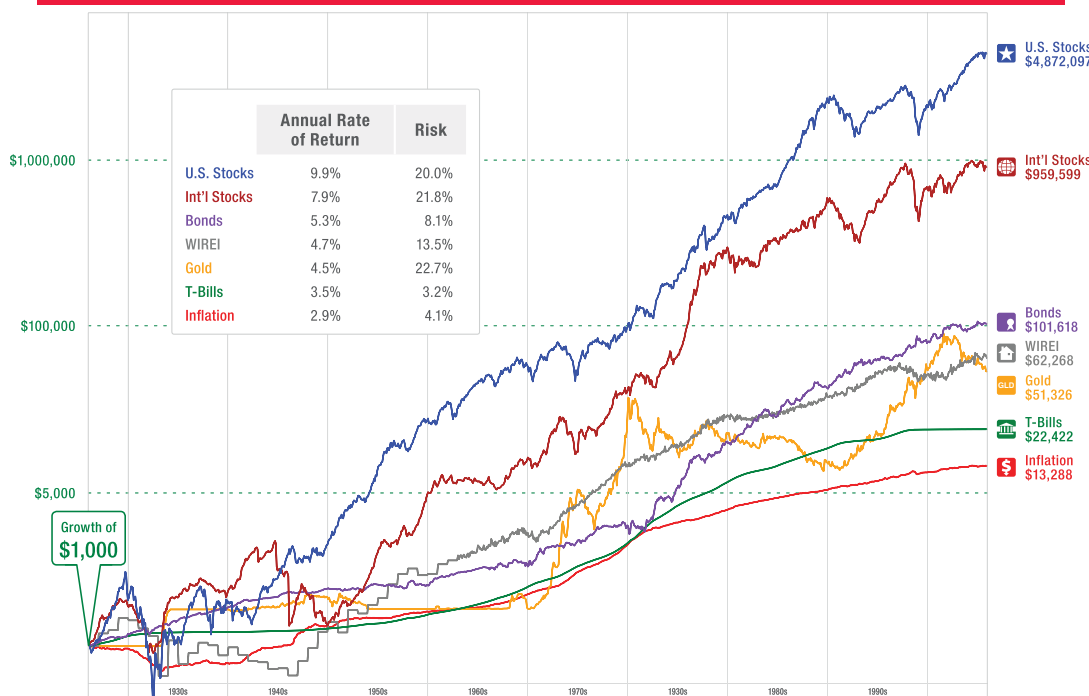
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*Mathew Beddell  
Winton Capital*

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*Mebane Faber,  
Cambria Investment  
Management*

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## 020101 Banks and Capital Markets: Engines of Growth or Societal Destablizers?

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

Room 085: Tang Center

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

This session will examine the evolution of banks and capital markets over the past three centuries to understand the role of finance as either an engine of economic growth, a destabilizer of economies and societies, or both. The five main questions to be addressed are: (a) What were the underlying causes of historical financial booms and busts, what were their effects and how were these ameliorated?; (b) What roles have central banks played in the development of banking and capital markets and in responding to financial instability?; (c) How have law and regulation limited the excesses of banks and capital markets--or contributed to them?; (d) How large were historical financial systems and how did they contribute to economic growth? (e) How have historical financial systems been shaped and affected by financial elites, special interests and the needs of government?

### ORGANIZER(S):

Chris L. Colvin, Queen's University Belfast

Richard S. Grossman, Wesleyan University

John D. Turner, Queen's University Belfast

### PAPERS – First Half

*Andrew Jackson's Bank War and the Panic of 1837*

Eric Hilt, Wellesley College

Katharine Liang, Northwestern University

*Mapping the U.S. Interbank Network*

Matthew Jaremski, Colgate University

Charles Calomiris, Columbia University

David Wheelock, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

*Caught in Net: An inquiry into Shanghai Banking System in the 1930s from a Social Network approach*

Yongwei Chen, Peking University

Yuheng Zhao, Boston University

*Going Dutch: Exchange Rates, Capital Mobility and Monetary Policy in the Netherlands during the Interwar Gold Standard*

Chris L. Colvin, Queen's University Belfast

Philip Fliers, Utrecht University

*The Samurai Bond: Credit Supply and Economic Growth in Pre-War Japan*

Sergi Basco, Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona

John Tang, Australian National University

### PAPERS – Second Half

*The Rise and Fall of the Société Générale de Belgique 1835-1988*

Marc Deloof, University of Antwerp

*The Rise and Returns of Investment Trusts*

Gareth Campbell, Queen's University Belfast

Meeghan Rogers, State University of New York

*Transaction costs stock prices and stock issues at the Berlin Stock exchange 1892-1913*

Carsten Burhop, Bonn University

Sergey Gelman, Concordia University Montreal

*Monetary Policy and Counterparty Risk Management at Banque de France in late 19th Century*

Maylis Avaro, Graduate Institute – Geneva

Vincent Bignon, Banque de France

*Corporate Debt in Times of Crisis*

Philip Fliers, Utrecht University

*Long-Run Patterns and Shifts in Wealth – Insights from Irish Share Prices since 1825*

Richard S. Grossman, Wesleyan University

Masami Imai, Wesleyan University

Ronan C. Lyons, Trinity College Dublin

Kevin O'Rourke, University of Oxford

## 020102 Branding Through History

<http://bit.ly/2M5DLVK>

Room 395: Tang Center

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

Brands and the branding process evolved over time and across categories and areas. The number of studies on this topic rapidly grew up in the last decade through different fields of research. According to this new literature strand, history and the “use of the past” as both a narrative and an intangible asset, emerged as cornerstones of the branding process. In other words, branding today should be understood as a creation of powerful narratives that create resonant cultural meanings and intangible values, about different subjects (places, countries, cultures, products, firms, etc.) in different time and space conditions. Although some studies (Belfanti, 2017; Hansen 2006; Mordhorst 2014; Pinchera, Rinallo 2017) have recently highlighted that history play a key role for establishing claims to authenticity, identity and value in the past and present branding processes, this approach is relatively new and still needs further empirical evidence as well as theoretical development.

### ORGANIZER(S):

Valeria Pinchera, University of Pisa

Marco Belfanti, University of Brescia

### PAPERS

*From mother's ruin to 'ginaissance': Emergence, settlement, and resettlement of the gin category*

Giuseppe Pedeliento, University of Bergamo

Daniela Andreini, University of Bergamo

Daniele Dalli, University of Pisa

*Storytelling and the making of a global luxury brand: Christian Dior*

Pierre-Yves Donzé, Osaka University

Ben Wubs, Erasmus University Rotterdam

*The Brand of Typicality: The Invention of Tradition in the Italian Food Industry*

Alberto Grandi, University of Parma

*Selling the past: The use of history as a marketing strategy in Spain during the Franco era*

José Antonio Miranda, University of Alicante

*Branding haute couture: the history of Paris couture firms and of their intellectual property rights strategies (1920s-1960s)*

Véronique Pouillard, University of Oslo

**020103** Changing Female Labor Force Participation in Europe and Asia  
<http://bit.ly/2K2PdB5>

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

By now it is clear that the female participation rates (FLFP) differ significantly both across countries and within countries. Are the cross-sectional differences in FLFP explained by common economic factors? Are there similarities in historical development of FLFP in different countries? What are the factors that have determined FLFP? If the same factors do not explain the differences, then what are missing but important determinants of FLFP? The purpose of this session is to facilitate the dialogue between economic historians studying industrial development in Europe and economic historians and economists who focus on Asia. The session will shed new light on how FLFP changed in the process of economic development, and how it affects women's status today. Perspectives from historical demography and labor economics will also be useful for deeper understanding of this issue.

## ORGANIZER(S):

Tomoko Hashino, Kobe University

Yukiko Abe, Hokkaido University

Janet Hunter, London School of Economics

## DISCUSSANT(S):

Janet Hunter, London School of Economics and Political Science

John Wong, University of Hong Kong

## PAPERS – First Half

### Introduction

Tomoko Hashino, Kobe University

*Male bread-winner households and time use of women in England*

Chiaki Yamamoto, Osaka University

*Structural change of female labor participation in Germany 1875-2015*

Yoko Tanaka, University of Tsukuba

*Female employment and occupational structure in the long run: a comparative approach*

Natalia Mora-Sitja, Cambridge University

Leigh Shaw-Taylor, Cambridge University

*Female labor force participation in Israel*

Andrew Schein, Netanya Academic College

## PAPERS – Second Half

*Changing Female Labor Force Participation in Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey 1900-1950*

M. Erdem Kabadayi, Koc University

Uygar Karaca, Koc University

*Aspects of Female Labor Force Participation (FLFP) in India since 1901*

Pradipta Chaudhury, Jawaharlal Nehru University

*Convergence of female participation rates in Japan: urbanization and gender norm*

Yukiko Abe, Hokkaido University

**020104** Colonial Administrators, Public Investments, and Long-Term Development in Africa  
<http://bit.ly/2M4P14M>

Room 124: Ray and Maria Stata Center  
Map: <http://bit.ly/StataCtr>

A growing literature emphasizes the role of institutions to move onto more successful paths of economic development, but fewer research is interested in understanding how the composition of institutions also matters. During the colonial era, the monitoring capacity of states was limited, and individuals had the scope to implement different (investment) policies within the same country, and between countries with similar institutional context. Besides, there is evidence that the socio-economic background and educational level of French colonial administrators varied a lot more than their British counterparts. Papers in this session exploit new dataset gathering information on individuals' characteristics to analyze the link between the quality of individuals and colonial investments both at the local (district) and national (colony) levels. Additional findings suggest that public investments had significant impact on the composition of local governments during the post-colonial era.

## ORGANIZER(S):

Cédric Chambru, University of Geneva

Joan Ricart-Huguet, Princeton University

## DISCUSSANT(S):

James Fenske, University of Warwick

## PAPERS

*Who Governs? Colonial Education and Regional Political Inequality*

Joan Ricart-Huguet, Princeton University

## *Leaders and State Capacity: Evidence from Colonial West Africa*

Élise Huillery, University of Paris-Dauphine  
 Quoc-Anh Do, Sciences Po Paris  
 Jean-Louis Keene, Sciences Po Paris  
 Sacha Dray, London School of Economics

## *Colonial Leadership, Public Investments, and Economic Growth: Evidence from the French Colonial Empire*

Cédric Chambru, University of Geneva  
 Denis Cogneau, Paris School of Economics  
 Yannick Dupraz, University of Warwick  
 Scott Viallet-Thévenin, Université de Toulouse le Mirail

**020105** Deciphering the Economy: Numbers and their Rationalities in the Longue Durée, 12th-19th Centuries <http://bit.ly/2M6xIk1>

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

By focusing on Medieval and Early Modern times, this session aims to explore earlier stages of the economic uses of pragmatic numeracy and challenge our understanding of modernity. The past numerical representation of reality did not necessarily match our own notions of economic efficiency, but may have rather served other purposes such as legal, memorial or symbolic uses. However, these same numbers could also become tools for new management practices, even in times and places which have long been suspected of not having developed such allegedly “modern” rationalities – medieval monasteries, for instance. Conversely, using numbers to manage businesses or State finances does not prevent economic actors from continuing to use them as legal evidence or as scientific proof. This is a call for historians to unravel the variety of ways in which numbers interact with economic thought and practices and participate in the process of creating wealth and knowledge.

### ORGANIZER(S):

Pauline Lemaigre-Gaffier, Université de Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines / DYPAC  
 Cheryl S. McWatters, University of Ottawa

### DISCUSSANT(S):

Anne Conchon, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne

### PAPERS – First Half

#### *Opening Comments*

Cheryl S. McWatters, University of Ottawa

#### *‘As much as a kingdom is worth’: The Use and Abuse of Numbers in Medieval Politics*

Tony Moore, University of Reading

#### *Valor, Clarum, Commodum, Extenta: The Construction of Value in 13th- and early-14th-Century England*

Harmony Dewez, Université de Poitiers

## *Deciphering the Court to dignify the Crown: managing the Court by the numbers in eighteenth-century France*

Pauline Lemaigre-Gaffier, Université de Versailles / DYPAC

### PAPERS – Second Half

#### *Making Fiscal Data Public in 18th Century France*

Joël Félix, University of Reading

#### *Data without Use or User: in the Origin of the Modern Statistics?*

Béatrice Touchelay, Université de Lille

#### *Numbers and the Making of Private Property in Colonial South India*

Senthil Babu D., French Institute of Pondichéry

#### *Accounting for ‘growth’: colonial enumeration and the of invention economic knowledge*

Benjamin Huf, University of Sydney

#### *Closing Comments*

Cheryl S. McWatters, University of Ottawa

**020106** From Pre-Modern to Modern Economic Growth in Europe and Asia <http://bit.ly/2M64kdn>

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

When Simon Kuznets set out in the 1960s to differentiate modern economic growth from pre-modern growth, there was very little quantitative work available on the period before the nineteenth century. Recently, economic historians have pushed back the frontiers of quantitative research into the medieval and early modern periods. Much of this work has been carried out within a framework of historical national accounting that both brings together and extends data on different parts of the economy and facilitates international comparisons of productivity and living standards for the period between the thirteenth and twentieth centuries. This session brings together researchers engaged in this work to highlight new insights into the transition to modern economic growth in both Europe and Asia, asking to what extent the paths to modern economic growth differed between the two continents.

### ORGANIZER(S):

Stephen Broadberry, University of Oxford  
 Kyoji Fukao, Hitotsubashi University

### DISCUSSANT(S):

Philip T. Hoffman, Caltech  
 Mark Koyama, George Mason University

## PAPERS – First Half

*Growing, Shrinking and Long Run Economic Performance: Historical Perspectives on Economic Development*

Stephen Broadberry, University of Oxford

John Wallis, University of Maryland

*Unreal Wages? A New Empirical Foundation for the Study of English Living Standards, 1260–1850*

Jane Humphries, University of Oxford

Jacob Weisdorf, University of Southern Denmark

*Capital and British Economic Growth, 1270–1870*

Stephen Broadberry, University of Oxford

Alexandra M. de Pleijt, University of Oxford

## PAPERS – Second Half

*Does Geography Determine Industrialization? Evidence from India*

Paola Giuliano, UCLA Anderson School of Management

Bishnupriya Gupta, University of Warwick

Nico Voigtländer, UCLA Anderson School of Management

*Globalisation, Early Industrialisation, and Agricultural Productivity: Evidence from Pre-Modern China before the 1930s*

Ye Ma, Groningen University

Herman de Jong, Groningen University

*Productivity growth in Meiji Japan: the structural and regional dynamics*

Tokihiko Settsu, Musashi University

Kyoji Fukao, Hitotsubashi University

Jean-Pascal Bassino, IAO, ENS de Lyon

**020107** Foreign Multinational Enterprises in Australia  
<http://bit.ly/2K10zW4>

Room 144: Ray and Maria Stata Center

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

Multinational enterprises (MNEs) have had a long and important history in Australia. For nearly two centuries, they have arrived in waves on Australia's shores from Britain, USA, Continental Europe, Japan, South Korea and, most recently, China covering many sectors of the economy. Their impacts on the Australian economy are a major area of government policy and a central topic of public debate. Surprisingly little has been written about: the magnitude and motives for investment in Australia; the place of Australia in the global strategy of corporations; and their broad impact on the economy and public policy. Three innovative aspects of the project are: 1) analysing the impact of MNEs on a successful resource-based economy; 2) following the complete history of firms in the country, to their exit/divestment; and 3) combining FDI measurements, common in economic history analysis, with the firm level perspectives of business historians.

## ORGANIZER(S):

Simon Ville, University of Wollongong

David Merrett, University of Melbourne

## DISCUSSANT(S):

Mira Wilkins, Florida International University

Geoffrey Jones, Harvard Business School

## PAPERS – First Half

*International Business on the Eve of World War One*

David Merrett, University of Melbourne

Simon Ville, University of Wollongong

*Magnitudes, Origins and Directions. Foreign Direct Investment in Australia since the 1940s*

Claire Wright, University of Wollongong

Simon Ville, University of Wollongong

Pierre van der Eng, Australian National University

*A case of liability of foreignness, or something else Continental European MNEs in Australia*

Pierre van der Eng, Australian National University

## PAPERS – Second Half

*British Fire Insurers in Australia*

Monica Keneley, Deakin University

*Localising Multinational Enterprise. Media and Communications in Australia*

Jock Given, Swinburne University

**020108** Global Imbalances and the Burden of Adjustment in Historical Perspective  
<http://bit.ly/2M8LLpb>

Room Discovery: Boston Marriott Cambridge

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

Global imbalances were identified in the 2000s as a potential weakness in the international monetary system, but they had a long legacy. At the Bretton Woods meeting in 1944 to design the new international monetary system, the USA managed to scupper Keynes' proposal for symmetric penalties on surplus and deficit countries in the pursuit of global balance. Expecting to be in balance of payments surplus, the US ensured that the onus of adjustment would be on deficit countries. Yet by the early 1960s, the US position deteriorated and American negotiators began to struggle to force countries with current account surpluses to appreciate their currencies or otherwise adopt expansionary policies. This tension between persistent surplus and deficit economies has persisted despite liberalisation of capital flows and greater flexibility in exchange rates. This session will examine historical instances of such policy debates and disagreements between deficit and surplus countries.

## ORGANIZER(S):

Catherine R. Schenk, University of Oxford

Atish Ghosh, International Monetary Fund

## DISCUSSANT(S):

Atish Ghosh, International Monetary Fund

## PAPERS – First Half

*Complications for the US from International Credits 1913-40*

George J. Hall, Brandeis University

Thomas J. Sargent, New York University

*How to manage global imbalances – debates among economists 1940 to 1970*

Sylvie Diatkine, University Paris Saclay

Daniel Diatkine, Université Paris Est

*Shaping the IMF – Approach to the BOP Adjustment*

Teru Nishikawa, Yokohama National University

*The Imbalances in the Bretton Woods System 1965-73 – US inflation, the elephant in the room*

Michael D. Bordo, Rutgers University

*Learning to Swim in the Ocean – How could the floating exchange rate system manage international liquidity*

Kazuhiko Yago, Waseda University

## PAPERS – Second Half

*France and the Reform of the International Monetary System after 1971*

Laure Quennouëlle-Corre, Ecole des Haute Etudes en Sciences Sociales

*Petrodollar recycling and the rise of a new world order*

Marta Musso, King's College London

*Coping with Imbalances in the 1980s – the search for institutional solutions*

Catherine R. Schenk, University of Oxford

*The Evolving Legal and Analytical Framework for Fund Exchange Rate Surveillance*

Atish Ghosh, International Monetary Fund

*What Can Bretton Woods Teach Modern Europe*

Harold James, Princeton University

## 020109 Late Colonial and Post-Colonial Development Aid in the Dynamics of 'Re-globalization'

<http://bit.ly/2K5KILD>

Room Endeavor: Boston Marriott Cambridge

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

This panel aims to bridge the current gap in our knowledge and understanding of the connected histories of decolonization and globalization by bringing together current research on the history of development aid in the late colonial and post-colonial periods. Each panelist focuses on the continuities and discontinuities of aid/development relationships during the era of decolonization, and thereby examines both how the vertical ties between former colonial powers and their former colonies persisted into the post-colonial era, and how new associations and experiences overlaid them. Through a series of archive-based studies of development

aid that explore different ways in which established colonial relationships and hierarchies were recast in new contexts in the post-colonial era, panelists will present not only empirical analyses of development aid of each country (British and French policies, in particular), but also the latest findings on the internationalization of 'colonial' development knowledge and practice.

## ORGANIZER(S):

Ichiro Maekawa, Soka University

## DISCUSSANT(S):

Gareth Austin, University of Cambridge

## PAPERS – First Half

*The threshing floor again? Commonwealth Development Corporation in post-colonial Africa*

Ichiro Maekawa, Soka University

*'The post-colonial colony'? British technical assistance to emergent African Commonwealth states in an age of globalization*

Sarah Stockwell, King's College London

*Technical assistance as imperialism? The case of the European development fund*

Véronique Dimier, Université Libre de Bruxelles

## PAPERS – Second Half

*Contexts of change in Britain's approaches to overseas aid, 1947 to 1973*

Gerold Krozewski, Osaka University

*In the aftermath of empire: colonial experts, post-colonial career and the decolonization of development, 1947-1997*

Joseph Hodge, West Virginia University

## 020110 Weaving Links: Cloth Production, Trade, and Consumption in the Renaissance Mediterranean

<http://bit.ly/2K3LSBR>

Room 237: MIT Building 4

Map: <http://bit.ly/MITbldg4>

This session will investigate the role played by textiles in shaping economic production and connections in the Mediterranean area during the period 1400-1600. The circulation of products, the supply chains and markets, the use and consumption of textile products will form the major topics of our investigation, with an emphasis on how traded textiles influenced global economics, social history, and design aesthetics. We aim at connecting economic history, material culture and the history of consumption. By focusing on material exchanges between Asia, Europe, and Africa, this session will trace the movements of objects through networks of trade and consumption.

## ORGANIZER(S):

Ingrid Houssaye Michienzi, French National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS)-UMR 8167

## DISCUSSANT(S):

Giorgio Riello, University of Warwick

## PAPERS – First Half

*Imported fabrics and their social reach in Valencia and its kingdom (14th–15th centuries)*

Juan Vicente García Marsilla, Universitat de València, Spain

*Textiles from Europe to North Africa. Trade, taste and colors around 1400*

Ingrid Houssaye Michienzi, French National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS)

*Clothing beyond production and trade: the coats of the priest Arlotto*

Mathieu Arnoux, Université Paris Diderot / EHESS

## PAPERS – Second Half

*Tastes and colors. Ottoman consumption of Florentine textiles around 1500*

Ingrid Houssaye Michienzi, French National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS)

*Venetian Textiles for the Ottoman Empire: Production, Trade and Competition in the Renaissance*

Luca Molà, European University Institute

*Textile trade and consumption in Lyon in the Early Modern Period: the wardrobe of a Florentine merchant*

Agnès Pallini-Martin, Grant of the French Association for Economic History for the WEHC 2018 (AFHE)

**020111** Modernity in East Asia: Globalization and Japanese Colonialism <http://bit.ly/2K0Fdbj>

Room 057: Tang Center

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

This panel discusses the relationship of globalization and Japanese colonialism from the late nineteenth century to the first half of the twentieth century. As the main force of globalization in East Asia, the Japanese Empire transformed the traditional socio-economic systems of mainland Japan and its colonies, Taiwan and Korea, on the basis of the programs of self-transformation and modernization of the Meiji Restoration. Japanese colonialism had a profound impact on the modernization of Taiwan, South Korea and Japan itself. This panel brings together scholars from different methodological backgrounds who provide a comparative perspective and extensively employ digital resources. The papers put emphasis on the formation of modern economic institutions and practices. These include Customs, financial reform, modern transport systems, statistical investigation, shipping infrastructure, migration policy and stock fluctuations in Taiwan, Korea and mainland Japan during the Japanese colonial period.

## ORGANIZER(S):

Yu-ju Lin, Academia Sinica

Wen-kai Lin, Academia Sinica

## DISCUSSANT(S):

Tsong-min Wu, National Taiwan University

## PAPERS – First Half

*The Continuity and Breakdown of the Customs of Taiwan during the Japanese Occupation*

Yu-ju Lin, Academia Sinica

*Transformation of Taiwan's Financial System: The Historical Significance of Got Shinpei's Fiscal Reform in the Early Japanese Colonial Period (1898–1905)*

Wen-kai Lin, Academia Sinica

*The Building of a Modern Transport System and Economic Growth in Taiwan: Focusing on Grain Transport (1899–1918)*

Chia-Hao Chen, National Chengchi University

Tsai Lung-Pao, National Taipei University

*The Establishment of an Official Statistical System in Taiwan under Japanese Colonial Rule*

Pei-Hsin Lin, National Taiwan Normal University

## PAPERS – Second Half

*Different Migration Patterns between Taiwanese and Koreans Under Japanese Colonialism*

Myung-ki Moon, Kookmin University

*Shipping Lines in the Japanese Empire, 1918–1941*

Elijah J. Greenstein, Princeton University

*Price Fluctuations of Japanese Foreign Currency Bonds in the New York Stock Exchange during the 1930s*

Teruhiro Minato, Rikkyo University

**020112** Polity and State Finance in the Peripheries of the Global Economy <http://bit.ly/2K2AbLv>

Room 3: Samberg Conference Center

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

Politics shapes the way governments tax, spend, borrow and repay. This session focuses on the question of how political systems influenced the way peripheral governments managed their fiscal systems during different waves of globalisation. The mainstream historical literature on state finance assumes that autocratic regimes are less likely to run sustainable accounts and more likely to default on their debt. The “democratic advantage” implies that governments limited by checks and balances such as an independent parliament are more creditworthy. Others highlight the importance of political centralisation in the rise of “fiscal states” with permanent bureaucratic bodies to tax and borrow long term. We explore these ideas by discussing a range of combinations between polity, credit records and fiscal strength since the eighteenth century. The papers inter alia explore topics of fiscal policy, long-term patterns of taxation and government spending and political economy of domestic/foreign debt and defaults.

## ORGANIZER(S):

**Coskun Tuncer**, University College London  
**Leonardo Weller**, FGV – Sao Paulo School of Economics

## DISCUSSANT(S):

**Sevket Pamuk**, Bogazici University  
**Tirthankar Roy**, London School of Economics  
**Colin Lewis**, London School of Economics

## PAPERS – First Half

*A Portuguese twist? Sovereign debt management in an emerging country, 1869-1890*

**Rui Esteves**, University of Oxford

*Land banks in North America in the long eighteenth century*

**D'Maris Coffman**, University College London  
**Helen Paul**, University of Southampton

*American imperialism and country risk, 1895-1929*

**Leticia A. Abad**, Middlebury College  
**Noel Maurer**, George Washington University

*From federalism to centralism: local finances in Cundinamarca, Colombia 1872-1910*

**Edwin López Rivera**, University of California, San Diego

*Emerging financial markets of the 1820s: Latin American sovereign debt, 1824-1852*

**Gail Triner**, Rutgers University

## PAPERS – Second Half

*Constitutionalism and state finances in the Austrian Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, 1815-1914*

**Michael Pammer**, Johannes Kepler University Linz

*Foreign institutions and fiscal state-building in China and the Ottoman Empire before World War I*

**Coskun Tuncer**, University College London  
**Dong Yan**, University of California, Los Angeles

*Placing sovereign debt: the fragmented landscape of legal precedent and legislative preemption*

**Giselle Datz**, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

*Sovereign risk and political regimes in the peripheries of the global economy, 1870-1914*

**Coskun Tuncer**, University College London  
**Leonardo Weller**, FGV – Sao Paulo School of Economics

**020113** **Port Cities, Empires, and Global Maritime Trade in the 18th and 19th Centuries: Connections and Comparisons** <http://bit.ly/2M5ZsoF>

Room 6: Samberg Conference Center

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

Port cities were the spaces where the maritime commercial ambitions of merchants and trade corporations converged with the political and economic aspirations of empires and nation states. Port cities played a significant role in the growth and long sustenance of commercial exchange as well as in the imperial and national political economies. This panel seeks to explore the commercial and political dynamics of some major port cities of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans in the 18th and 19th centuries with a focus on the relationship between ports and the markets to which they were connected through trade (foreland). The purpose is to initiate a conversation among scholars/participants working on port cities and maritime trade in different oceanic regions and under different imperial regimes with the hope that this will lead to a comparative perspective on port cities and the relationship between maritime trade and imperial political economies.

## ORGANIZER(S):

**Jeremy Land**, Georgia State University  
**Ghulam A. Nadri**, Georgia State University

## DISCUSSANT(S):

**Olli Turunen**, University of Jyväskylä  
**Isaac Land**, Indiana State University

## PAPERS – First Half

*From Regional to Global Ports – Imperial Hegemonies, National Policies and an International Organization at the Lower Danube in the Long 19th Century*

**Constantin Ardeleanu**, The Lower Danube University of Galați/New Europe College, Bucharest (Romania)/Utrecht University (The Netherlands)

*Iberian Timber Imports from the Baltic, 1669-1857: A Study Based on Sound Toll Registers Online*

**Manish Kumar**, University of Groningen

*Quantitative Knowledge Needed: Fur Prices in Quebec during the Fur Trade's Decline*

**Vincent Geloso**, Texas Tech University

*A Methodological Approach of the Economic History of a Sea: The Paradigm of the Black Sea Port-Cities and Their Globalization Process*

**Gelina Harlaftis**, Ioanian University

*The Integration of the Southern European Frontier of the Russian Empire into the Global Economy: The Evolution of Transport Systems in the Second Half of the 19th Century*

**Alexandra Papadopoulou**, Institute of Mediterranean Studies/FORTH

## PAPERS – Second Half

*Like Father, Like Son: Philadelphia's Rise as a Major Port, 1700-1775*

Jeremy Land, Georgia State University

*The Boston Tea Party (1773) in a Global Perspective: Commodity Chains of Tea from China to Northern America (1650-1800)*

Chris Nierstrasz, Erasmus University Rotterdam

*Beyond the Atlantic World: Salem's Maritime Trade with Asia in the late Eighteenth Century*

David Doran, Georgia State University

*Two Sides of the Same Ocean: Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro and the Establishment of a New Kingdom in Portuguese America (1789-1820)*

Rodrigo da Costa Dominguez, University of Minho

*Island Port Cities in the Triangular Relationship between Europe and Cuba-U.S. at the End of the 19th Century*

Servando Valdés Sánchez, Instituto de Historia de Cuba

**020114** Prices, Income, Consumption Baskets, and Heights: Living Standards in the Iberian Peninsula and Latin American (16th-20th Centuries)

<http://bit.ly/2M60v85>

Room 123: Ray and Maria Stata Center

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

At national or international levels, many academic meetings have been held recently on the diverse aspects of historical research dealing with welfare conditions in the past, either from ancient or recent times. We propose focuses on the Iberian and Latin American cases. The two of them are already present in the global picture of living standards from which they have been absent until not so long ago. The amplitude of the period shows our interest in the long run and on changes and continuities resulting from modern economic growth or the lack of it. There will be send communications on the following topics: indexes of prices and income from wages and other sources; consumption baskets from "third generation" which improve the methodology used so far; biological welfare indicators, such as heights.

## ORGANIZER(S):

Rafael Dobado, Universidad Complutense de Madrid

Jorge Gelman†, Universidad de Buenos Aires/CONICET, Instituto Ravignani

Daniel Santilli, Universidad de Buenos Aires/CONICET, Instituto Ravignani

Roberto Schmit, UBA-CONICET-UNGS

## DISCUSSANT(S):

Rafael Dobado-González, Universidad Complutense de Madrid

Daniel Santilli, Universidad de Buenos Aires/CONICET, Instituto Ravignani

Roberto Schmit, UBA-CONICET-UNGS

Aurora Gómez Galvarriato, El Colegio de México

Moramy López Alonso, Rice University

Amilcar Challú, Bowling Green State University

## PAPERS – First Half

*Precios y salarios en la ciudad de Segovia, 1559-1840*

José Ignacio Andrés Ucendo, Universidad del País Vasco

Ramón Lanza García, UAM

*Cost of living and food prices in colonial Montevideo, 1760-1814*

María Inés Moraes, UdelaR

*Evolution of prices for the measurement of various baskets of prices and inflation in Buenos Aires during the first half of the nineteenth century*

Roberto Schmit, UBA-CONICET-UNGS

*El nivel de vida en la Argentina naciente. Salarios, costo de vida y cobertura de una canasta básica en las 14 provincias, 1875*

Julio Djenderedjian, Instituto Ravignani UBA/CONICET

*Wages and cost of living in farmer Pampas (Santa Fe, Argentina, 1857-1895)*

Juan Luis Martirén, Instituto Ravignani UBA/CONICET

*History Revenge: Discussing Living Standards in Global Comparison. The case of Río de la Plata, 1700-1850*

Carina Frid, National Research Council-Argentina CONICET

Julio Djenderedjian, Instituto Ravignani UBA/CONICET

Juan Luis Martirén, Instituto Ravignani UBA/CONICET

*Piecework and wages in nineteenth century rural Spain*

Héctor García Montero, Public University of Navarre

José Miguel Lana, Public University of Navarre

*Real Wages adjusted by purchasing power parity: the cities of the Southern Cone, circa 1890-1940*

Luis Bértola, Universidad de la República, Uruguay

Carolina Román, Universidad de la República, Uruguay

*Evolución de precios y salarios y el nivel de vida de los trabajadores mexicanos entre dos periodos: 1890-1910 y 1920-1940" El impacto económico y social de la Revolución Mexicana*

Humberto Morales Moreno, CIHES/FFYL/BUAP

Miguel Reyes Hernández, IBERO/Santa Fe/CDMX

## PAPERS – Second Half

*Incomes and income inequality in northwestern Italy, ca. 1500-1800*

Guido Alfani, Bocconi University, Dondena Centre

and IGIER

### *Numeracy, heights, and inequality in late eighteenth-century Mexico*

**Andrés Calderón-Fernández**, UNAM

**Rafael Dobado-González**, Universidad Complutense de Madrid

**Alfredo García-Hiernaux**, Universidad Complutense de Madrid

### *Physical stature of men in nineteenth century Chile: evidence from military records*

**Manuel Llorca Jaña**, Universidad de Santiago de Chile

**Juan Navarrete-Montalvo**, Universidad de Santiago de Chile

**Roberto Araya-Valenzuela**, Universidad de Santiago de Chile

**Federico Droller**, Universidad de Santiago de Chile

### *Textile consumption in Seville, 1760-1827*

**Isabel Bartolomé Rodríguez**, Universidad de Sevilla

**Manuel González Mariscal**, Universidad de Sevilla

**Emilio Pérez Romero**, Univesidad Complutense de Madrid

### *Consumption and standard of living in Buenos Aires. Consumer Basket and income between the end of colonial age and the first half of XIX Century*

**Daniel Santilli**, Universidad de Buenos Aires/CONICET

### *What if Bare Bones Baskets Were Not Fixed?*

**Tommy E. Murphy**, Universidad de San Andrés

### *Height and Inequality in the Modern Spain. A Long-Term Perspective*

**Antonio D. Cámara**, Universidad de Jaen

**José Miguel Martínez-Carrión**, Universidad de Murcia

**Javier Puche**, Universidad de Zaragoza

**Josep-Maria Ramon**, Universidad de Murcia

### *Height and biological standard of living in the Iberian Peninsula: the anthropometric trends in one of the poorest region of La Raya (19th and 20th centuries)*

**Antonio M. Linares Luján**, Universidad de Extremadura

**Francisco M. Parejo-Moruno**, Universidad de Extremadura

### *The Impact of Net Nutrition on Educational Achievement: Argentina 1885-1960*

**Amílcar Challú**, Bowling Green State University

**Ricardo Salvatore**, UTDT

### **020115** VICE PRESIDENTIAL SESSION: The Development of Wellbeing in History: Metrics and Mechanisms, Part 1 <http://bit.ly/2K3bVsO>

Room 5: Samberg Conference Center

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

At the heart of economic history is the question how human wellbeing has evolved throughout time. There is no simple answer. In fact, before being able to address this question and actually measure wellbeing, it has to be clear what wellbeing entails.

In other words, what aspects of welfare should be measured? And what statistical indicators are most suitable for studying those aspects of welfare? In Part I we address both composite indices of wellbeing and biological measures of wellbeing. In Part II (afternoon session #020218) we consider the macro- and micro-level mechanisms that are conducive to wellbeing (or lack thereof) in different historical and geographical settings followed by a roundtable discussion to review the work of the day and consider ways to move forward.

### ORGANIZER(S):

**Leandro Prados de la Escosura**, Carlos III University of Madrid

**Daniel Gallardo-Albarrán**, University of Groningen

**Anne EC McCants**, MIT

### PAPERS – First Half

#### *Composite Indices of Wellbeing*

#### *Delinking economic growth and increases in wellbeing, 1820–2000*

**Auke Rijpma**, Utrecht University

**Jan Luiten van Zanden**, Utrecht University

**Michalis Moatsos**, Utrecht University

#### *Human welfare since 1870: A global approach*

**Daniel Gallardo-Albarrán**, University of Groningen

#### *On the use of composite indices in economic history. Lessons from Italy, 1861-2016*

**Nicola Amendola**, Tor Vergata University

**Giacomo Gabbuti**, Oxford University

**Giovanni Vecchi**, Tor Vergata University

#### *Measuring Social Entropy and Finding True North*

**Anne McCants**, MIT

**Dan Seligson**, Independent Scholar

### PAPERS – Second Half

#### *Biological Measures of Wellbeing*

#### *Summary indicators of European Health, Work, and Violence over the Past Two Millennia*

**Joerg Baten**, University of Tuebingen

**Richard H. Steckel**, Ohio State University

**Clark Spencer Larsen**, Ohio State University

**Charlotte A. Roberts**, Durham University

#### *The urban-rural height gap in late nineteenth-century Catalonia*

**Ramon Ramon-Muñoz**, University of Barcelona

**Josep-Maria Ramon-Muñoz**, University of Murcia

#### *Building a Composite Index of Wellbeing for the South of the Southern Europe through Military Sources – Extremadura (Spain), 1880-1980*

**Francisco M. Parejo-Moruno**, University of Extremadura

**Antonio M. Linares-Luján**, University of Extremadura

#### *Anthropometric history and the measurement of wellbeing*

**Bernard Harris**, University of Strathclyde

**020116 The Economic Causes and Consequences of the Size of States** <http://bit.ly/2K7kqDi>

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

Economists have recently become interested in the role that fiscal and legal capacity—the power to tax and provide law—played in the “rise of the West”. A related literature focuses on the fact that Europe was relatively fractured into small states that were frequently at war, whereas much of the rest of the world was dominated by large empires that faced less political competition. These two literatures are complementary, and there are many open questions waiting to be answered using these insights. These include why was Europe so fractionalized following the fall of the Roman Empire, and why was the remainder of Eurasia so frequently ruled by empire? Did fiscal, state, or administrative capacity play any role in determining the size of states in Eurasia? What role did state fractionalization play in generating fiscal, state, and administrative capacity—and vice versa?

**ORGANIZER(S):**

Jared Rubin, Chapman University

**PAPERS – First Half**

*Size, Capacity, and Expenditures of States*  
Philip T. Hoffman, Cal Tech

*Geopolitics and Asia's Little Divergence: A Comparative Analysis of State Building in China and Japan after 1850*  
Mark Koyama, George Mason University  
Chiaki Moriguchi, Hitotsubashi University  
Tuan-Hwee Sng, National University of Singapore

**PAPERS – Second Half**

*The Paradox of Power: Principal-Agent Problems and Fiscal Capacity in Absolutist Regimes*  
Debin Ma, London School of Economics  
Jared Rubin, Chapman University

*The Size of Modern States: The Importance of State Challenges & Capacities in Early Modern China & Europe*  
R. Bin Wong, University of California, Los Angeles

*Institutional Survival and Abolition of Ottoman State Confiscations in the Long-Eighteenth Century, 1695–1839*  
Yasin Arslantaş, London School of Economics and Anadolu University

**020117 The Economic Policies of Military and Naval Resource Mobilization: Imperial Spain and the Wider Atlantic World in the Long Eighteenth Century** <http://bit.ly/2M4KNtZ>

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

The subject of this panel is the relationship between the material demands of warfare and the political and administrative development of the Spanish Imperial system during the long eighteenth century. Its purpose is to gather different perspectives on the methods employed by the Spanish monarchy to mobilize resources for war, emphasizing their international, imperial, and inter-regional connections. These methods implied specific types of involvement between the crown and the regional productive elites, and were directly related to the capacity of the latter to mobilize resources and administer production processes.

**ORGANIZER(S):**

Sergio Solbes, Ferri Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

Iván Valdez-Bubnov, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

**DISCUSSANT(S):**

Iván Valdez-Bubnov, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Sergio Solbes Ferri, Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

Pepijn Brandon, VU University Amsterdam / IISH

**PAPERS – First Half**

*Between the Walix and the Miskito Coast: The Spanish Control of the Gulf of Honduras, 1786–1796*

Carlos Conover Blancas, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

*Imperial Resource, Mobilization and Labor in the Royal Arsenal of Veracruz*

Eder Gallegos, Universidad de Sevilla

*Enriquecidos gracias a la Corona. Asentistas militares y artesanos durante los primeros años del gobierno de Felipe V (1715–1725)*

Eduard Martí, Universidad Internacional de Cataluña

*Projects and construction of the African Spanish Navy in the 18th century*

Germán Santana Pérez, Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

*Supply of iron arms, ammunitions and ironworks for the Spanish Royal Navy in the eighteenth century*

Agustín González-Enciso, Universidad de Navarra

*Flour and food supplies for Spanish Caribbean military strongholds during the eighteenth century*

Johanna von Grafestein, Instituto Mora

*The War of the Spanish Succession and the problems of accessing Spanish silver*

Joël Félix, University of Reading

*Ejército vs Armada. La lucha por los recursos en el ámbito circuncaribe durante el siglo XVIII*

Jose Manuel Serrano Alvarez, Universidad de Antioquia

*Spanish and English Empires over cannabis yarns. Different policies, but the same results*

Manuel Díaz-Ordóñez, Universidad de Sevilla

Antonio J. Rodríguez Hernández, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia

*Direct supplies of timbers from the southern Baltic region for the Spanish Naval Departments*

Rafal Reichert, Universidad de Ciencias y Artes de Chiapas

## PAPERS – Second Half

*La gestión del presupuesto de la Armada en una etapa de restricción del gasto público, 1754-1759*

María Baudot-Monroy, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia

*Prize Money in the Naval Strategy of the Spanish Empire during the Eighteenth Century*

Vera Moya-Sordo, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

*The Construction of the Spanish Pacific Galleons. The Transfer of European Shipbuilders from Europe and America to Asia. XVIIth and XVIII Centuries*

Iván Valdez-Bubnov, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

*Formation and Management of Principal Monopolies for the provision of military wardrobe in 18th century Spain*

Sergio Solbes-Ferri, Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

*Mobilizing Resources for New Spain's Frontier Fortifications. The International Networks of San Agustín de la Florida*

Yovanna Celaya-Nandez, Universidad Veracruzana

*The control of military spending in the Spanish monarchy in the first half of the eighteenth century. A political question*

Anne Dubet, Université Clermont Auvergne

*Negotiations with the Armada. Military supplies and entrepreneurs in Spanish's 18th century empire*

Rafael Torres-Sánchez, Universidad de Navarra

## 020118 The Economic History of the Sports Sector

<http://bit.ly/2K6wPr7>

Room 160: Building 16

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

The sports sector does not only generate the interest of fans. It is significant sector in the world economy and generates large revenues, investments, and attracts high levels of government involvement. The development of major leagues and codes of certain sports has largely occurred on a global level. Football (soccer) for example, spread from Britain first to Europe then globally. Other sports, such as Australian and American football had no or limited spread from their original countries of play. Over the past century, the importance of global audiences and global competitions (in particular mega-events) has risen to prominence. The economic history of sport was the focus of a special session at the WEHC in Kyoto in 2015 and generated an edited volume published by Edward Elgar in 2016. This session extends upon the emerging theme which began in Kyoto.

## ORGANIZER(S):

John K. Wilson, University of South Australia

Richard Pomfret, University of Adelaide

## PAPERS – First Half

*Defining the Sport-industrial Body*

J. Andrew Ross, University of Guelph

John Cranfield, University of Guelph

Kris Inwood, University of Guelph

*The Labor Market Outcomes of Professional Baseball Players-Evidence from Linked Census Records from 1900-1940*

Joseph Price, Brigham Young University

*Do Institutions Matter? Japanese and North American Professional Baseball, 1958-2018*

Akihiko Kawaura, Doshisha University

Sumner LaCroix, University of Hawai'i

*Club Survival in the English Premier League – What Does It Take to Stay in the English Top Flight?*

Jeffrey Chang Mun Yee, Independent scholar

Luc Borrowman, Monash University

Lionel Frost, Monash University

*Jim Crow in the Saddle- the Expulsion of African American Jockeys from American Racing*

Michael Leeds, Temple University

Hugh Rockoff, Rutgers University

## PAPERS – Second Half

*The winter sports economy in historical perspective – From 1968 Grenoble Winter Olympics to 1992 Albertville Winter Games*

Wladimir Andreff, University Paris 1 Pantheon-Sorbonne

*The Rise and Fall (and Rise and Fall) of Sports Mega-Events as Drivers of Economic Development*

Victor Matheson, College of the Holy Cross

***Stadium construction and the distribution of winning percentages in the English and Scottish Football Leagues***

Lionel Frost, Monash University  
Luc Borrowman, Monash University  
Vinod Mishra, Monash University  
Abdel K. Halabi, Federation University Australia

***Home Ground Advantage – The determinants of sharing versus sole occupied stadium arrangements***

Richard Pomfret, University of Adelaide  
John K. Wilson, University of South Australia

***Betting on sport– history, regulation, measurement***

Pierre-Charles Pradier, Université Paris 1 Pantheon-Sorbonne

**020119 The Variety of Exchange and the Character of Money** <http://bit.ly/2K5kSSj>

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

All exchanges have two, binary characteristics. The first characteristic is the degree of familiarity of the participants: an exchange can either occur anonymously or within a named relationship. The second characteristic of an exchange is its distance: a trade can be made either proximately or distantly. People in societies have tried to make different devices to mediate all four kinds of exchanges. For example, large currency is used for anonymous/distant exchanges (Quadrant I), bills of exchange for named/distant exchanges (Quadrant II), book keeping for named/proximate exchanges (Quadrant III), and small currency is used for anonymous/proximate exchanges (Quadrant IV). Making comparisons that cover practically the entire globe, this session aims to reveal the variety of ways in which the four Quadrants can be combined, to trace the trajectories of their transformations, and to subsequently indicate why money cannot be easily unified, since money is a means of exchange.

**ORGANIZER(S):**

Akinobu Kuroda, University of Tokyo

**DISCUSSANT(S):**

Georges Depeyrot, CNRS/ENS Paris

**PAPERS – First Half**

***Four Quadrants of Exchange: The Aims of the session ‘The Variety of Exchange and the Character of Money’***

Akinobu Kuroda, University of Tokyo

***Institutions, trade and money. What can we learn from Arab travellers in the far North 9th C to 12th C?***

Anders Ögren, Lund University

***Variety of money in Siberia in the 18–19th century***

Ekaterina Svirina, National Research University, Higher School of Economics

***Tracking the rise in the use of paper instruments of currency in London c.1700–1800***

Craig Muldrew, University of Cambridge

***Dogfights over chicken feed? French petty coins circulation and late 19th century small change riots***

Patrice Baubeau, Université Paris Nanterre

***Money and national identity in Austria-Hungary***

Jürgen Nautz, University of Applied Sciences, Warburg

**PAPERS – Second Half**

***The Use of Money in Japan in light of Space and Anonymity***

Masato Shizume, Waseda University

***The gold standard in Africa: monetary dimensions of interwar imperialism***

Leigh Gardner, London School of Economics

***Disconnected currencies: cents and rupees in early colonial Kenya***

Karin Pallaver, University of Bologna

***The institutionalisation of currency circuits in Argentina (1998–2005)***

Georgina M. Gómez, ISS Erasmus University Rotterdam

***Strategic peasants, multiple markets, and complementary currencies: Revisiting rural economy in early modern East Asia***

Akinobu Kuroda, University of Tokyo

**020120 Transnational Business Encounters in the Twentieth Century: Informal Company Networks, Cartels, and Business Interest Associations Compared** <http://bit.ly/2M9pNSJ>

Room 270: MIT Building 4

Map: <http://bit.ly/MITbldg4>

The aim of this session is to investigate the different forms that transnational encounters took among business elites in the 20th century. The notion of encounter is here—purposely—loosely defined as channels through which economic elites and companies exchange information and coordinate with each other, fulfilling a mixture of economic, political and social purposes. The different contributors investigate specific types of encounter such as international business interest associations, cartels, infrastructures, networks among boards of directors, Foreign direct investments, informal clubs, as well as family and friendship networks. Each contribution investigates the formation and the persistence of some form of encounters for firms and businessmen who use different channels of coordination. The comparison of different case studies will help to assess, over time and in different contexts, the contribution of these diverse transnational business encounters to the functioning and development of the global economy.

**ORGANIZER(S):**

Neil Rollings, University of Glasgow

Pierre Eichenberger, University of Zurich

### DISCUSSANT(S):

**Jeffrey Fear**, University of Glasgow

### PAPERS – First Half

#### *Transnational business associations*

**Neil Rollings**, University of Glasgow

#### *Merchants of Peace”? The International Chamber of Commerce, 1920–2000*

**Thomas David**, University of Lausanne

**Pierre Eichenberger**, University of Zurich

#### *Cosmopolitan capitalism around 1910*

**Stéphanie Ginals**, University of Lausanne

**Thomas David**, University of Lausanne

#### *China and America. Business, Technology and Networks, 1914–1946*

**Lin-chun Wu**, National Taiwan Normal University

#### *Comments*

**Jeffrey Fear**, University of Glasgow

### PAPERS – Second Half

#### *Transnational Encounters in the Railway Sector, and the Global Cold War, 1947 to 1974*

**Irene Anastasiadou**, Technical University of Berlin

#### *Crafting futures. The City’s merchant milieu and the European commodity market during the 1970s*

**Marco Bertilorenzi**, University of Padova

#### *The Disappearance of the Ford IPO Syndicate of 1956 & The Diversification of American Finance*

**Susie J. Pak**, St. John’s University

#### *Projecting Europe or defending from Europe? C.E.E.P. experience in 1960–80*

**Daniela Felisini**, University of Rome Tor Vergata

#### *Comments*

**Jeffrey Fear**, University of Glasgow

### **020121** Passage to Panama: Nation States, Taxation, and Multinational Enterprise in the Twentieth Century <http://bit.ly/2M9ZAUp>

Room Concept: Boston Marriott Cambridge

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

Taxation, a foundation stone of nation states and modern democracy, has been a fulcrum where the logic of sovereign states and the interests of international businesses clash. The recent publishing of the so-called Panama Papers, increasing the level of criticism against the global plutocracy and the flagrant business practices of MNEs, riveted the public’s attention. However, although attempts by MNEs to minimize the amount of taxation levied by state authorities is not a new phenomenon, the historical antecedents of the utilization of devices such as tax havens

remains largely unexplored. On the basis of an interdisciplinary approach, this panel provides new insights and perspectives on how the ‘Passage to Panama’ developed in the course of the twentieth century. An historical study of the taxation-MNE relationship can contribute, therefore, not only to international business history, but also to a greater understanding of the nature of sovereign states and international politics.

### ORGANIZER(S):

**Neil Forbes**, Coventry University

**Takafumi Kurosawa**, Kyoto University

**Ben Wubs**, Erasmus University, Rotterdam

### PAPERS – First Half

#### *Early American Tax Havens*

**Robert E. Wright**, Augustana University

#### *Under Political Uncertainties: Organizational Changes in the Imperial Continental Gas Association, 1824–1987*

**Ryo Izawa**, Shiga University

#### *“Overseas Chinese Business Networks across the Asian Taxation Zones, 1895–1938”*

**Huei-Ying Kuo**, Johns Hopkins University

#### *The Anglo-Persian Oil Company: royalties, taxation and international relations in the 1920s*

**Neil Forbes**, Coventry University

#### *Closing all Exits. Currency Law and Company Taxation in the Third Reich 1933–1939*

**Ralf Banken**, Goethe University, Frankfurt

#### *Learning by doing: political risk in the electric utility industry during the interwar period*

**Álvaro Ferreira da Silva**, Nova School of Business and Economics

### PAPERS – Second Half

#### *Unilever’s ‘Panama’ in South Africa: safe haven during the Second World War*

**Grietjie Verhoef**, University of Johannesburg

#### *“Safe haven Curacao”: the origins of an offshore centre, 1940–1960*

**Marten Boon**, NTNU: Norwegian University of Science and Technology

**Ben Wubs**, Erasmus University Rotterdam

#### *International taxation and changes to the domicile of international business: evidence from British overseas business*

**Simon Mollan**, University of York, UK

**Billy Frank**, University of Central Lancashire

**Kevin Tennent**, University of York, UK

#### *Capital Entrepôts at the Margins of States: A British Dual Position to Tax Havens, 1961–1979*

**Kristine Sævoid**, University of Bergen

**020122 Globalisation and the Department Store:**

Global-Local Hybridity, c. 1900-2000

<http://bit.ly/2K5Cf5u>

Room Enterprise: Boston Marriott Cambridge

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

Retailing traditionally has been regarded as a localised commercial sector, compared with the internationalisation of manufacturing. As the local nature of the market requires retailers to be aware of local consumer culture, even global retailers need to target local demand. Many studies of retail development examine how retailers build their standard business model and apply this to the local and individual market. However, previous studies mainly focus on the strategy of successful (or occasionally failed) global companies, and the focus is generally on company strategy rather than local manifestations and experiences. In reality, the process of modernisation in retailing included many conflicts between old and new or local and global, in terms of culture, business model, management, shopping experience, and design. This session will therefore shed light on the development of department stores internationally and on retailers' and consumers' market's to globalisation.

**ORGANIZER(S):**

Jon Stobart, Manchester Metropolitan University

Rika Fujioka, Kansai University

**PAPERS – First Half**

*Introduction: Department Stores in National and International Perspective*

Jon Stobart, Manchester Metropolitan University

Vicki Howard, University of Essex

*Departmental stores in Britain c.1900 to 1950, Alternative places and promoters*

Martin Purvis, University of Leeds

*Modernity and shopping experiences in English provincial department stores, c. 1870-1945*

Ian Mitchell, University of Wolverhampton

*Advertising the English provincial department store, c.1880-1920*

Jon Stobart, Manchester Metropolitan University

**PAPERS – Second Half**

*No cause for commotion. A study of Brussels fin de siècle department stores in international perspective*

Anneleen Arnout, University of Antwerp

*The development of department stores and Westernisation of consumer culture in Japan, c.1895-1980*

Rika Fujioka, Kansai University

*Import/Export: Japanese Department Stores' Impact on American Marketing and Design Practices in the Early Twentieth Century*

Julia Sapin, Western Washington University

*Inauthentic Authenticity, The Korean Product Section of the Mitsukoshi Department Store in Colonial Seoul*

Younjung Oh, Keimyung University

## 020201 Communications and Globalization since 1850: Nations, Empires, Firms <http://bit.ly/2Mb9kOa>

Room 124: Ray and Maria Stata Center  
Map: <http://bit.ly/StataCtr>

The commercialization of the Internet has prompted an outpouring of creative scholarship on pre-Internet communications networks. Much of this work has questioned the pronouncements of technology enthusiasts that we are entering a global age in which the nation is no longer a weighty political actor. Our papers are informed by this critique. To what extent have transnational communications networks been “tools of empire,” as Daniel R. Headrick famously contended? Might they, alternatively, have followed a space-transcending capitalist logic of the kind that Dwayne Winseck and Robert Pike has explored? To what extent are these networks best understood through the lens of the firm? How have they shaped vital nation-transcending institutions, such as the provisioning of news?

### ORGANIZER(S):

Richard R. John, Columbia University  
Pascal Griset, Sorbonne  
Simone M. Müller, LMU-Munich

### DISCUSSANT(S):

Daniel R. Headrick, Roosevelt University  
Richard R. John, Columbia University  
Heidi Tworek, University of British Columbia

### PAPERS – First Half

*The Struggle for Control in the Age of Imperialism versus the Belle Epoque of Liberal Internationalism and the Modern World Economy in Communications History*

Dwayne Winseck, Carleton University

*American and German Telephone Manufacturers at War, 1917–1945*

Pascal Griset, Sorbonne University  
Christian Henrich-Franke, University of Siegen  
Léonard Laborie, CNRS  
Guido Thiemeyer, Universität Düsseldorf

*Between Commercial Interests and National Security: Private Telephone Companies and Cold War Preparedness*

Sanne Aagaard Jensen, University of Copenhagen

*Global Perspectives on Satellite Communications*

Hugh Slotten, University of Otago

*The Global Ambitions of Amazon, 21st Century Tech Giant and ‘World’s Biggest’ E-Tailer*

Emily West, University of Massachusetts

### PAPERS – Second Half

*States and Corporations: The Significance of Cable Landing Rights in the Nineteenth Century*

Simone M. Müller, LMU-Munich

*The German Government and International Communications, 1900–1945*

Heidi Tworek, University of British Columbia

*Global Peace and Bolshevik Agitation: Visions and Fears Around Transnational Communications in Scandinavia, 1919–1939*

Andreas Marklund, ENIGMA

*Creating African News Networks: Reuters and its Rivals in the 1960s and 1970s*

James R. Brennan, University of Illinois

*Media Globalization with Chinese Characteristics: China Central Television (CCTV) in Africa since 2000*

Jiang Chang, Tsinghua University

*Going Global: China’s Digital Economy since 1994*

Emilie Xie, Columbia University  
Qiguang Yang, Renmin University

## 020202 Europe and Slavery: Estimating the Share of Slave-Based Activities in European Economies, 1500–1850 <http://bit.ly/2K5qUCr>

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

The question of the impact of the history of slavery is back to the center of debates on economic development and global divergence. Indicating the economic links between different stages of investment, manufacture, trade and consumption, reconnects the global history of unfree labor to the regional history of economic development in Europe. This session seeks to answer how global slave-based economic activities contributed to economic development throughout Europe. It aims to further the debates on early modern globalization, slavery and economic growth by bringing together new estimates in a global-comparative perspective. Contributions provide indications of the share of slave-based economic activities within the larger economies of different parts of Europe. The session covers both regions that were on the forefront of the imperial expansion, as well as regions that may seem to have been less directly involved (Portugal, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Germany and Silesia).

### ORGANIZER(S):

Matthias M. Van Rossum, International Institute of Social History (Amsterdam)  
Tamira T.J. Combrink, International Institute of Social History (Amsterdam)

### DISCUSSANT(S):

Sven S. Beckert, Harvard University  
Guillaume Daudin, Université Paris-Dauphine  
Pepijn Brandon, VU University Amsterdam/ IISH

### PAPERS

*Challenges in estimating slave-based economy of Portugal*  
Filipa Ribeiro da Silva, IISH

*The economic importance of the slave plantation complex to the British economy in the eighteenth century: a value-added approach*

Klas Rönnbäck, University of Gothenburg

*The Dutch slave-based economy: a global value chain perspective*  
Tamira T.J. Combrink, IISH

*Interdependencies between Trans-Atlantic Slavery and Silesian Serfdom, ca. 1600-1800*

Anka Steffen, Europa-Universität Viadrina

*Caribbean products, diversity and economic development in eighteenth-century Germany*

Ulrich Pfister, Universität Münster

**020203 Experience and Expectations in the Age of Globalization** <http://bit.ly/2M6mSKH>

Room 154: MIT Building 56

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

This session explores the impact of historical experience on the formation of economic expectations in the modern economy. Economic expectations that are often shaped by individual experiences guide actors when making decisions under fundamental uncertainty, and thus are essential for understanding the behavior of economic agents. However, the historical dimension of economic expectations has not been systematically explored. We argue that the manner in which expectations were formed underwent significant changes over time. In this panel, we examine how the formation of expectations by enterprises, economic experts, investors, states, and households was affected by structural change and crises, and emphasize two aspects: globalization and methodological problems. By presenting our ongoing research projects at the WEHC in Boston, we hope to initiate several co-operations with international scholars who research similar topics.

## ORGANIZER(S):

Alexander Nuetzenadel, Humboldt University, Berlin

Jochen Streb, University of Mannheim

Mark Jakob, Humboldt University, Berlin

Sebastian Schoettler, Humboldt University, Berlin

## DISCUSSANT(S):

Regina Grafe, European University Institute

Jeffrey Fear, University of Glasgow

Eric Vanhaute, Ghent University

## PAPERS – First Half

*How Italian Mass Migration Coped with Globalization Challenges Posed by the 1890 Argentinean Financial Crisis in and the 1917 US Literacy Bill*

Francesca Fauri, University of Bologna

*The rationale of sharecropping: Brazilian coffee planters and German-speaking contract laborers in the transition from slavery (1830-1890)*

Bruno Gabriel Witzel de Souza, University of Göttingen

*The Impact of Social Insurance on Marriage and Fertility: Prussia 1875-1910*

Jochen Streb, University of Mannheim

*Global flows of knowledge: Expectations towards transnational regulatory aspects of intellectual property rights in the 20th century chemical industry*

Louis Pahlow, Goethe University Frankfurt

Michael Schneider, University of Duesseldorf

## PAPERS – Second Half

*The Forgotten History of Official Debt*

Sebastian Horn, University of Munich

Carmen Reinhart, Harvard Kennedy School

Christoph Trebesch, Kiel Institute for the World Economy

*Austerity and the rise of the Nazi party*

Gregori Galofré-Vilà, Bocconi University

Christopher M. Meissner, University of California, Davis

Martin McKee, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

David Stuckler, University of Bocconi

*Experience, Expectations and National Rebellions in Palestine, 1936-9 and 1987-90*

Amos Nadan, Tel Aviv University

*Does the preference for investment in local firms rise in turbulent times? Evidence from the portfolio of Joseph Frisch, private banker (1923-1955)*

Sibylle Lehmann-Hasemeyer, University of Hohenheim

Andreas Neumayer, University of Hohenheim

*Storage decisions. Experiences, expectations, and Regensburg's hospital granary (17th - 19th centuries)*

Kathrin Pindl, Regensburg University

**020204 Famine, Relief and Resilience in a Long-run Comparative Perspective** <http://bit.ly/2K5fSgC>

Room 231: MIT Building 4

Map: <http://bit.ly/MITbldg4>

The view that famines are easily preventable, given the political will to redistribute resources and to rely on international aid, emerged during the 1970s and 1980s. Dubbing the food crises that take place in the modern developing world as 'complex emergencies' and 'new famines', the paradigm shift introduced an implicit interpretation that historical famines were somehow simple and local in their essence. This session provides historical context to the current 'new famine' paradigm. Firstly, we aim to further our understanding of the variegated drivers and mitigators of famine especially in pre-industrial European societies. Secondly, we

trace the roots of modern famine relief by showing the variety of formal and informal practices of aid during the past 500 years. We contribute to our understanding of the emergence of famines and their relief in the context of conflicts and political systems, especially those of colonial and imperial in nature.

## ORGANIZER(S):

**Michiel de Haas**, Wageningen University  
**Kostadis Papaioannou**, London School of Economics  
**Miikka Voutilainen**, University of Jyväskylä

## DISCUSSANT(S):

**Daniel Curtis**, Leiden University

## PAPERS – First Half

*Weather Variations, Social Distress and Institutions in Pre-Industrial France (1661-1789)*

**Cédric Chambru**, Université de Genève

*Vulnerability, Resilience and the Role of Civil Society during the Dutch famine of 1944-45*

**Ingrid J.J. de Zwarte**, Erasmus University Rotterdam

*Relief and resilience: Urban grain purchases and urban bread distribution in Amsterdam, 16th – 18th centuries*

**Jessica Dijkman**, Utrecht University

## PAPERS – Second Half

*The Great Famine of the 1860's in Finland: A Man-made Disaster?*

**Antti Häkkinen**, University of Helsinki

*Famine Relief in a Manorial Society under Imperial Rule: The Case of Post-Emancipation Livland and Estland*

**Kersti Lust**, Tallinn University

*The Horns of a Dilemma: Specialization, Food security and Colonial Policies in British Malaya Peninsula*

**Kostadis Papaioannou**, London School of Economics

*Sharecropping as a short-term investment contract: Coping with warfare in the central Dutch Republic, ca. 1500-1550*

**Bram van Besouw**, Utrecht University

**020205** **Female Entrepreneurs around the World: Property Rights and Ownership, 17th-20th Centuries**  
<http://bit.ly/2Ma8cdy>

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

For the past twenty years, the issue of women's economic role in the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th centuries has been attracting increasing interest on the part of academics, especially from Europe and the USA. This session contributes to balance state of the art by bringing together scholars whose works explore the diversity and evolution of female entrepreneurial practices in European, North and Latin American countries and in Asia and Australia too. The session intends to focus on general

questions about female participation in enterprises as owners. The panel includes seven papers that will focus on the women's property rights and the ownership of the firms. The discussion on the dynamic of female entrepreneurship's development with its reflection in legislation will elucidate the opportunities and restrictions for women engaged in business, and to provide answers to the questions concerning the process of the extension of women's civil rights.

## ORGANIZER(S):

**Galina Ulyanova**, Institute of Russian History, Russian Academy  
**Susana Martínez-Rodríguez**, University of Murcia

## DISCUSSANT(S):

**Béatrice Craig**, University of Ottawa

## PAPERS – First Half

*Kickstarting Female-run Commercial Enterprises in 17th and 18th Century Colonial America*

**Kim Todt**, Ithaca College

*Female Entrepreneurship in 19th Century Australia and New Zealand: a British Transplant?*

**Catherine Bishop**, Sydney University

*Female Factory-Owners in the Russian Empire from 1770s to 1810s: Statistics and Biographies*

**Galina Ulyanova**, Institute of Russian History, Russian Academy of Sciences

*Female Entrepreneurs in the Russian Empire, 1894-1908: Evidence from Manufacturing Census data*

**Tanya Byker**, Middlebury College

**Amanda Gregg**, Middlebury College

## PAPERS – First Half

*Women in Business: Laws, Firms and Social Conventions in Spain during the long 19th Century*

**Susana Martínez-Rodríguez**, University of Murcia

*"Women may be climbing on Board, but not in First Class:" Female Board Participation in Chile and Argentina, 1901-2010*

**Erica Salvaj**, Universidad del Desarrollo and Universidad Torcuato Di Tella

**Andrea Lluch**, CONICET/UNLPam (Argentina) and Universidad de Los Andes (Colombia)

*Hidden Owners of Hidden Champions? - West German Female Entrepreneurs and Leadership in Family Business after 1945*

**Stefanie van de Kerkhof**, University of Mannheim

## 020206 Global Contacts, Numeracy, and Human Capital: The Effects of Trade and Migration

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

Room 144: Ray and Maria Stata Center

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

This session will discuss the important effects of global contacts on human-capital formation. Given that, for many countries of the world, no comprehensive statistics on specific human capital components are available, this session will use the age-heaping-based numeracy estimates as well as other indicators of human capital. We will focus, in particular, on the effects that trade and migration had on its formation. The session will deal with the impact of migrations on human-capital accumulation, exploring whether brain-drain or brain-gain effects dominate in the source country, and whether inward migration prompts a more rapid growth of skills in the receiving countries. As far as trade is concerned, the session will explore the impact of e.g. cash crops on the rise of education and educational inequality.

### ORGANIZER(S):

Joerg Baten, University of Tuebingen

Gabriele Cappelli, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

### PAPERS – First Half

#### *Introduction to the session*

Gabriele Cappelli, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

#### *Girl-power Generates Superstars in Long-term Development: Female Autonomy and Human Capital Formation in Early Modern Europe*

Joerg Baten, University of Tuebingen, CESifo and CEPR

Alexandra M. de Pleijt, University of Oxford

#### *A Curse of 'Point Source' Resources? Cash Crops and Numeracy in the Philippines, 19th–20th Century*

Jean-Pascal Bassino, University of Lyon

#### *Elite human capital in the very long run: Spain and the Mediterranean, 500 CE to 1900 CE*

María del Carmen Pérez Artés, University of Tuebingen

#### *Assessing the Impact of Violence on Long Run Human Capital Formation among European Elites*

Thomas Keywood, University of Tuebingen

### PAPERS – Second Half

#### *How did education policy shape the race towards mass education? A comparative project based on France, Italy, Spain and Sweden, c. 1840–1940*

Gabriele Cappelli, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

Johannes Westberg, Örebro University

#### *Hans, João, or Giovanni? Heterogeneity in the determinants of immigration in São Paulo, Brazil (1820–1920)*

Bruno Gabriel Witzel de Souza, University of Goettingen

#### *The determinants of the human-capital gender gap in Italy: from the Liberal Age to the Fascist era*

Gabriele Cappelli, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

Michelangelo Vasta, University of Siena

#### *The Role of Immigration on Firm International Performance. Evidence From 60 Years Of Émigrés and Investments from Spain into Mexico*

María Fernández-Moya, CUNEF

Caterina Moschieri, IE Business School

#### *Concluding remarks*

Joerg Baten, University of Tuebingen, CESifo and CEPR

## 020207 Globalization and National Banking Systems in Latin America and the Iberian World, 1850–1940

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

Room 237: MIT Building 4

Map: <http://bit.ly/MITbldg4>

The establishment and consolidation of banking systems in Latin America and the Iberian countries came later than in the more advanced North Atlantic economies. They developed steadily during the second half of the nineteenth century, together with the advance of globalization. They were accompanied by the entrance of European banks, and later, by the US banks, playing a major role in the developments that gave way to export-led economic growth. On the other hand, some Latin American banks sought access to European markets. After 1914, banks of issue began to incorporate some of the functions of central banks, in a process of centralization that came to fruition in the 1920s. After 1929, despite the breakdown of multilateral mechanisms of trade, global connections continued to be important, and influential to the remodeling of the banking systems. In this session, we attempt to address these issues from a comparative perspective through empirically-based studies.

### ORGANIZER(S):

Andrés Regalsky, Universidad Nacional de Tres de Febrero

Aurora Gómez Galvarriato, El Colegio de México

Pablo Martín Aceña, Universidad de Alcalá

Thiago Gambi, Universidade Federal de Alfenas

### DISCUSSANT(S):

Roberto Cortés Conde, Academia Nacional de la Historia-Universidad de San Andres

Pablo Martín Aceña, Universidad de Alcalá

Anne Hanley, Northern Illinois University

Aurora Gómez Galvarriato, El Colegio de México

Andrés Regalsky, Universidad Nacional Tres de Febrero

Thiago Gambi, Universidade Federal de Alfenas

Gail Triner, Rutgers University

## PAPERS – First Half

*The emergence of banking systems and rules. Latin American and Spanish experiences in historical perspective 1850–1870*

Yolanda Blasco-Martel, University of Barcelona, España  
María Guadalupe Noriega Caldera, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, México

*The War of Paraguay and the Brazilian Banking system: the case of the new Commercial Bank of Rio de Janeiro, 1865–1870*

Carlos Gabriel Guimarães, Universidade Federal Fluminense, Brasil

*Native Capital, Foreign Capital: banking and Brazil's economic development at the turn of the twentieth century*

Anne Hanley, Northern Illinois University

*The Uruguayan monetary and banking system, 1865–1914*

Gastón Díaz Steinberg, Universidad de la República, Uruguay

*Institutions, Ideology and State-Capacity: Mexican and Foreign Banks during the First Era of Globalization: 1864–1933*

Aurora Gómez Galvarriato, El Colegio de México

*Globalizing from the periphery, between the local and the European markets: the experience of internationalization of two Argentine banks, 1880–1930*

Andrés Regalsky, Universidad Nacional de Tres de Febrero, Argentina  
Mariano Iglesias, Banco Central de la República Argentina

## PAPERS – Second Half

*Relay time: US Banks arrived in the Andes*

Oscar M. Granados, Universidad Jorge Tadeo Lozano, Colombia

*The foundation of the Central Bank of Ecuador, 1926–1927: between the Kemmerer Mission and the Julian Revolution*

Cristian Naranjo Navas, Univ. Nacional de Chimborazo-Ecuador, Univ. Autónoma de Barcelona

*The English missions and the (not) creation of a Central Bank in Brazil (1924/1931)*

Thiago Fontelas, Universidade Federal de Alfenas, Brasil

*Dealing with the Great Depression: The Argentine Banking System between the Currency and Banking Principles: The transition from the Currency Board to the Central Bank (1920–1940)*

Roberto Cortes Conde, Universidad de San Andrés, Argentina

*Context, challenges and competition of international and national banks in Mexico during the interwar era, 1920–1941*

Luis Anaya Merchant, Universidad Autónoma Estado de Morelos, México

*The Origins of State Banking in Colombia: The Agrarian, Industrial & Mining Bank, 1929–40*

Carlos Andrés Brando, Universidad Jorge Tadeo Lozano, Colombia

*Exploring the roots of internationalisation: the compared trajectories for two big Spanish banks, BBVA and Santander*

Pablo Martín Aceña, Universidad de Alcalá, España  
María A. Pons y Joaquim Cuevas, Universidad de Valencia, España

**020208** "Growing Public" in Africa: State-Building and Living Standards <http://bit.ly/2K1ZZYd>

Room 270: MIT Building 4

Map: <http://bit.ly/MITbldg4>

In recent years, the renaissance of African economic history has generated various new research programs on taxation and public finance, the measurement of living standards and inequality, and institutions, from precolonial times to present. This session aims to take stock of this ongoing research, and gathers researchers working on different regions of Africa from a comparative historical perspective. Contributions will deal with the construction of state capacity over time, either from the revenue or the expenditure side, or both. Political economy approaches, in which class structure plays a large role, may be applied to understand how states' decisions were shaped across time. Tracing continuities or discontinuities to present-day independent states will also help to shed light on contemporary challenges for state-building.

## ORGANIZER(S):

Denis Cogneau, Paris School of Economics - IRD -EHESS  
Ewout Frankema, Wageningen University

## DISCUSSANT(S):

Gareth Austin, Cambridge University

## PAPERS – First Half

*'Purchased allies'? Africans Merchant Princes and Colonial State Formation in 19th Century Gold Coast*

Kofi Takyi Asante, Institute of Advanced Studies Toulouse

*Legacies of indirect rule? African states and developmental colonialism*

Jutta Bolt, Lund University and Groningen University  
Leigh Gardner, London School of Economics

*Imperialism of Jackals and Lions. The Militarization of Portuguese Africa in the British African mirror, 1850–1940*

Kleoniki Alexopoulou, Wageningen University  
Ewout Frankema, Wageningen University

*Labor coercion and colonial public expenditure: the night-watchman state revisited?*

Marlous van Waijenburg, University of Michigan

## PAPERS – Second Half

### *State Capacity and Public Finance in the former French Empire 1830–1970*

Denis Cogneau, Paris School of Economics  
Yannick Dupraz, Warwick University  
Sandrine Mesplé-Somps, Paris School of Economics

### *The Fiscal State in Africa: State Capacity and Development in the Long Run, 1890–2010*

Thilo Albers, London School of Economics  
Morten Jerven, University of Edinburgh, Lund University, and Norwegian University of Life Sciences  
Marvin Suesse, Trinity College, Dublin

### *Taxation in former French Africa from colonial times to present*

Denis Cogneau, Paris School of Economics - IRD - EHESS  
Yannick Dupraz, Warwick University  
Justine Knebelmann, Paris School of Economics  
Sandrine Mesplé-Somps, Paris School of Economics

## 020209 In Search of European Capitalism

<http://bit.ly/2K5No6k>

Room Concept: Boston Marriott Cambridge

Map: <http://bit.ly/MITbldg4>

The session will explore a set of proposals put forward by Franco Amatori regarding European capitalism. The central hypothesis is that European capitalism has four pillars (contractual cooperation between firms, hegemony of family firms, state intervention, and strength of the workers' movement); but that in the second half of the twentieth century, these four pillars have been submerged by three significant waves (Americanization, European integration, and globalization). The profound crisis of 2008 has pushed the clock back a bit and the original characteristics re-emerged, showing that they are not ephemeral. This is a powerful yet controversial hypothesis in order to understand the long-term development of European capitalism, including its current search for a new lease of life after the Euro-crisis and Brexit. The session will offer the opportunity to present and discuss this hypothesis, with the papers assessing and commenting the four pillars and three waves.

## ORGANIZER(S):

Youssef Cassis, European University Institute  
Franco Amatori, Bocconi University Milan

## DISCUSSANT(S):

Youssef Cassis, European University Institute

## PAPERS – First Half

### *Pillars and Waves: In Search of European Capitalism*

Franco Amatori, Bocconi University Milan

### *The State and European Capitalism: State-Owned Enterprise and State Aids*

Neil Rollings, University of Glasgow

### *Global, but proudly local. Family businesses in Europe*

Paloma Fernández Pérez, Universitat de Barcelona  
Andrea Colli, Bocconi University Milan

### *Workers' Movement*

Stefano Musso, University of Turin

### *The Integration Process and European Firms, 1950–2000*

Daniela Felisini, University of Rome 2

## PAPERS – Second Half

### *Central Eastern Europe and European Capitalism*

Valentina Fava, Institute of Contemporary History, Czech Academy of Sciences  
Aksana Yarashynskaya, European University Institute

### *The European Company: Historicizing Corporate Identity in an Integrating Region and Globalizing World, 1960–2005*

Grace Ballor, UCLA

### *Is Business European, or National?*

Harold James, Princeton University

### *European Corporate Cultures: towards common Values, Representations, Behaviours, Principles and Rules of organizing business?*

Eric Godelier, Ecole Polytechnique

## 020210 Interactive Economic History Workshop: Usable Systems for Diverse Data

<http://bit.ly/2M8onYM>

Room 160: Building 16

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

This workshop will show approaches to heterogeneous data types or sources. The data can include images, maps, category systems, and relations in networks. We'll explore the data-science mode of curating data, not testing a hypothesis, and the capacity to visualize or interact with the data. Following brief presentations, we will join breakout groups clustered thematically (GIS, networks, wikis, etc.) for focused discussion.

## ORGANIZER(S):

Peter B. Meyer, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics  
Ellan F. Spero, MIT  
Richard Zijdeman, International Institute of Social History and University of Stirling

## DISCUSSANT(S):

Ellan F. Spero, MIT

## PAPERS – First Half

### *The TOFLIT18 datascape of French international trade*

Paul Girard, Sciences Po médialab, Paris  
Guillaume Daudin, Université Paris-Dauphine

*The RICardo Project on Trade between Nations from c. 1800 to 1938*

Paul Girard, Sciences Po médialab, Paris

Béatrice Dedinger, Sciences Po

*The Web GIS of Rome in the 18th and 19th centuries*

Keti Lelo, Università Roma Tre

*A Quick Network Approach to Historical Data*

Aleksandra Dul, Jagiellonian University

*CHLA's World-Historical Dataverse: A Historical Repository*

Patrick Manning, University of Pittsburgh

*Datalegend: Linked Social Science History Datasets in the Cloud*

Auke Rijpma, Utrecht University

Ruben Schalk, Utrecht University

Richard Zijdemann, IISH, Amsterdam

Albert Meroño-Peñuela, Vrije Universiteit

Ashkan Ashkpour, Erasmus University Rotterdam

*Linking records of early aeronautics and aviation across data sets*

Peter B. Meyer, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

## PAPERS – Second Half

*ArcGIS and Lisbon's Shipping Networks from a fiscal perspective during the Napoleonic conflicts*

Rodrigo da Costa Dominguez, CICS.NOVA, University of Minho; CITCEM University of Porto

Maria Cristina Moreira, CICS.NOVA and EEG, University of Minho

*Measures of value by location in a GIS*

Verónica Cañal Fernández, Universidad de Oviedo

*Relative Value Comparators on MeasuringWorth*

Samuel Williamson, MeasuringWorth and Miami University

Louis Cain, Loyola University Chicago and Northwestern University

*Interactive Educational Resources for British Economic History 1600-2011*

Leigh Shaw-Taylor, University of Cambridge

*Breakout discussions*

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

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

Room 114, Building 56

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

The aims for organizing this session are: Firstly, to draw attention on a comparative research on the circulation of business knowhow, the creation and the operation of business networks in the Pan Pacific rim since the 19th century. Secondly, to examine the impact made by the interflow and the interaction among the different groups of merchants in the above-mentioned region. Thirdly, to identify the cooperation and innovational changes made by the various merchant organizations in the Pan Pacific region. This session draws upon cases in China mainland, Japan, India, and US, and to show how prominent merchants and business organizations interacted, cooperated, and conflicted together. This session called upon the research of global history, cliometrics, which looked from a comparative and multi-dimensional angle, in order to give a holistic view and theoretical analysis of the transnational business community emerged in the Pan Pacific rim since the nineteenth century.

## ORGANIZER(S):

Pui Tak Lee, University of Hong Kong

Min Ma, Central China Normal University

## DISCUSSANT(S):

James Z. Lee, Hong Kong University of Science & Technology

Takeshi Hamashita, Toyo Bunko

R. Bin Wong, University of California at Los Angeles

## PAPERS – First Half

*The Chinese printing industry (movable metal type) of the British Baptist Missionary and its impact to Southeast Asia*

Min Ma, Central China Normal University

*The British Baptist Missionary in Serampore and its Indian connection: economic, cultural and social perspectives*

Helin Wu, Central China Normal University

*The role of chambers of commerce on the establishment of transnational business organizations and networks in the Pacific Rim since the nineteenth century*

Masato Kimura, Kanda University of International Studies

*Business interest or national interest? Tokyo-based textbook leader Kink d's China initiative in 1903 and the incorporation of the Shanghai Commercial Press*

Billy K.L. So, Hong Kong University of Science & Technology

Sufumi So, Independent Scholar

*The rise of entrepreneurs in the process of modern China's industrialization: A case study of Zhang Jian and Zhou Xuexi*

Zhao Duan, Central China Normal University

Boyi Xiong, Central China Normal University

## PAPERS – Second Half

*From foreign to native: The merchants in overseas trade in Fujian, AD 1000–1700*

Bozhong Li, Tsinghua University

*The Shexian guildhall of Beijing and the Huizhou merchant's networks during the Ming–Qing periods*

Yuanbao Xiong, Waseda University

*The merchants of Tianjin and government financial requisitioning in the Chinese civil war, 1946–1949*

Wenxiang Wei, Central China Normal University

*The opinion about Sino-Japanese rapprochement: A study based on the TA SHAN BAI JIA YAN A Hundred Opinions from Another Mountain*

Haiyan Fu, Central China Normal University

## 020212 Labor, Technology, and Institutions in Global Commodity Chains: 16th–19th Centuries

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

Room 395: Tang Center

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

This panel explores similarities and differences in the production and exchange trajectories of global commodities during the 16th and 19th centuries. Contributions on (mostly agricultural) commodities such as indigo, silk, sugar, poppy/opium, among others, will examine the aspects of labour, technology, and institutions across these commodities as well as across regions and time. They will examine to what extent these factors were responsible for the relative success or failure of commodity chains. A major focus of the papers in this panel will be to identify the types of labour (slaves, household labour, wage labour, bonded labour, etc.), technology, and institutions and explore transformations in them during this period as well as their implications for production and profitability. The overall aim of this panel is to develop comparative historical perspective and a framework to study commodity chains and their relationship with each other.

## ORGANIZER(S):

Ghulam A. Nadri, Georgia State University

## DISCUSSANT(S):

Tirthankar Roy, London School of Economics

Prakash Kumar, Penn State University

## PAPERS – First Half

*Trials, Tests, and Technologies: Indigo Manufacture in Colonial Yucatán*

Adrianna Catena, University of Warwick

*Technology and Labor in Indigo Commodity Chains in the 17th and 18th Centuries: A Comparative Analysis*

Ghulam A. Nadri, Georgia State University

*Success and Failure of Bengal Raw Silk: Technology, Business Models, and Political Economy, 1760s–1860s*

Karoline Hutkova, London School of Economics

## PAPERS – Second Half

*The Peasant Production of Opium in 19th Century India*

Rolf Bauer, University of Vienna

*Competing Exploitative Labor Regimes: Gur and Bidi versus Industrial Sugar and Cigarette Manufacturing in Bihar*

Kathinka Sinha-Kerkhoff, IISH, Amsterdam

Ulbe Bosma, IISH, Amsterdam

*Development of Road Construction and Cash-Crop Cultivation in 19th-century Minahasa, Dutch East Indies*

Atsushi Ota, Keio University

## 020213 Networks, Intensity, Extensive Margins of Trade since the 19th Century: New Approaches to Globalization with Large Databases

<http://bit.ly/2M6s29B>

Room 095: Tang Center

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

This session is designed to analyze how the development of large database in international trade (in terms of countries, periods of time, products at a very disaggregated level...) revisits traditional issues associated with the process of globalization.

## ORGANIZER(S):

Stéphane Becuwe, University of Bordeaux

Concha Betran, University of Valencia

Samuel Maveyraud, University of Bordeaux

## DISCUSSANT(S):

Concha Betran, University of Valencia

Christopher Meissner, University of Davies

## PAPERS – First Half

*Creeping Bilateralism: Spanish Trade Policy in the Interwar Years*

Concha Betran, University of Valencia

Michael Huberman, Université de Montréal

*The hidden hyperbolic geometry of international trade: World Trade Atlas 1870–2013*

Guillermo García-Pérez, Universitat de Barcelona

Marián Boguñá, Universitat de Barcelona

Antoine Allard, Universitat de Barcelona

M. Ángeles Serrano, Universitat de Barcelona

*How about US Industrialization and Trade in the 19th Century: Evidence from disaggregated trade data*

Christopher M. Meissner, University of Davies

*Terms of trade during the first globalization: an empirical analysis*

David Chilos, University of Groningen

Giovanni Federico, University of Pisa

Antonio Tena-Junguito, University Carlos III, Madrid

### PAPERS – Second Half

#### *“Base Montesquieu”: French foreign trade data (1836-1938)*

**Stéphane Becuwe**, University of Bordeaux, GREThA - UMR CNRS 5113

**Bertrand Blancheton**, University of Bordeaux, GREThA - UMR CNRS 5113

**Karine Onfroy**, University of Bordeaux, GREThA - UMR CNRS 5113

#### *The RICardo Project*

**Béatrice Dedinger**, SciencesPo Paris

**Paul Girard**, SciencesPo Paris

#### *Back to the Future: International Trade Costs and the Two Globalizations*

**Jules Hugot**, P.U. Javeriana, Bogotá

**Michel Fouquin**, FASSE Catholic University of Paris

#### *Geographical structure of inter and intracontinental trade intensity (1948-2014)*

**Béatrice Dedinger**, SciencesPo

**Samuel Maveyraud**, University of Bordeaux, GREThA - UMR CNRS 5113

#### *Exports diversification during first globalization*

**Stéphane Becuwe**, University of Bordeaux, GREThA - UMR CNRS 5113

**Bertrand Blancheton**, University of Bordeaux, GREThA - UMR CNRS 5113

**Samuel Maveyraud**, University of Bordeaux, GREThA - UMR CNRS 5113

### **020214** Recovering from Large Scale Crisis: Strategies, Patterns, and Outcomes, 19th-21st Centuries <http://bit.ly/2McdDZr>

Room 123: Ray and Maria Stata Center

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

Depressions can be considered as crises which require a significant number of years before full recovery. This session analyses this kind of crisis, keeping the following objectives in mind: First, to contribute to the debate on the concept of large-scale crisis, including intensity and duration. Second, to define the best indicators to identify full recovery after great depression. Third, as large-scale crises usually derive from a combination of shocks, to analyse these events in greater detail. Fourth, as the impact of great depressions is not the same in all productive sectors, to focus on the uneven roles of different industries in promoting full recovery. Finally, to discuss sustainable strategies implemented by both governments and firms to cope with depressions and to identify the most successful policies.

### ORGANIZER(S):

**Jordi Catalan**, Universitat de Barcelona

**Maria Eugénia Mata**, Universidade Nova de Lisboa

### DISCUSSANT(S):

**Bernard C. Beaudreau**, Université Laval, Québec

**Maria Eugénia Mata**, Universidade Nova de Lisboa

**Jordi Catalan**, Universitat de Barcelona

**Claudio Belini**, CONICET-University of Buenos Aires

**Ioanna Sapho Pepelasis**, Athens University of Economics and Business

**Michalis Psalidopoulos**, University of Athens/IMF

**Aiko Ikeo**, Waseda University

**Ramon Ramon-Muñoz**, Universitat de Barcelona

**Richard Sylla**, New York Stern School of Business

**Miquel Gutiérrez-Poch**, Centre Antoni de Capmany-UB

**Carlos Newland**, ESEADE/UTD

**Riccardo Semeraro**, Catholic University of Brescia

**Carles Manera**, Universitat Illes Balears

**Francesco Chiapparino**, Università Politecnica delle Marche

### PAPERS – First Half

#### *Recovering from industrial depressions: Italy and Spain in comparison, 1861-2016*

**Jordi Catalan**, University of Barcelona

#### *Three episodes of crisis and recovery in Greece: 1893, 1922 and 1944*

**Michalis Psalidopoulos**, University of Athens/IMF

#### *SHTA, NIRA and NLRA: Congruence and Efficacy*

**Bernard C. Beaudreau**, Université Laval

#### *The Effect of the Great Depression in Argentina: Economic Policies and Industrial Recovery*

**Claudio Belini**, UBA-CONICET/Ravignani

#### *US Recovery from the Great Depression: The Role of World War II*

**Richard Sylla**, New York Stern School of Business

#### *A Comparison of the 1997 East Asian Currency Crisis and the 2007-2008 Global Financial Crisis: An East Asian Perspective*

**Aiko Ikeo**, Waseda University

### PAPERS – Second Half

#### *Recovering from the Great Depression to Decolonisation: Capital Returns in Portugal and Overseas Empire*

**Maria Eugénia Mata**, Universidade Nova de Lisboa

**José Rodrigues da Costa**, Universidade de Coimbra

#### *Corporate Profitability during Argentina's Great Depression: A Sectoral Analysis*

**Joseph A. Francis**, ESEADE

**Carlos Newland**, ESEADE/UTD

#### *Protectionism, autarchy and recovery policies from the crisis in Fascist Italy of the 1930s*

**Francesco Chiapparino**, Università Politecnica delle Marche

**Gabriele Morettini**, Università Politecnica delle Marche

#### *Export performance in the 1930s: evidence from the international olive oil market*

**Ramon Ramon-Muñoz**, Universitat de Barcelona

*Surviving Peace. The Recovery of the Italian Gun-making District in the Postwar Period*

Riccardo Semeraro, Catholic University of Brescia

*Is paper consumption a good indicator of the economic cycles? The OECD countries case (1965–2011)*

Miquel Gutiérrez-Poch, Centre Antoni de Capmany-UB

*Resilience and economic crisis: typology for Spanish Autonomous Communities, based on the profit rate (1965–2011)*

Carles Manera, Universitat Illes Balears

Ferran Navinés, Universitat Illes Balears

Javier Fanconetti, Universitat Illes Balears

**020215** Subsistence, Sustenance, and Changing Living Spaces: Comparative Studies of Eurasian Economies from the 16th–20th Centuries

<http://bit.ly/2K6zscn>

Room 4: Samberg Conference Center

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

The pre-modern world has two aspects. “Pre-modern” is understood as: 1) a transition period to a modern fossil energy society; and 2) the end of a period of at least hundreds of years when agricultural societies used a limited amount of fossil energy. For the future establishment of sustainable societies in every locality and region of the world, it should be necessary to re-examine such traditional modernization theories mostly derived from evolutionary historical understandings. Given the fundamental contributions of natural, ecological and environmental histories since the 1960s, it is an opportune time for an epochal collaboration, with early modern economic historians beginning to discuss organic multiple economies and modern economic historians starting to engage in ecological / sustainable economies for developing countries and developed countries.

**ORGANIZER(S):**

Satoshi Murayama, Kagawa University

Sayako Kanda, Keio University

Aleksander Panjek, University of Primorska

Žarko Lazarević, Institute of Contemporary History

**DISCUSSANT(S):**

Osamu Saito, Hitotsubashi University

Guido Alfani, Università Bocconi

**PAPERS – First Half**

*The Integrated Peasant Economy in Japan and Asia*

Aleksander Panjek, University of Primorska

*Local diversity and changing organic economies during the Industrial Revolution: Otagi, Kyoto, Japan, 1880–1908*

Satoshi Murayama, Kagawa University

Hiroko Nakamura, Kagawa University

Naoya Fujiwara, Tohoku University

Takaaki Aoki, Kagawa University

*The transformation of the migratory strategies of the rural population during the second half of the eighteenth century. A case study of the royal town and estate of eské Budjovice (Budweis)*

Josef Grulich, University of South Bohemia

*The possibilities and limits of a household based organic industrial development: A Scandinavian case*

Mats Morell, Uppsala University

*Traditional Pottery Making in North East India: A Summary of Larnai Village, Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya*

Laitpharlang Cajee, North-Eastern Hill University

Monica Mawlong, North-Eastern Hill University

*Living spaces of ethnic groups and their relationship with ecological environment in Assam, India*

Haruhisa Asada, Nara Women's University

**PAPERS – Second Half**

*A Silent Revolution” in Early Modern Upland Sweden, the Transition to an Integrated Peasant Economy*

Jesper Larsson, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

*Life with Horses in Japan before Industrial Revolution*

Miyuki Takahashi, Risho University

*The Privatisation of the Common Land in Lombardy in the 19th Century: a more rational exploitation or a failure damaging the environment?*

Luca Mocarelli, The University of Milano-Bicocca

Paolo Tedeschi, The University of Milano-Bicocca

*Structural changes in fertilizer circulation in modern Japan: Analysis based on the change in relationship between the use of night soil and the disposal of human waste*

Noriko Yuzawa, University of Tsukuba

*Diversity of Energy Use in Modern India: Between Survival and Economic Development*

Sayako Kanda, Keio University

**020216** The Atomic Business: Industrial, Financial, and Economic Issues of the Development of Nuclear Power over the 20th Century

<http://bit.ly/2MaS8bp>

Room 3: Samberg Conference Center

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

Nuclear power plants rank among the largest export transactions in world commerce. Achieving the successful connection of a nuclear reactor to the grid requires the contribution of thousands of contractors across a variety of industrial sectors, the financial support of public and private capital and, the commitment of the authorities to fulfil and enforce international atomic regulations. In this session authors offer an international historical perspective on the development of nuclear energy from its origins in to the present with particular emphasis on the economic, financial and

business origins of nuclear programs all over the world. The panel focuses on how the nuclear programs came about, over the creation of the industrial and financial frameworks required, on the business history of the companies involved with nuclear programs or the development of individual nuclear projects.

## ORGANIZER(S):

**Mar Rubio-Varas**, Universidad Publica de Navarra  
**Joseba De la Torre**, Universidad Publica de Navarra  
**Duncan Connors**, Durham University Business School

## DISCUSSANT(S):

**Duncan Connors**, Durham University Business School

## PAPERS – First Half

### *U.S. Global Capitalism & the Economics of Nuclear Nonproliferation during the Nixon/Ford Era*

**Jayita Sarkar**, Boston University's Frederick S. Pardee School of Global Studies

### *Fuel for commercial politics – the nucleus of early commercial proliferation of atomic energy in three acts*

**Matti Roitto**, University of Jyväskylä  
**Pasi Nevalainen**, University of Jyväskylä  
**Miina Kaarkoski**, University of Jyväskylä

### *Economics, economists and hype cycles: the saga of the European Pressurised Reactor in Finland, France and the UK*

**Markku Lehtonen**, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

### *Looking for cheap and abundant power: Business, government and nuclear energy in Finland*

**Niklas Jensen-Eriksen**, University of Helsinki

### *Nuclear Engineering and Technology Transfer: the Spanish strategies to deal with US, French and German nuclear manufacturers, 1955–1985*

**Joseba De la Torre**, Universidad Publica de Navarra  
**Mar Rubio-Varas**, Universidad Publica de Navarra  
**Esther Sánchez-Sánchez**, Universidad de Salamanca  
**Gloria Sanz Lafuente**, Universidad Publica de Navarra

## PAPERS – Second Half

### *The evolution of Japan's electricity industry: The past, the present, and the future*

**Takeo Kikkawa**, Tokyo University

### *Development of Nuclear Industry under Conditions of Central Planned Economy*

**Hana Šustková**, University of Ostrava

### *Capability upgrading and catch-up in civil nuclear power: the case of China*

**Ravi Madhavan**, University of Pittsburgh  
**Thomas G. Rawski**, University of Pittsburgh  
**Qingfeng Tian**, Northwestern Polytechnic University

### *The failure of the privatization of nuclear power plants during neoliberal state. The Argentine case (1994–1999)*

**Milagros Rodríguez**, Universidad de Buenos Aires

### *El Proyecto Nuclear Mexicano: legislación, minería e industria del uranio, 1945–1984*

**Federico Lazarín Miranda**, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana  
**Blanca García Gutiérrez**, UAM-Iztapalapa  
**Tadeo Hamed Liceaga Carrasco**, UAM-Xochimilco  
**Martha Ortega Soto**, UAM-Iztapalapa

## 020217 The Causes and Effects of Labor Coercion in Global Perspective <http://bit.ly/2MqJypg>

Room 6: Samberg Conference Center

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

Recently, the rise and fall of labor coercion has been discussed in the framework of new institutional economics using a quantitative approach, also due to the availability of new data and new estimation techniques. The session will draw parallels between case-studies identifying the main economic and institutional aspects that characterized the different experiences of labor coercion around the world for different historical periods. The gradual dismissal of serfdom in Western Europe from the late Middle Age and the rise of serfdom in Eastern Europe is at the center of the so-called Brenner debate that will be picked up in this session when discussing the rise of serfdom in Russia and Bohemia. Other contributions will discuss the reasons for the abolition of slavery in the Caribbean and serfdom in Prussia. A third group of contributions will discuss the consequences of the abolition of serfdom in Russia and Denmark.

## ORGANIZER(S):

**Francesco Cinnirella**, University of Southern Denmark  
**Erik Hornung**, University of Cologne

## PAPERS – First Half

### *All Along the Watchtower: Tatar Slave Raids and the Origins of Russian Serfdom*

**Andrea Matranga**, New Economics School in Moscow  
**Timur Natkhov**, Higher School of Economics

### *The introduction of serfdom and labor markets*

**Peter Sandholt Jensen**, Syddansk Universitet  
**Cristina Victoria Radu**, Syddansk Universitet  
**Battista Severgnini**, Copenhagen Business School  
**Paul Sharp**, University of Southern Denmark

### *Capital-Skill Complementarity and the Emergence of Labor Emancipation*

**Quamrul Ashraf**, Williams College  
**Francesco Cinnirella**, University of Southern Denmark  
**Oded Galor**, Brown University  
**Boris Gershman**, American University, Washington DC  
**Erik Hornung**, University of Cologne

### *The Economics of Russian Serf Manumission, 1800–1861*

**Steven Nafziger**, Williams College

## PAPERS – Second Half

*The Economic Effects of the Abolition of Serfdom: Evidence from the Russian Empire*

Andrei Markevich, New Economics School  
Ekaterina Zhuravskaya, Paris School of Economics

*Outside Options, Coercion, and Wages: Removing the Sugar Coating*

Christian Dippel, UCLA Anderson School of Management

*Tordesillas, Slavery and the Origins of Brazilian Inequality*

Thomas Fujiwara, Princeton University  
Humberto Laudaes, The Graduate Institute, Geneva  
Felipe Valencia Caicedo, University of British Columbia

*Recent Advances in Research on Serfdom: Some Methodological Challenges*

Alexander Klein, University of Kent

**020218 VICE PRESIDENTIAL SESSION: The Development of Wellbeing in History: Metrics and Mechanisms, Part 2** <http://bit.ly/2K3bVsO>

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

Following on the work presented in Part I (morning session #020115) the papers in this panel will consider a variety of regional cases that further illuminate our understanding of the diversity of living standards in the past. This Vice Presidential double session concludes with a roundtable discussion to assess the individual contributions made by the substantive papers presented across both parts of the session and to contextualize the larger methodological questions that we must address to more fully understand human wellbeing as it has changed across time. Discussants will initiate the work of the roundtable, but audience participation is also warmly encouraged.

## ORGANIZER(S):

Leandro Prados de la Escosura, Carlos III University of Madrid  
Daniel Gallardo-Albarrán, University of Groningen  
Anne EC McCants, MIT

## DISCUSSANT(S):

David Weil, Brown University  
Herman de Jong, University of Groningen  
Peter Perdue, Yale University  
Brooks A. Kaiser, University of Southern Denmark

## PAPERS – First Half

*Social Mobility and Wellbeing in regional contexts*

*Territorial educational disparities and the regional convergence process – Colombia 1900 – 1955*

María José Fuentes-Vásquez, University of Barcelona

*Age gap as measure of gender inequality – Evidence from Anglican Cape Town*

Johan Fourie, Stellenbosch University  
Robert Ross, Leiden University

*Land, Ladies, and the Law – Using the Legal System to Maintain Livelihood and Wellbeing in Nineteenth Century Siam*

Thanyaporn Chankrajang, Chulalongkorn University  
Jessica Vechbanyongratana, Chulalongkorn University

*Immigrants in 1850s New York City – Savings Behavior and Economic Mobility*

Simone Wegge, College of Staten Island – CUNY  
Tyler Anbinder, George Washington University  
Cormac Ó Gráda, University College Dublin

## ROUND TABLE – Second Half

*Summing up and moving forward: what have we learned about long-term living standards?*

Chair: Anne McCants, MIT

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

**020219 The Globalization of the Waves: Shipping and its Role in Promoting Global Markets for Goods, Services, Capital, Labor, and Ideas, c. 1800–2000** <http://bit.ly/2K5P5Rd>

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

In international seaborne transport, the factors of production are extremely mobile. Ships and seamen work all over the world, with limited links to the “home country”, so shipping was “the first globalized industry”. It is an activity that promotes globalization of other markets, by integrating geographically dispersed agents. We analyze these dimensions – the globalized and the globalizing aspects of shipping – across time. Improvements in shipping facilitated the establishment and growth of the international economy. We analyze the pioneering role of shipping in establishing global markets – for goods, services, capital, labor, and ideas – and evaluate globalization has affected seafaring cultures and communities. The first session – Maritime transport: promoting global markets – deals with the global nature of shipping, and how it has been a harbinger and carrier of globalization. The second session – Maritime labor: economic and cultural exchange – deals specifically with the market for seafarers.

## ORGANIZER(S):

Stig Tenold, Norwegian School of Economics  
Jari Ojala, University of Jyväskylä  
Pirita Frigren, University of Jyväskylä  
Jelle van Lottum, Huygens Institute for the history of the Netherlands

## DISCUSSANT(S):

Jelle van Lottum, Huygens Institute for the history of the Netherlands

## PAPERS – First Half

*The effects of market integration – trade and welfare during the first globalization, 1815–1913*

David Chilosi, University of Groningen

Giovanni Federico, University of Pisa

*Core and Periphery Trade and Integration through the Suez Canal – Comparative trade costs and trade flows through the Suez Canal by regional trade route, 1870 – 1914*

Kevin Tang, Oxford University

*The emersion of the “synchronized” commercial mobility (1869–1884)*

Giulio Mellinato, Università Degli Studi di Milano Bicocca

*Broken Machines – Trans-Pacific Trade and Machine Packaging, 1910s–1920s*

Yuan Yi, Columbia University

*Sailing along the Silk Road – Norwegian trade with China before 1937*

Camilla Brautaset, University of Bergen

*The shipping sector in West Africa from 1960 up to present – path-dependence and transnational entrepreneurial strategies*

Daniel Castillo Hidalgo, University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

## PAPERS – Second Half

*Single, married, divorced. Family ties as a perspective on maritime human capital in the Baltic Sea Area, 1752–1950*

Pirita Frigren, University of Jyväskylä

Jari Ojala, University of Jyväskylä

*Shipping and global markets in 19th century Scandinavia – A family-based industry*

Sif Goodale, University of California

*From Sail to Steam – Maritime Wages in the Port of Antwerp, 1850–1914*

Kristof Looockx, University of Antwerp

*Transporting ‘Bodies’ – Shipping Indentured Labour to Mauritius and Natal c. 1834–1910*

Ms. Madhwi, University of Delhi

*Cheap labor – Situating the health worlds of seafarers alongside U.S. political shifts in labor and migration policies*

Shannon Guillot-Wright, University of Texas

*Coming home from the sea. Norwegian seafarers and seafarer families in the second half of the 20th century*

Stig Tenold, Norwegian School of Economics

**020220** U.S. South in Global Perspective: 1800 to the Present <http://bit.ly/2K5P5Rd>

Room 085: Tang Center

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

The American South has long been considered a region in the United States that was historically underdeveloped, economically backwards, or even pre-modern. However, studies from both historical and economical approaches in recent decades have shown that the American South as a region and its population were always influenced by global trends; whether it was the impact on laborers, commodity production, race relations and business, local public health, urbanization or the urban/rural divide. The presentations on this panel focus on such issues, at each period from the early 19th century to today, ranging over a period of nearly 200 years: Taken together, they add much-needed texture and nuance to the understanding of economic development and the long-term influence of globalization in the U.S. South.

## ORGANIZER(S):

Tomoko Yagyu, Keio University

## PAPERS – First Half

*Reconsidering the Interregional Networks and Financial Connections in the Domestic Slave Trade*

Tomoko Yagyu, Keio University

*Impact of Italian Immigrants on the Mississippi Delta at the Turn of the Century*

Masaoki Izawa, Kindai University

*Entrepreneurs, Enterprises and the Civil Rights Movement: African Americans Business Ownership, 1945–1970*

Louis Ferleger, Boston University

Matthew Lavalley, Boston University

*Demographic and Economic Perspectives on the Growth of Cigarette Use in the American South*

Louis M. Kyriakoudes, Middle Tennessee University

## PAPERS – Second Half

*Rising from the Ashes and the Rubble: Gentrification in Central Atlanta and Tokyo in the 21st Century*

Ichiro Miyata, Saitama University

*The “Countryopolitan” 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

*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



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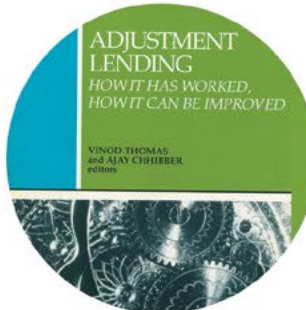


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### 030101 Auctions and Their Historical Contexts around the Globe since 1700 <http://bit.ly/2K3TMuJ>

Room 124: Ray and Maria Stata Center  
Map: <http://bit.ly/StataCtr>

Auctions have been used around the globe since time immemorial to trade a great variety of goods. They always existed alongside “regular” trade, though, and marked differences existed across time and space in the goods that were auctioned and the auction mechanisms that were applied for this. The auctions literature, however, has so far paid little attention to the historical contexts that determined these differences. The reasons for applying existing auction mechanisms to new goods, copying mechanisms from elsewhere, or even developing new ones therefore remain poorly understood. The same holds for the role governments played in this and for how open and transparent auctions subsequently were for the common public. This session takes a global, comparative approach to determine how historical contexts determined the use and performance of auctions since 1700. It brings together case studies on a broad range of products, regions, time periods, and auction mechanisms.

#### ORGANIZER(S):

Christiaan van Bochove, Radboud University Nijmegen  
Lars Boerner, King's College London  
Kristina Lilja, Uppsala University

#### DISCUSSANT(S):

Saumitra Jha, Stanford University

#### PAPERS – First Half

*Auctions – A Selective Literature Review and Research Agenda Through the Lens of History and Market Design*

Lars Boerner, King's College London

*Auctions for Wine in the United Provinces and the East Indies in the 18th Century: Merchant Practices and the Social Definition of Value*

Anne Wegener Sleeswijk, University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne

*Auctions and Credits: Clothes and textiles as store of value and medium of exchange, Sweden 1830–1900*

Kristina Lilja, Uppsala University  
Pernilla Jonsson, Stockholm University

#### PAPERS – Second Half

*The ascendancy of the centralised auction system in the international wool trade, 1850–1939*

Simon Ville, University of Wollongong

*Guiding the Invisible Hand: Auctions Design and Multiple Exchange Rates in Brazil, 1953–1961*

Bernardo Wjuniski, London School of Economics

*Auctions and Bidding Behavior on Financial Markets in Eighteenth Century Amsterdam*

Christiaan van Bochove, Radboud University Nijmegen  
Lars Boerner, King's College London

### 030102 China's Economic Performance and Real Data, 1600–2010 <http://bit.ly/2M7llyu>

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

The Period of 1600 to 2010 is an important one regarding some fundamental changes in economic performance in China: China was the single largest economy in the world in circa 1600; now China is on its way to become the largest economy again after five centuries' ups and downs. In this session, we will scrutinize the available real data for the economy, excluding modern estimates, to better understand China's economic performance of the four main periods: (1) 1600–1911, (2) 1912–1949, (3) 1949–1979, and (4) 1979–2010.

#### ORGANIZER(S):

Yuru Wang, Nankai University  
Kent Deng, London School of Economics

#### DISCUSSANT(S):

Kent Deng, London School of Economics

#### PAPERS – First Half

*Problems with China's GDP Per Capita in the Very Long Run*

Kent Deang, London School of Economics  
Patrick O'Brien, University of London

*Opium Taxes in Late Qing China, 1858–1906*

Man-houng Lin, Institute of Modern History, Academia Sinica

*A General Review of Modern Chinese Government Statistics and Survey: 1859–1949*

Guan Yong-qiang, Nankai University  
Xueying Zhao, Nankai University  
Wang Yu-ru, Nankai University

*Analysis on the Japanese policy of supply and demand of opium from Mengjiang during wartime*

Liu Cheng-hu, Shanxi University  
Rong Xiao-fei, Shanxi University  
Gao Yu, Shanxi University

*A Multi-Layer System and Its Features: Reconceptualizing the Monetary Regime of Late Imperial and Modern China*

Yan Hong-zhong, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics  
Zhijian Qiao, Amherst College  
Xu Chen, Minzu University of China

*Surviving Unstable Property Rights in Modern China: A Case Study of Young Brother Bank*

Zhao Jin-song, University of Financial and Economics of China  
Pang Hao, Peking University

#### PAPERS – Second Half

*Digitalization and Visualization of the Modern China Post Atlas*

Wang Zhe, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics

## *To Explain the Transit Trade System of Canton in Late Qing*

Wu-songdi, Fudan University

Tan-Jiawei, Fudan University

## *Currency Issues of the Operation during Likin Collection in Eastern Chekiang in the Late Qing Dynasty from the Perspective of the Customs' Field – Centered on the No. 88 Office Series of the Old Customs*

Sun Jian, Fudan University

## *Research on the Financial Mode of Chinese Modern Dredging Industry*

Gong Ning, Tsinghua University

## **030103** Conversion Out of Poverty? Religion and Development in a Long-Run Global Perspective

<http://bit.ly/2Md2S9t>

Room 4: Samberg Conference Center

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

The role of religion for social and economic development has been long debated by economists and sociologists. Religious change is an important example of institutional and cultural change, correlated with a range of economic and political outcomes both within and across countries. Recent research in economic history has witnessed renewed interest in the root causes and long-term consequences of religious change in the past. While scholars continue to be fascinated by the long-run impact of the Protestant Reformation and the role of Islam for the Middle East's divergence from Western Europe, a growing wave of scholarship has emerged, exploring the long-term effects of Christian missionary activities in Africa, Latin America and Asia on contemporary development outcomes. This session aims to raise new questions and methods for better understanding the historical process of religious expansion and its enduring significance for socio-economic development in a global comparative perspective.

### ORGANIZER(S):

Felix Meier zu Selhausen, University of Sussex

### PAPERS – First Half

#### *Cathedrals and the European Economy*

Eltjo Buringh, Utrecht University

Bruce M. Campbell, Queen's University of Belfast

Auke Rijpmma, Utrecht University

Jan Luiten van Zanden, Utrecht University

#### *Building up Faith: The Persistence of Wealth and Church Investments in Medieval Sweden*

Kerstin Enflo, Lund University

Alexandra L. Cermeño, Lund University

#### *Christ's Shadow: Non-Cognitive Skills and Pro-Social Behavior Amongst the Guarani*

Felipe Valencia Caicedo, Vancouver School of Economics

Hans-Joachim Voth, University of Zurich

### PAPERS – Second Half

#### *Sex and the Mission: The Conflicting Effects of Early Christian Investments on Sub-Saharan Africa's HIV Epidemic*

Julia Cagé, Science Po

Valeria Rueda, University of Oxford

#### *The Protestant Legacy: Missions, Literacy and Economic Development in India*

Rossella Calvi, Rice University

Federico Mantovanelli, Analysis Group

Lauren Hoehn Velasco, Boston College

#### *The Economics of Missionary Expansion: Implications for Development*

Remi Jedwab, George Washington University

Felix Meier zu Selhausen, Felix Meier zu Selhausen

Alexander Moradi, University of Sussex

## **030104** Coping with Crisis: Labor Market, Public Policies, and Household Economy: A Comparative Perspective on Unequally Industrialized Regions from the Mid-18th Century to the Interwar Period (Mediterranean Europe, Central and Southern America)

<http://bit.ly/2N2Yxql>

Room 3: Samberg Conference Center

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

Recent historiography completely reframed the macroeconomic narrative of crises. By reducing significantly the weight of agrarian crises and reinforcing that of financial and commercial crises, it allows us to understand the eighteenth century crises in line with those of the following centuries. Instead, the impact of crises at the micro analytical scale is much less known, as well as its consequences at the household economy level, the dominant production unit throughout the period considered here in most of the regions of Mediterranean Europe and Central and South America we would like to compare. Sharing the idea of a connection between crises and the different waves of globalization, the aim of this session is to compare the effects of crises in regions with different levels of industrialization and to focus on the local institutional responses and the families' adaptive strategies face to a radical change in their economic environment.

### ORGANIZER(S):

Cristina Borderias, University of Barcelona

Aurora Gómez Galvarriato, El Colegio de México

Manuela Martini, University of Lyon 2

### DISCUSSANT(S):

Maria Camou, Universidad de la República de Uruguay

Silvana Moubrigades, Universidad de la República de Uruguay

### PAPERS – First Half

#### *Coping with economic uncertainty and gender inequality: women, work and the protoindustrial family in eighteenth-century Lyon*

Anne Montenach, Aix-Marseille University

*Crisis, immigration and the labour market in early modern Venice*  
Anna Bellavitis, GRHis-Rouen University-IUF

*Adaptive strategies and the transformation of silk production and producers of Catalonia, 1790-1860 (Barcelona and Manresa)*

Llorenç Ferrer-Alòs, Universitat de Barcelona  
Angels Solà Parera, Universitat de Barcelona  
Lluís Virós Pujola, Universitat de Barcelona  
Yoshiko Yamamishi, University of Keio

*Women and men in illicit trades between the Kingdom of Sicily and the Kingdom of Naples during the commercial crisis of the Continental Blockade and the Napoleonic wars (Stromboli, 1808-1816)*

Ida Fazio, University of Palermo

*Technological change in corn tortilla production and its impact on mexican women labor*

Aurora Gómez Galvarriato, El Colegio de México

## PAPERS – Second Half

*Coping with Continuous Crises in Maquiladoras. The Case of Mexican Women Workers*

Cirila Quintero Ramírez, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Sede Matamoros

*Rationalizing the family: actions and reactions to scientific management in Nord- European and Mediterranean mining communities during the interwar crisis*

Francesca Sanna, Université Paris Diderot

*Impact of external crises on Chilean salaries between 1886 and 2009*

Mario Matus-Gonzalez, University of Chile  
Nora Reyes-Cordero, University of Chile

*A historical and gender analysis of economic crises in Europe. From the 1970s crisis to the Great Recession*

Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Universidad Pablo de Olavide  
Paula Rodríguez-Modroño, Universidad Pablo de Olavide  
Mauricio Matus-López, Universidad Pablo de Olavide

**030105** De-Globalisation in Regional Context: The Case of East Central Europe <http://bit.ly/2Mc1K5E>

Room 2: Samberg Conference Center  
Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

The Great War of 1914-1918 constituted a major rupture for the economies East-Central Europe. It set in motion a painful process of de-globalisation. The legacy of the war included highly politicised international economic relations, foreign indebtedness and trade imbalances. The interwar Great Depression had also its origins in the international dislocations caused by the war. In the last decades, a new revisionist approach emerged that questioned the negative effects of the war. According to it the redrawing the map of Central Europe after the First World War was far less damaging than supposed earlier because the new borders followed a pattern of economic fragmentation that had emerged already during the late nineteenth century. The session aims at exploring these ambiguities based on the historic experiences

of the successor states. Session members will examine the long-term effects of war and peace on the region's economy and the consequences of the war.

## ORGANIZER(S):

Ágnes Pogány, Corvinus University Budapest

## PAPERS – First Half

*Equal partners, useful vassals and necessary evils? The German foreign economic policy towards its south-eastern neighbor states 1890-1938*

Uwe Müller, Leibniz Institute for the History and Culture of Eastern Europe, Leipzig

*Irresistible Smell of Money: Between Protectionism, Self-sufficiency and Collaboration. The Case of Czechoslovakia (1918-1938)*

Antonie Doležalová, University of Cambridge & Charles University, Prague

*Transformations and Reorientations of International Economic Exchange – Interwar Period in Slovenia (Yugoslavia)*

Žarko Lazarević, Institute of Contemporary History, Ljubljana

## PAPERS – Second Half

*Do the Partitions of Poland still matter economically?*

Dagmara Jajeśniak-Quast, Europa-Universität Viadrina, Frankfurt (Oder)

*De-globalization and the Capital Market; the Management of the Foreign Debt Crisis in Interwar East Central Europe*

Ágnes Pogány, Corvinus University Budapest

**030106** Development under Dictatorship? – Revisiting Economic Development under Authoritarian Regimes in the Periphery  
<http://bit.ly/2K2i4Fw>

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

The role of the state in economic development is contested. New research on the developmental state in Asia and the effects of state-led industrialization in Latin America poses still unanswered questions. The rapid economic transformation of some countries under authoritarian regimes complicates our understanding of the relation between economic development and political regime. In order to address the factors for inclusive transformation under authoritarian regimes, comparative work might be most fruitful. Did some dictatorships pave the way for inclusive development, while others had pervasive negative impacts? What answers are hinted to by looking at multiple dimensions of development?

## ORGANIZER(S):

Montserrat Lopez Jerez, Lund University  
Sara Torregrosa Hetland, Lund University  
Cristián Ducoing, Lund University

## PAPERS – First Half

*A New Order of the Indonesian Business Landscape? The Role of Government Policy in Indonesian SME Development, 1966-1998*  
Greta Seibel, London School of Economics

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

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

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

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

## PAPERS – Second Half

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

*Growth, convergence and inequality during the Franco dictatorship: the case of the most backward Spain*  
Antonio M. Linares-Luján, University of Extremadura  
Francisco M. Parejo-Moruno, University of Extremadura

*Growth, inequality and extraction in Ibero-American democratizations*  
Cristián Ducoing, Lund University  
Sara Torregrosa Hetland, Lund University

*The Political Economy of Income Distribution in Ghana, 1900-2015*  
Prince Young Aboagye, Lund University  
Ellen Hillbom, Lund University

**030107 Early-Life Conditions and Human Capital Formation** <http://bit.ly/2K4VgoA>

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

A simple model of human capability formation predicts that investments at different developmental stages of childhood matter differently for later-life outcomes (Heckman, 2007; Almond and Currie, 2011). Dynamic complementarities and self-productivity in the process of skill-formation call for (public) interventions to help economically disadvantaged children and to mitigate income, health, and environmental shocks experienced in childhood which many studies found to matter for individuals' well-being later in life (e.g., Barker, 1990; Almond 2006; Cutler,

Miller and Norton, 2007; Maccini and Yang, 2009). While most studies focus on evaluating recent interventions, the increase in availability of high quality micro level historical data, such as the historical full count data of the US Census, sparked the interest of economic historians in this topic (e.g., Bleakley, 2007; Aaronson and Mazumder, 2011; Feyrer et al., 2016). The participants of this session present and discuss recent papers of economic historians working on this topic.

## ORGANIZER(S):

Philipp Ager, University of Southern Denmark

## DISCUSSANT(S):

Philipp Ager, University of Southern Denmark  
Katherine Eriksson, UC Davis  
Brian Beach, College of William & Mary  
Vellore Arthi, University of California, Irvine  
Casper Worm, Hansen University of Copenhagen  
Lauren Hoehn Velasco, Boston College  
Kadeem Noray, Harvard University  
Ethan Schmick, Washington & Jefferson College

## PAPERS – First Half

*Fetal shock or selection? The 1918 Influenza Pandemic and Human Capital Development*  
Brian Beach, College of William & Mary  
Joseph Ferrie, Northwestern University  
Martin Saavedra, Oberlin College

*Sewage Infrastructure, Labor Markets, and Inequality in 19th Century London*  
Vellore Arthi, University of California, Irvine  
Myra Mohnen, University of Essex

*The Long-term Impact of Public Health Measures Targeting Children*  
Lauren Hoehn Velasco, Boston College

*The Long-run Effects of Water and Milk Quality: Evidence from the Early 20th Century in the United States*  
Kadeem Noray, Harvard University

## PAPERS – Second Half

*Controlling Tuberculosis? Evidence from the Mother of all Community-Wide Health Experiments*  
Karen Clay, Carnegie Mellon University  
Peter Juul Egedesø, University of Southern Denmark  
Casper Worm Hansen, University of Copenhagen  
Peter Sandholt Jensen, University of Southern Denmark

*Long-run effects of agricultural shocks: Evidence from the boll-weevil in the US South*  
Richard Baker, The College of New Jersey  
John Blanchette, UC Davis  
Katherine Eriksson, UC Davis

*The Kindergarten Movement and the US Demographic Transition*

Philipp Ager, University of Southern Denmark  
Francesco Cinnirella, University of Southern Denmark  
Peter Sandholt Jensen, University of Southern Denmark

## *The Impact of Early Investments in Urban School Systems in the United States*

Ethan Schmick, Washington & Jefferson College  
Allison Shertzer, University of Pittsburgh

## **030108** From Mining to Currency and Money Markets in the Early Modern Atlantic: Digital Approaches and New Perspectives <http://bit.ly/2K5285u>

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

The early modern Atlantic trade marked a key stage in the globalisation process. Precious metals –gold and silver – played a vital role: trading as commodities in the form of bullion or fueling merchant networks as specie. This session features recent approaches that track the transformation and trajectory of silver from its origins in ores located on either side of the Atlantic, up to when it reaches financial centres in continental Europe, where it was traded mainly as currency. As a point of comparison, copper mining and its monetary use in the early modern Atlantic world will also be considered. The contributions rely mainly on economic and economic history methodologies, complemented by geographical and cultural history approaches. The use of novel software applications as tools to explain economic historical episodes is also a feature of some papers.

### ORGANIZER(S):

Claudia de Lozanne Jefferies, City University London  
Renate Pieper, Graz University  
Markus A. Denzel, Leipzig University

### DISCUSSANT(S):

Michael North, University of Greifswald  
Georges Depeyrot, CNRS Paris

### PAPERS – First Half

*Understanding Spatial Patterns of Colonial Spanish America's Silver Mining: from Humboldt to the Digital Age*  
Werner Stangl, Graz University

*Manufacturing landscapes in Spanish America. The case study of copper mining in Mexico (16th–18th centuries)*  
Amélia Polónia, University of Porto  
Johan García Zaldúa, University of Porto

*Minting the picture – Machines and coinage in early modern times*  
Harald Kleinberger-Pierer, University of Graz

*Local exchange rates and credit flows in early modern Mexican mining sites, 16th–17th centuries*  
Claudia de Lozanne Jefferies, City University London

*Copper Money in Mexico, the transition from the 18th to the 19th century*  
José Enrique Covarrubias, UNAM Mexico

### PAPERS – Second Half

*American Treasure and interest rates in Seville, 1501–1600*  
Manuel González-Mariscal, University of Seville  
Rafael Mauricio Pérez García, University of Seville  
Manuel Díaz-Ordóñez, University of Seville  
Manuel Fernández Chaves, University of Seville

*Interest rates, silver production and money in Mexico, 1770–1850*  
Rafael Dobado González, Universidad Complutense, Madrid  
Andrés Calderón, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico  
Alfredo García Hiernaux, Universidad Complutense  
Juan Flores Zendejas, University of Geneva

*Exchange rates and silver prices at European fairs 16th–18th centuries*  
Markus Denzel, Leipzig University

*Diversifying political risks: Attempts to prevent silver shortages in Spain at the height of the American mining boom (1580–1630)*  
Domenic Hofmann, University of Graz

*Silver and the melting of the world: American silver and the ebb and flow of objects, ideas and institutions, c. 1500–1800*  
Renate Pieper, Graz University

## **030109** Global Production and Distribution of Silver, 1540–1900 <http://bit.ly/2MxiiJ>

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

What was the role of silver in the expanding global economy, 1540–1900? Silver has played a significant role in the world economy as a universally valued commodity and, in most places, a currency. Of the widely-traded commodities in early modern and modern economies, silver is exemplary, and it stands out as a commodity for which comprehensive documentation appears feasible. Indeed, if it were possible to develop comprehensive data on the production, exchange, and end-market locations of silver, while distinguishing monetary and non-monetary uses, resulting datasets would stand as a major advance in economic history analytics, and would provide a basis for global documentation of other major commodities, providing initial documentation of global economic activities in general up to the 20th century.

### ORGANIZER(S):

Patrick Manning, University of Pittsburgh  
Dennis O. Flynn, Pacific World History Institute

### DISCUSSANT(S):

Andrea Westermann, German Historical Institute  
Boyi Chen, Washington University in St. Louis

### PAPERS – First Half

*Introduction: Silver Circulation Worldwide – Research Design and Current Findings*  
Patrick Manning, University of Pittsburgh

## *Inventory Demand in Global Quantification*

Dennis O. Flynn, Pacific World History Institute

## *The Environmental History of Silver Production, and its Impact on the United Nations Minamata Convention on Mercury*

Saul Guerrero, Universidad Metropolitana

## *The Silver Question and the DAMIN Program*

Georges Depeyrot, Ecole Normale Supérieure

## *The Global Silver Trade and the Rise of the Novel East and West*

Ning Ma, University of Minnesota

## *Spending a Windfall: American Precious Metals and Euro-Asian Trade 1531 - 1810*

Nuno Palma, University of Manchester and CEPR

## PAPERS – Second Half

### *Why we know so little and what to do about it: Silver mining, Confucian morality, and remains in late imperial China, 1400 - 1850*

Nanny Kim, University of Heidelberg

### *From Ricci's World Map to Schall's Translation of De Re Metallica: Western Learning and China's Search for Silver in Late Ming China*

Jin Cao, Tübingen University

### *Japanese Silver in Early Modern Maritime Asia: Dutch metal trade in the Asian maritime trade networks in the 17th century*

Kayoko Fujita, Ritsumeikan University

### *The "Japanese Silver Rush" and the Reorganization of East Asian Maritime Trade 1540 - 1590*

Richard Von Glahn, University of California Los Angeles

### *Contract Taxes, Land Sales, and the Volume of Money Circulating in Qing China*

Yuda Yang, Fudan University

### *Silver Production and Circulation in Pre-Modern Vietnam, 1700 - 1880*

Luan Vu Duong, Vietnam National University at Hanoi

### *Silver Inflation versus Gold Deflation in the Late Nineteenth Century*

Mark Metzler, University of Washington

### *Silver and the Yokohama "Gold Rush" of 1859*

Simon James Bytheway, Nihon University

## 030110 Government and the Economy

<http://bit.ly/2Md9q83>

Room 123: Ray and Maria Stata Center

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

Stability of government is a key feature of successful economies, whereas instability leads to uncertainty about the future, threatening individual decisions and retarding investment. Governments have frequently solved problems of violence and instability by enriching a small number of powerful elites. As

the power of different elites and economic conditions change, governments renegotiate agreements between elites, and change the identity of elite groups included in the governing coalition or face consequences of civil war. Seven papers consider how governments in Hawaii, Cape Colony, India, China, and Cuba adjusted to changes in the power of elites and how their responses changed social and economic outcomes. A seventh paper consider how New Deal policies affected investment in agricultural machinery and changed the distribution of rents to critical elites and interest groups. An eighth paper questions the received wisdom that WWII laid the supply foundations for post-war U.S. output and productivity.

## ORGANIZER(S):

Sumner La Croix, University of Hawaii

John Wallis, University of Maryland and NBER

Price Fishback, University of Arizona and NBER

## DISCUSSANT(S):

Open Audience Discussion for Each Paper

## PAPERS – First Half

### *Changes in Relationships, Rules, and Elites in Hawai'i After U.S. Annexation*

Sumner La Croix, University of Hawaii

John Wallis, University of Maryland and NBER

### *Expropriation with partial compensation: The 1834 slave emancipation and intergenerational outcomes with partial compensation*

Igor Martins, Lund University

Jeanne Cilliers, Lund University

Johan Fourie, Stellenbosch University

### *Over-reliance on Law: Rural Credit in India, 1875-2010*

Anand V. Swamy, Williams College

### *How Cuba Abandoned Laissez Faire: The interwar origins of sugar crop controls*

Alan Dye, Barnard College, Columbia University

### *The colonial influence on national policies in the South Asia region*

Tirthankar Roy, London School of Economics

## PAPERS – Second Half

### *The Impact of World War II on the Growth of U.S. Potential Output*

Alexander J. Field, Santa Clara University

### *The New Deal and Agricultural Investment in Machinery and Work Animals: Cotton Farms During the Great Depression*

Todd Sorensen, University of Nevada

Briggs Depew, Utah State University

Price Fishback, University of Arizona and NBER

Shawn Kantor, Florida State University and NBER

Paul Rhode, University of Michigan and NBER

## *Monetary and Financial Transformation in early 20th-century China*

Debin Ma, London School of Economics

## *Political Stability and Industrial Development in Early Twentieth-Century China*

Cong Liu, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics

## *Landscape Change and Market Integration in Ancient Greece: Evidence from Pollen Data*

Anton Bonnier, Uppsala University

Adam Izdebski, Jagiellonian University

Tymon Słoczyński, Brandeis University

Grzegorz Koloch, Warsaw School of Economics

Katerina Kouli, University of Athens

## **030111** Historical Perspectives of Inequality in the Eastern Mediterranean <http://bit.ly/2K3Qzv7>

Room 6: Samberg Conference Center

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

The development of the Eastern Mediterranean economies was heavily characterised by the integration with the world economy through exports of primary goods in the long nineteenth century and later starting from the interwar period the inward-oriented policies and state-led industrialisation. The session will explore how the patterns of inequality between groups and regions changed in relation to trade, ethnicity, geography, as well as the access to public goods and political influence. We bring together the frontier research on the economic inequality in the region asking the following questions: What does the available evidence suggest for the long-run tendency of income distribution? Did the first globalisation lead to change in land inequality? How did the ethnic differences relate to wealth gaps? Did the spatial gaps between regions change over time? How did the urban-rural differences evolve?

### ORGANIZER(S):

Ulas Karakoc, Humboldt University Berlin

### PAPERS – First Half

#### *Inequality and the Rich in Ottoman Anatolia and the Balkans, 1660–1840*

Hulya Canbakal, Sabanci University

Alpay Filiztekin, Özyeğin University

Irfan Kokdas, Katip Çelebi University

#### *Regional incomes, ethnicity and conflicts in Turkey, 1880–1960*

Gunes Asik, TOBB University

Ulas Karakoc, Humboldt University Berlin

Sevket Pamuk, Bogazici University

#### *Patterns of inequality in Ottoman and Autonomous Crete, 1870–1913*

Yiannis Kokkinakis, University of Crete

### PAPERS – Second Half

#### *Free Trade and Income Distribution in Ottoman Turkey during the 19th Century*

Sevket Pamuk, Bogazici University

#### *The impact of ethnic segregation on schooling outcomes in Mandate Palestine*

Laura Panza, University of Melbourne

## **030112** Indigenous People in Economic History <http://bit.ly/2MaBbOx>

Room M: Samberg Conference Center

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

### ORGANIZER(S):

Johan Fourie, Stellenbosch University

Ann Carlos, University of Colorado-Boulder

Erik Green, University of Lund

### PAPERS – First Half

#### *Reassessing the Size of pre-Columbian Populations in the Pacific Northwest United States*

Justin Bucciferro, Eastern Washington University

#### *Unfreezing colonial accounts: new evidence on social mobility in nineteenth-century Greenland*

Javier L. Arnaut, University of Greenland

Tina Kùitse, University of Greenland

#### *Expulsions of European farmers, productivity shocks and indigenous responses: evidence from Italian Libya, 1930–2005*

Mattia Bertazzini, London School of Economics

#### *Alaska's Reindeer Games: Native Assimilation and Economic Development*

Catherine Massey, University of Michigan

Ann Carlos, University of Colorado-Boulder

Brian Marein, University of Colorado

### PAPERS – Second Half

#### *Local versus Central Governance: Long-Run Effects of Federal Oversight over American Indian Reservations*

Dustin Frye, Vassar College

Dominic Parker, University of Wisconsin-Madison

#### *On the examination of the persistence of indigenous institutions: land redistribution and indigenous democratic practices in Mexico*

Aldo Elizalde, University of Glasgow

#### *Windfall revenues, tribal institutions and American Indian economic development*

Leigh Gardner, London School of Economics

#### *Dispelling the myth of inferior productivity for coerced labour: The Impact of Indenturing on the Productivity of the Graaff-Reinet Khoe*

Calumet Links, Stellenbosch University

Dieter von Fintel, Stellenbosch University

Johan Fourie, Stellenbosch University

### **030113** Late Imperial and Early Soviet Economic History <http://bit.ly/2K2lqY1>

Room Endeavor: Boston Marriott Cambridge  
(a 90-minute panel)  
Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

For the years leading to the Great War and the Russian Revolution as well as for the early years of the Soviet Regime, we have limited data with which to assess the living standards of the Russian population which, in turn, limits our understanding of certain key developments in the country's history. This session discusses the current situation of the literature on living standards and what affected them. Four papers have been proposed for this session. The first two papers will discuss living standards in Russia as far as 1937 (in the latter case) and the role of population pressures on wages (in the case of the former). The other two papers will discuss the role of certain key events on living standards.

#### **ORGANIZER(S):**

**Vincent Geloso**, Texas Tech University  
**Ekaterina Khaustova**, Arizona State University

#### **DISCUSSANT(S):**

**Paul Sharp**, University of Southern Denmark  
**Gani Aldashev**, Université libre de Bruxelles

#### **PAPERS**

*A late escape Malthusian pressures in late 19th century Moscow*

**Ekaterina Khaustova**, Arizona State University  
**Vadim Kufenko**, University of Hohenheim  
**Vincent Geloso**, Texas Tech University

*Did Russian workers gain from 1917? Russian wages and living standards, 1853-1937*

**Robert C. Allen**, NYU Abu Dhabi and University of Oxford  
**Ekaterina Khaustova**, Arizona State University

*The Social and Economic Causes of the Various Outcomes of the Russian and the Spanish Civil Wars*

**Natalia Rozinskaya**, Moscow State University

*The effectiveness of land reforms in traditional societies: Central Asia in the 1920s*

**Zhudyzbek Abylkhozhin**, National Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan  
**Gani Aldashev**, Université libre de Bruxelles

### **030114** Lessons from Insurance History: Markets, Regulation, and Globalization <http://bit.ly/2MbKHko>

Room 114, Building 56  
Map: <http://bit.ly/Room114-56>

Insurance has always been a dynamic and changing market, evolving as new risks, technologies, products, and managerial practices have emerged. Insurance markets are early adapters of global trends. Understanding how they evolve and respond to new and emerging drivers of change can provide insight into the impact of broader adjustments in modern economies and societies. Along with new technologies, changing approaches to regulation and regulatory environments have witnessed shifts and realignments in finance markets. The insurance industry has experienced increased competition from other financial sector players particularly from the 1980s. In return it has ventured into new and emerging markets. As this has occurred, organizational structures within the industry have metamorphosed into complex and often global holding companies. The objective of this session is to analyze the long-term patterns of transformation in insurance markets with particular reference to the drivers of change such as technology, regulation and trends in globalization.

#### **ORGANIZER(S):**

**Monica Keneley**, Deakin University  
**Jerònia Pons Pons**, University of Seville

#### **PAPERS – First Half**

*Insurance and the market: Regulation in the insurance industry since the 1980s*

**Grietjie Verhoef**, University of Johannesburg

*Was there an adverse selection in mutual life insurance societies?*

**Lars Fredrik Andersson**, Umeå University  
**Liselotte Eriksson**, Umeå University

*Distribution channels and growth strategies in Spanish insurance: from networks of agents to branch offices (1880-1950)*

**Pablo Gutiérrez**, University of Seville  
**Jerònia Pons**, University of Seville

*The insurance market in Belgium in the long 19th century and how German companies had conquered part of the market by 1914*

**Frank Caestecker**, University of Ghent

*Newspaper Advertisement by Life Insurers in Pre-WWII Japan: A Content Analysis of the Japan's Oldest Industry Newspaper*

**YingYing Jiang**, Chuo University

#### **PAPERS – Second Half**

*Investing Children in Family Finance: A History of Life assurance for Children in Japan, 1880-1945'*

**Takau Yoneyama**, Tokyo Keizai University

*Waves of Globalisation. Swedish Insurers on Foreign Markets*

**Mikael Lönnborg**, Södertörn University

*Selling insurance in America before the First World War: problem solving by foreign companies*

Robin Pearson, University of Hull

*Mergers and Acquisitions in French Insurance Industry: The Setting-up of the International Network of the Union des Assurances de Paris in the 1980s and 1990s*

André Straus, CNRS Paris

## 030115 Monetary Standards in the Long-Run: Financial Issues and Trade Opportunities

<http://bit.ly/2K7AvZx>

Room Concept: Boston Marriott Cambridge

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

This section focuses on various aspects of the functioning of monetary regimes between 1840s and 1930s, in particular the relative role of finance, trade and political economy factors in shaping monetary arrangements, their functioning, and their impact on the real economy. The session is divided in two parts. The first one covers 19th century international monetary and financial integration, why Portugal joined the gold standard in this period, and how this monetary regime evolved in the following decades. The second part of the section focuses more specifically on the political economy of the international gold standard, to finish with the issue of devaluation and international debts in the 1930.

### ORGANIZER(S):

Paolo Di Martino, University of Birmingham

### PAPERS – First Half

*Beneath the Gold Points: European Financial Market Integration, 1844-1870*

Vincent Bignon, Banque de France

Jinzhao Chen, ESSCA School of Management

Stefano Ugolini, University of Toulouse

*Portugal adoption of the gold standard*

Rita Martins de Sousa, Universidade de Lisboa

*Rethinking the geography of the gold standard*

Paolo Di Martino, University of Birmingham

### PAPERS – Second Half

*Democratic Constraints*

Bert S. Kramer, University of Groningen

Petros Milionis, University of Groningen

*Exchange rates and groups of interest in Spain*

Carmen Fillet, University of Zaragoza

Marcela Sabaté, University of Zaragoza

## 030116 Multinationals and the Transformation of the World Economy <http://bit.ly/2K2LP9f>

Room T: Samberg Conference Center

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

The purpose of this session is to address the gap in the literature on our understanding of the impact of multinational enterprises in the transformation of the world economy from the mid-to-late nineteenth century until the present. This session will show how important it is to factor in the multinational enterprise when we think of major developments and the contours of the modern world. Multinationals did not merely contribute capital. They also had a significant impact on a global scale in the management and allocation of human resources, technology, information, intellectual property, research and development, marketing, and other specialist knowledge such as engineering for mines and infrastructure projects. They spread manufacturing globally. Multinationals are neither heroes nor villains. Their contribution has been and continues to be that of a key entrepreneurial role in transforming the modern world, by reshaping economies, and changing social and cultural norms.

### ORGANIZER(S):

Mira Wilkins, Florida International University

Teresa da Silva Lopes, University of York

### DISCUSSANT(S):

Andrea Colli, Bocconi University

Pierre-Yves Donzé, Osaka University

Ben Gomes-Casseres, Brandeis University

Richard R. John, Columbia University

Takafumi Kurosawa, Kyoto University

David Merrett, University of Melbourne

Harriet Ritvo, MIT

Espen Storli, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

### PAPERS – First Half

#### A.1 MULTINATIONALS IN MANUFACTURING

Chair: Mira Wilkins, Florida International University

##### 1. Pharmaceuticals

Louis Galambos, Johns Hopkins University

Jeff Sturchio, Rabin Martin

##### 2. Automobiles

Patrick Fridenson, École des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales

Kazuo Wada, Okaigakuen University

#### Discussion – Multinationals in Manufacturing

Takafumi Kurosawa, University of Kyoto

Espen Storli, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

#### General Discussion

#### A.2 MULTINATIONALS IN FINANCIAL SERVICES

Chair: Mira Wilkins, Florida International University

##### 3. Banks

Youssef Cassis, European University Institute

## 4. Reinsurance

Niels Viggo Haueter, Swiss Re

### Discussion – Multinationals in Financial Services

Andrea Colli, Bocconi University

David Merrett, University of Melbourne

### General Discussion

## PAPERS – Second Half

### B.1 MULTINATIONALS IN INFORMATION SERVICES

Chair: Teresa da Silva Lopes, University of York (UK)

## 5. Communications

Heidi Tworek, University of British Columbia

## 6. Consultants

Matthias Kipping, York University (Canada)

### Discussion – Multinationals in Information Services

Richard R. John, Columbia University

Pierre-Yves Donzé, Osaka University

### General Discussion

### B.2 MULTINATIONALS' IMPACT ON THE DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING WORLD – AN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Chair: Teresa da Silva Lopes, University of York (UK)

## 7. Environment

Ray Stokes, University of Glasgow

Chris Miller, University of Glasgow

## 8. Multinationals and the Great Divergence

Geoffrey Jones, Harvard Business School

### Discussion – Multinationals' Impact on the Developed and Developing World – An Historical Perspective

Harriet Ritvo, MIT

Ben Gomes-Casseres, Brandeis University

### General Discussion

### 030117 The Institutional Foundations of Long-Distance Trade before Industrialization

<http://bit.ly/2Kalne4>

Room Enterprise: Boston Marriott Cambridge

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

This session will explore the nature and the dynamics of the various institutions for contract enforcement that supported trade expansion before industrialization. Rooted on a comparative and historical analysis, it seeks to understand institutional diversity and change. It aims to examine empirically how and to what degree of effectiveness diverse institutional systems and elements (public and private, formal and informal, legal and extra-legal) mitigated opportunism and information asymmetry across regions and over time. It also aims to explore how past institutions shaped a society's rate and direction of change, and hence historically explain the diversity in economic development we observe on a global scale.

## ORGANIZER(S):

Daniel Strum, University of São Paulo

Yadira González-de-Lara, University of Valencia

Esther Sahle, University of Bremen

## DISCUSSANT(S):

Francesca Trivellato, Yale University

Avinash Dixit, Princeton University

## PAPERS – First Half

Chair: Daniel Strum, University of São Paulo

### *Institutional Development and Contractual Innovation in Late Medieval Venice: The Financing of Long-Distance Trade through Commenda Contracts*

Yadira González de Lara, University of Valencia

### *Veneto-Mamluk Trade in Alexandria – A Hinge of the Pre-Modern Silk Road (14th – 15th c.)*

Georg Christ, University of Manchester

### *The Quaker Meeting as a Court of Equity: Contract Enforcement in Colonial Philadelphia*

Esther Sahle, University of Bremen

### *"Acting on the usual principles of Business:" Customary practices and the expansion of British trade in eighteenth-century India*

Hunter Harris, University of Michigan

## PAPERS – Second Half

Chair: Esther Sahle, University of Bremen

### *Litigation as a designed second-order contract enforcement mechanism: cases involving Portuguese Jews and conversos in the sixteenth and early seventeenth century Brazil, Portugal and Netherlands*

Daniel Strum, University of São Paulo

### *"Piezas de Indias" and asientos. Regulating the trade in enslaved Africans to early modern Spanish America*

Regina Grafe, European University Institute

### *Fragmentation of long-term credit markets in early modern Spain? Composite monarchies and their jurisdictions*

Cyril Milhaud, Paris School of Economics

### 030118 Power and Principles: The Political Economy of Natural Resources since 1870

<http://bit.ly/2K6e5Yx>

Room 231: MIT Building 4

Map: <http://bit.ly/MITbldg4>

This panel explores the role of ideational, political, and legal frameworks for resource regulation and management across the globe in a long-term perspective. It looks at the reification of resource sovereignty as a response to global forces and a barrier to common solutions, as well as efforts to establish a new multilateral liberal regime under the condition of sovereign states also in the Global South.

## ORGANIZER(S):

**Mats Ingulstad**, Norwegian University of Science and Technology  
**Hans Otto Frøland**, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

## DISCUSSANT(S):

**Einar Lie**, University of Oslo

## PAPERS – First Half

*Power and principles of resource nationalism before 'Permanent Sovereignty' 1870-1939*

**Andreas Sanders**, European University Institute

*A British Empire in Metals: The political economy of imperial minerals, 1913-1939*

**Andrew Perchard**, University of Stirling

**Roy M. MacLeod**, University of Sydney

**Jeremy Mouat**, University of Alberta, Canada

*Paying for the Coastline: Counting and Accounting for the Value of Britain's Coasts and Beaches After 1945*

**Glen O'Hara**, Oxford Brookes University

## PAPERS – Second Half

*Risk, uncertainty and security: Designing and monitoring systems for the management of strategic resources in and under the sea: The case of the UK since 1945*

**Martin Chick**, University of Edinburgh

*Supply security, resource internationalism and collective action: 1950s-1980s*

**Hans Otto Frøland**, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

**030119** The Interplay of Trade, Religion, and Technology in China and Europe in the 16th-19th Centuries <http://bit.ly/2K47ldF>

Room 163: MIT Building 4  
 Map: <http://bit.ly/MITbldg4>

Although religion was quite forgotten in the debates on the Great Divergence, it is now coming on the fore front. Our aim is twofold: focussing on the religious meaning of technology and enhancing the relationship between trade, technology and religion. First, as Koen Vermeir has stressed, after Peter Harrison: "early modern religion was closely intertwined with objects, artifacts, techniques and technologies, in a way we may find difficult to imagine today." We will then deal with religious institutions, the meaning of trade and technology in the Chinese cosmology and Confucianism. We will also pay attention to the intercultural trade and technological networks. As some studies showed, trade and transmission of technological expertise were accompanied by the dissemination of religions via the Silk Road. The interplay of propagation of religions and trade in the circulation and exchanges of technological expertise still await a thorough investigation.

## ORGANIZER(S):

**Liliane Hilaire-Perez**, University Paris Diderot-7/EHESS  
**Chuan-Hui Mau**, National Tsing-Hua University  
**Sébastien Pautet**, University Paris Diderot-7

## PAPERS – First Half

*Keepers of the flame? Cathedrals as repositories of technological knowledge in 16th century Europe*

**Karel Davids**, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

*Three wondrous objects that came across the sea to China in late seventeenth century*

**Shi Chingfei**, National Taiwan University

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

**Weichung Cheng**, Academia Sinica

*The Trade and Technological Exchange of Tin during the Qing Dynasty*

**Lai Hui-Min**, Academia Sinica

**Su Te-Cheng**, Imperial College London

## PAPERS – Second Half

*New Empirical Evidence for Global History in China: The Local Gazetteers to Analyze Consumption and Trade Networks (XVIth-XIXth centuries)*

**Manuel Perez Garcia**, Shanghai Jiao Tong University

*Maritime trade organisation in late Ming and early Qing's China: Dynamics and constraints*

**François Gipouloux**, EHESS

*Between Community, Trade and Finance: Communal Agents in the Sephardi Diaspora (18th Century)*

**Evelyne Oliel-Grausz**, Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne

*Catholic religion as a way for setting up trade relations and an intermediary for Sino-European technological exchanges in the 19th century*

**Chuan-Hui Mau**, National Tsing-Hua University

**030120** The Interwar Banking Crises: An International Perspective <http://bit.ly/2M9ExRD>

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

In May of 1931, the largest financial institution in Austria, the Creditanstalt, collapsed. The collapse instigated the beginning of an international banking crisis. During the next month, financial difficulties spread throughout central Europe, spreading to Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Poland, and eventually Germany. Later that summer, the crisis spread to Britain. There has been a revived interest in the transmission and effects of the German crisis abroad. There has also been a recent and intensive effort to investigate the effects of the crisis on other countries, the banking systems in place, and the response of financial institutions and central banks therein. For example, the experiences in France and Spain differed from those in other parts of the continent of Europe and the U.S. The purpose of this panel is to discuss how all of these different countries and in some cases its containment.

## ORGANIZER(S):

**Patrick Van Horn**, Southwestern University  
**Gary Richardson**, University of California, Irvine and NBER

## PAPERS – First Half

*International Banking and Transmission of the 1931 Financial Crisis*

**Olivier Accominotti**, London School of Economics

*The 1930s Banking Crisis in France Revisited*

**Patrice Baubeau**, Université Paris Nanterre

**Eric Monnet**, Banque de France

**Angelo Riva**, European Business School

**Stefano Ungaro**, Paris School of Economics

*The Limits to Lender-of-Last-Resort Interventions in Emerging Economies: Evidence from the Gold Standard and the Great Depression in Spain*

**Enrique Jorge-Sotelo**, London School of Economics

## PAPERS – Second Half

*The Financial Crisis of 1931 and the Manhattan Money Center Banks*

**Gary Richardson**, University of California, Irvine and NBER

**Patrick Van Horn**, Southwestern University

*Banking Crises of the 1930s in a Peripheral Country: Portugal and its Empire*

**Nuno Valério**, Lisboa School of Economics & Management

*Panel Discussion: “The International Transmission of Financial Crises in Historical Perspective: Avenues for Future Research”*

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

<http://bit.ly/2K8ao4P>

Room I: Samberg Conference Center

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

This session explores estimating the long-run returns of public health interventions on different socioeconomic and health outcomes. As such effects unfold over decades and generations, analysis of historical data is essential for working towards more comprehensive estimation of the social returns of various types of interventions. The purpose of this session is to capture emerging research in this vein utilizing new long-run, intra- and intergenerational data and metrics. The session will analyse different cases of public health interventions and their respective short and long-term effects in the 19th and 20th century, such as sanitary reforms, new medication and the health impact of economic and social policy. Various metrics are applied to quantify and estimate returns to such changes and interventions

on different dimensions of well-being (e.g., income, height, schooling, morbidity). The aim is to compare and contrast interventions and to reflect on their broader and unexpected consequences.

## ORGANIZER(S):

**Sakari Saaritsa**, University of Helsinki

**Joël Floris**, University of Zürich

## DISCUSSANT(S):

**Bernard Harris**, University of Strathclyde

**Susan Hautaniemi Leonard**, University of Michigan

## PAPERS – First Half

*Infant Health and Later-Life Labour Market Outcomes: Evidence from the Introduction of Sulpha Antibiotics in Sweden*

**Volha Lazuka**, Lund University

*Survival of the weakest? Culling evidence from the 1918 flu pandemic*

**Harald Mayr**, University of Zürich

**Kaspar Staub**, University of Zürich and the Institute of Evolutionary Medicine

**Ulrich Woitek**, University of Zürich

**Joël Floris**, University of Zürich

*Height as a mediator between early-life nutritional status and later-life socio-economic outcomes*

**Kristina Thompson**, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

**France Portrait**, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

**Maarten Lindeboom**, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

*Life expectancy at birth and mortality changes in Swiss districts 1878-1930*

**Joël Floris**, University of Zürich

## PAPERS – Second Half

*Vaccine-preventable Childhood Disease and Labor Market Outcomes*

**Maarit Olkkola**, Aalto University

**Philipp Barteska**, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

**Sonja Dobkowitz**, University of Bonn

**Michael Rieser**, University of Basel

*Quantifying the Health impact of the US Social Security Act, 1935*

**Gregori Galofré-Vilà**, University of Oxford

**David Stuckler**, University of Oxford

*Iodine deficiency in 19th and 20th century Switzerland and its impact on health and human capital*

**Kaspar Staub**, University of Zürich

*Urban water infrastructure, infant mortality and the health transition in a European periphery: Finland 1870-1938*

**Jarmo Peltola**, University of Tampere

**Sakari Saaritsa**, University of Helsinki

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

<http://bit.ly/2MaqD1C>

Room 163: MIT Building 4

Map: <http://bit.ly/MITbldg4>

If the interpretation of the economic depression of the Thirties is currently far from being shared, the role of the primary sector is no less controversial. It is therefore important to understand to what extent the agricultural sector has been involved in most of the large-scale crises in the modern industrial world and whether it has had a significant or fundamental role in triggering past and present depressions. Bearing this in mind, the general aim of the proposed session is to stimulate a debate on the role of the agricultural sector in provoking or aggravating large-scale modern depressions, with specific reference to the Great Crisis of the 1930s and how it is associated with the dynamics of primary sector. This will be achieved by means of a comparative and multi-level international, national or local analysis, with a view to understanding the long-term global and structural transformations involved in extended recessions.

### ORGANIZER(S):

G  rard B  aur, CNRS & EHESS, CRH & GRDI AAA

Francesco Chiapparino, Universit   Politecnica delle Marche, Ancona

### DISCUSSANT(S):

Price Fishback, University of Arizona

### PAPERS – First Half

*Agriculture crisis and economic crisis in the long run and with a comparative view (1680-1929, France-Italy, USA, UK*

G  rard B  aur, CNRS & EHESS, CRH & GRDI AAA

*The Great Depression as Transition of the Global Food Regime?*

Ernst Langthaler, Johannes Kepler University Linz

*The role of banks and monetary policy in Australia and Canada in the 1930s Depression*

Jocelyn Pixley, Macquarie University

*Structural Change and Deep Downturns: The U.S. Farm Sector in the Great Depression*

Christopher Boone, Cornell University

*Agriculture, inter-war crisis, and the manifold performances of "rural Italies" in the recession*

Francesco Chiapparino, Universit   Politecnica delle Marche, Ancona

Gabriele Morettini, Universit   Politecnica delle Marche, Ancona

### PAPERS – Second Half

*From boom to burst: Argentine primary sector, 1900s-1930s*

Julio Djenderedjian, Universidad de Buenos Aires, CONICET

Juan Luis Martir  n, Universidad Buenos Aires/ CONICET

*The 1929 crisis and the battle of the two wheats in Italy, between domestic and international markets Mignemi*

Niccol   Mignemi, Expostdoc Ecole Fran  aise de Rome

*Market regulation and structural policies under the Spanish 2nd Republic: the crises of the 1930s and agriculture*

Juan Pan-Montojo, Universidad Aut  noma de Madrid

*The problem of the wheat and the political answers to the agricultural crisis in France of the 1930s*

Alain Chatriot, SciencesPo

*Agricultural crisis in Mexico at the first phase of globalization, 1870-1929*

Alejandro Tortolero-Villase  n, Universidad Aut  noma Metropolitana

## 030202 Business History in the Age of Modern Globalization <http://bit.ly/2M9p44g>

Room 270: MIT Building 4

Map: <http://bit.ly/MITbldg4>

In this session, for the first time business history will be considered in a global way. Previously business history was typically analyzed on the basis of the triad: US, Europe, Japan (see Business History around the World, CUP, 2003). While in the CUP volume of 2003 seven contributions dealt with Europe, the current project will have just one. More attention will be given to business history in Russia, India, China, Latin America, Oceania, and Africa in addition to Japan and South Korea. The period we examine goes from the beginning of the 21st century to current times. It intertwines historiography and history. Each case deals with institutions and culture, forms of enterprise (especially groups), performances, entrepreneurship and eventually issues specific to that region. Possibly the most important evolution seen is that Business History seems to be moving to a history of capitalism.

### ORGANIZER(S):

Franco Amatori, Bocconi University

Geoffrey Jones, Harvard Business School

Andrea Colli, Bocconi University

### DISCUSSANT(S):

Louis Galambos, Johns Hopkins University

### PAPERS – First Half

*The Business History of North America*

Walter Friedman, Harvard Business School

*Business History in Europe*

Albert Carreras, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

***Divergence in a Regional Homogeneity: Japanese and Korean Business History in the Context of Globalization***

Takafumi Kurosawa, Kyoto University

Young-Ryeol Park, Yonsei University

***Business History in Latin America: Current Issues and New Directions***

Carlos Davila, Universidad de Los Andes, Colombia

Andrea Lluch, CONICET/UNLPam (Argentina) and

Universidad de Los Andes (Colombia)

**Papers – Second Half**

***Africa is Open for Business– what kind of business, where and by whom? An Exploration of the Business History of Africa***

Grietjie Verhoef, University of Johannesburg

***The map is still incomplete: Business History in Oceania***

Martin Shanahan, University of South Australia

***The Blurring Borders of Russian Business History: A Survey of the Recent Research***

Valentina Fava, Institute for Contemporary History,  
Czech Academy of Sciences

Aksana Yarashynskaya, Jönköping International Business  
School

***Interaction Between Politics and Business: Recent Business History of Turkey in the Globalization Period***

Umit Ozlale, Ozyegin University

Huseyin Ekrem Cunedioğlu, Iskenderun Technical  
University

**030203 Colonial Financial Markets in the Long 18th Century: A Source of Underdevelopment?**  
<http://bit.ly/2MdkKAR>

Room Discovery: Boston Marriott Cambridge

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

**ORGANIZER(S):**

Christie Swanepoel, University of Western Cape

Alberto Feenstra, University of Amsterdam

Farley Grubb, University of Delaware

**DISCUSSANT(S):**

Christiaan C. van Bochove, Raboud Universiteit

Karin Pallaver, University of Bologna

**PAPERS – First Half**

***Financial market development in South Africa – a long-term perspective***

Christie Swanepoel, University of Western Cape

***Settler Sovereign Debt: Normalising Government Debt in the Nineteenth Century British World***

Ben Huf, University of Sydney

***The plantation business of F.W. Hudig: An anatomy of 18th century mortgage-backed securities***

Abe de Jong, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Tim Kooijmans, Monash University

Peter Koudijs, Stanford University

***Colonial North Carolina's Paper Money Regime, 1712–1774: Value Decomposition and Performance***

Cory Cutsail, NBER

Farley Grubb, University of Delaware

***The VOC's role in financial development***

Alberto Feenstra, University of Amsterdam

**PAPERS – Second Half**

**Comments**

Christiaan van Bochove, Raboud Universiteit

**Comments**

Karin Pallaver, University of Bologna

**030204 Crossroads of Globalization: Market-Making in Modern East Asia** <http://bit.ly/2Kb7dJi>

Room 124: Ray and Maria Stata Center

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

From the mid-1850's, East Asia was forced to “open its ports” by the Western powers. After the opening of its ports, East Asia was incorporated into the global markets which enabled the rapid technological transplantation of Western aspects of infrastructure, including the telecommunications and transportation networks. These waves of globalization that swept across East Asia led to a realignment of socio-economic activity as necessitated by the rise of new markets and the reorganization of existing markets. Consequently, we attempt to show how the markets of modern East Asia simultaneously exhibited traditional characteristics arising from its internal historical evolution as well as the modern characteristics transplanted from the global economy. In the contingent process of mutual interaction and conflict between these characteristics, we attempt to show the trajectory by which modern East Asia transitioned from the premodern to the modern era.

**ORGANIZER(S):**

Mikio Ito, Keio University

Myungsoo Kim, Keimyung University

Lung-Pao Tsai, National Taipei University

**DISCUSSANT(S):**

Shigehiko Ioku, Keio University

Toshihito Nagahiro, Wakayama University

Natalia Mora Sitja, University of Cambridge

Chiaki Yamamoto, Osaka University

Hideyoshi Yagashiro, Senshu University

## PAPERS – First Half

*Discretion versus Policy Rules in Futures Markets: A Case of the Osaka-Dojima Rice Exchange, 1914-1939*

Mikio Ito, Keio University

Kiyotaka Maeda, Keio University

Akihiko Noda, Kyoto Sangyo University

*Transactions in securities markets and investment activities in pre-war Japan*

Masanobu Mishina, Shimonoseki City University

*Financial Arrangements of Small and Medium Enterprises and Regional Capital Market in Pre-war Japan*

Kiyotaka Maeda, Keio University

*Labour market development and skill-standardization in Modern Japan; Skilled workers in building industries and vocational training*

Kentaro Saito, Kyoto Sangyo University

## PAPERS – Second Half

*Seeing the Light: Structure and Development of the Electricity Market in Colonial Korea*

Jinseok Oh, Pai Chai University

Howard Kahm, Yonsei University

*A Study on the Establishment and Operation of Incheon Rice Exchange during Colonial Korea under Japanese Rule*

Myungsoo Kim, Keimyung University

*Construction of Transportation Network and Market Reorganization in Taiwan during Japanese Ruled Period*

Lung-Pao Tsai, National Taipei University

**030205 Consumers and Retailers in the Countryside - Europe/North America, 18th to Mid-20th Centuries**  
<http://bit.ly/2MdYAYD>

Room 144: Ray and Maria Stata Center

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

The history of consumption is by now a well-established field – but one that has privileged certain spaces, time periods or questions and neglected others. Rural consumption (especially in the 19th century) remains relatively understudied, and this despite the fact a large proportion of Europeans and a majority of North Americans lived in rural areas until the early 20th century. The papers in this session address the following questions: 1. Who distributed goods in the countryside during this time period and how? 2. What goods were distributed, how fast did new goods appear on rural markets, and how quickly were they adopted? 3. Who purchased what and what do those consumption patterns tell us about the meaning of goods among rural people?

## ORGANIZER(S):

Béatrice Craig, University of Ottawa/departement of history

Jon Stobart, Manchester Metropolitan University

Corinne Marache, University of Bordeaux-Montaigne

Galina Ulyanova, Institute of Russian History, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow

## DISCUSSANT(S):

Ellan F. Spero, MIT

## PAPERS – First Half

*Clothing the countryside: textiles and haberdashery in English village shops, c.1660-1720*

Jon Stobart, Manchester Metropolitan University

*Foot-soldiers of the Market Economy: Rural Retailers in Northern Sweden 1870-1890*

Fredrik Sandgren, Uppsala University

*Material culture on Swedish manors. Possessions and purchases on a regulated market, 1730-1850*

Göran Ulväng, Uppsala University

## PAPERS – Second Half

*Rural consumption in Russia in the 19th and early 20th century*

Galina Ulianova, Institute of Russian History, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow

*The circulation of fashion across cities, countryside and borders in 18th century – New France and New York*

Sarah Templier, Johns Hopkins University

*Conduits of modernity? Lower Canadian country stores in the first half of the nineteenth-century*

Béatrice Craig, University of Ottawa

**030206 Demography and Economic Change from Modern Era to Date: An International Comparative Perspective** <http://bit.ly/2MbULtm>

Room 057: Tang Center

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

In the last few decades the risk of an unsustainable explosion of the world population has given way to the fear of a demographic winter, possibly inducing relevant losses in terms of economic and social dynamism. In the most developed countries first, and in many emerging countries then, a situation combining accelerated aging and long-term shrinking of working-age population, an older workforce with obsolete skills, may significantly contribute to lower the paces of productivity growth and innovativeness. The main goal of the Session is to discuss themes related to population structure and its changes – its main driving components as fertility, mortality, life expectancy, and migration – investigating how did they contribute to economic dynamics in the past. This will help to interpret today's prevailing long-term demographic perspectives, to understand their geographical scope and their global implications. \*Attending authors.

### ORGANIZER(S):

Federico Barbiellini, Amidei, Banca d'Italia  
Matteo Gomellini, Banca d'Italia  
Faustine Perrin, Lund University

### DISCUSSANT(S):

Stephen Broadberry (Chair), Oxford University  
Rossella Calvi (Convenor), Rice University  
Francesco Cinnirella (Convenor), University of Southern Denmark  
Kenda Mutongi (Chair), Williams  
Marlous van Waijenburg (Convenor), University of Michigan

### PAPERS – First Half

*The chronology and the causes of famine in Italy and Europe, ca. 1250–1950*

Guido Alfani\*, Università Bocconi

*The price of demography*

Federico Barbiellini Amidei\*, Banca d'Italia  
Matteo Gomellini\*, Banca d'Italia  
Paolo Piselli, Banca d'Italia

*Age structure and productivity in Italy*

Carlo Ciccarelli\*, Università di Roma Tor Vergata  
Matteo Gomellini\*, Banca d'Italia  
Paolo Sestito, Banca d'Italia

*SES and Fertility in a Global and Historical Perspective. Evidence from Micro-Level Population Data*

Martin Dribe\*, Lund University  
Francesco Scalone, University of Bologna

### PAPERS – Second Half

*Economic Uncertainty and Fertility Cycles. The Case of the Post WWII Baby Boom*

Bastien Chabé-Ferret\*, University of Essex  
Paula Gobbi, ECARES, Université Libre de Bruxelles and CEPR

*Forced Migration and Human Capital Accumulation. Evidence from Post-WWII Population Transfers*

Sascha O. Becker\*, University of Warwick  
Irena Grosfeld, Paris School of Economics, CNRS  
Pauline Grosjean, UNSW Business School  
Nico Voigtländer, UCLA, NBER, CEPR and CAGE  
Ekaterina Zhuravskaya, Paris School of Economics, CEPR and EHESS

*Migration, human capital and selection patterns of university scholars in Medieval and Early Modern Europe*

David de la Croix\*, Université Catholique de Louvain  
Frédéric Docquier, Université Catholique de Louvain  
Alice Fabre, Aix-Marseille Université  
Robert Stelter, Max-Planck-Institut für Demographische Forschung

*Forty years of Italian migrations in international comparison (1977–2017), between population aging, North–South divide and labor market tensions in a familistic society*

Asher Colombo\*, University of Bologna  
Gianpiero Dalla-Zuanna\*, Università degli Studi di Padova

### 030207 Economic Interactions between the Baltic Sea Region and Other Parts of the World: Economic Relations from Pre-WWI to the Present

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

Room 085: Tang Center

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

The Baltic Sea Region has long been a hub of international activity and exchange, dating back at least to the medieval Hanseatic League. Today it is seen as one of the most dynamic regions in Europe. However, what were the economic relations and interactions between the Baltic Sea Region countries and other parts of the world? In particular, what were the economic and political interactions of the Baltic Sea Region with countries such as the USA and Russia or other world regions? The session will discuss the economic and political interaction between the Baltic Sea Region and other parts of the world during the decades before WWI, the interwar years, the Soviet period (particularly for Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, as well as Poland) and from the collapse of the USSR to the present.

### ORGANIZER(S):

Viesturs P. Karnups, University of Latvia

### PAPERS – First Half

*The banking market of the Baltic Sea regions of the Russian Empire in the 1870s — 1910s: between the West and the East*

Sofya Salomatina, Moscow Lomonosov State University

*Latvia–USA Economic Relations 1918–1940*

Viesturs P. Karnups, University of Latvia

*The Impact of the Russian Revolution on the Baltic Sea Trade, 1900–1938*

Lars Karlsson, Uppsala University  
Peter Hedberg, Uppsala University

*A Research on The History of Economic Relationships Between The Baltic Sea Region And Turkey In The Light Of Archival Documents*

Ayşe Feyza Şahinkuşu, Bozok University

### PAPERS – Second Half

*Regional integration in northern Europe: On the role of trade and FDI in the Baltic Sea Region, 1990–2015*

Mikael Olsson, Uppsala University  
Mikael Lönnborg, Uppsala University

*Economic relations between Poland and the United States in the second half of the 20th century*

Piotr Franaszek, Jagiellonian University

*Swedish Economic Intelligence: The East Economic Bureau during the Cold War*

Hans Jörgensen, Umeå Universitet

*Economic integration and exchange rate arrangements in the post-soviet period. The Baltic States in comparative perspective*

Jonas Ljungberg, Lund University

## 030208 Energy Efficiency, Economic Growth, and Environment <http://bit.ly/2K6cxOc>

Room 095: Tang Center

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

Energy efficiency is a key concern for both industry and policy-makers. In the last decades, it has been considered the main offsetting factor of rising global energy consumption and CO2 emissions. But its importance has let itself been felt since the beginning of industrialization. Increased energy consumption has led simultaneously to technological breakthroughs, which have improved the efficiency of energy use. Although the effects of energy efficiency have been remarkable throughout modern history, there are surprisingly very few studies made on the different historical paths of energy efficiency taken by different countries. This session aims to tackle the topic of energy efficiency in economic history and its importance to both long-run economic growth and the environment.

### ORGANIZER(S):

Mathieu Arnoux, Université Paris-Diderot

Sofia Henriques, Lund University

### DISCUSSANT(S):

Mar Rubio-Varas, Universidad Publica de Navarra

### PAPERS – First Half

*Management of the Vltava hydrosystem in the medieval and modern Kingdom of Bohemia*

Sarah Claire, EHESS

*Integration in the European Coal Markets 1850–1913*

John E. Murray, Rhodes College

Javier Silvestre, University of Zaragoza

*Production, prices and technology: a historical analysis of the US coal industry*

Mike Matheis, Saint Anselm College

*Machinery and horsepower prices, 1850–1913*

Cristián Ducoing, Lund University

*Managing human energy: consultancy and its application in European mining industry during the interwar period*

Francesca Sanna, Paris Diderot

### PAPERS – Second Half

*The Austrian Pulp and Paper Industries Energy Use in the Context of the European Recovery Program, 1945–1955*

Sofie Mittas, Johannes Kepler University Linz

*200 years diversifying the energy mix? Diversification paths of the energy baskets of European early comers vs. latecomers*

Beatriz Muñoz-Delgado, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid

Mar Rubio-Varas, Universidad Publica de Navarra

*Energy, knowledge, and demo-economic development in the long run: a unified growth model*

Victor Court, CERES, École Normale Supérieure

Emmanuel Bovari, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne

*A Historical Cost Benefit Analysis of Technological Revolutions*

Roger Fouquet, London School of Economics

## 030209 Health Inequalities and Urbanization, 17th–20th Centuries <http://bit.ly/2K8u4Wf>

Room 361: Tang Center

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

Once deadly places existing only through a constant influx of (more or less) healthy migrants, cities have gradually seen their living standards improved. This phenomenon, however, was far from linear or homogenous and little is known about the way different groups within cities took advantage of improvements in health. This is all the more important as cities were places characterized by large inequalities, that the industrial revolution or the colonization process made even starker. This session explores the various ways in which health inequalities evolved over time. The first part analyses processes of convergence and divergence in mortality over the long run. The second part is more focused on the persistence of health effects over the life cycle, in particular for migrants. \* Presenting author.

### ORGANIZER(S):

Joseph Ferrie, Northwestern University

Lionel Kesztenbaum, INED and PSE

### PAPERS – First Half

*Technological Progress and Health Convergence: The Case of Penicillin in Post-War Italy*

Marcella Alsan\*, Stanford School of Medicine

*Vincenzo Atella, University of Rome Tor Vergata*

Jay Bhattacharya, Stanford University

*Valentina Conti, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations*

Iván Mejía-Guevara, Stanford University

Grant Miller, Stanford University

### *Segregation, City Size, and Public Health in the United States*

**Brian Beach\***, College of William & Mary  
**John Parman**, College of William & Mary  
**Martin Saavedra**, Oberlin College

### *Sanitary infrastructures and the decline of mortality in Germany, 1877-1913*

**Daniel Gallardo-Albarrán\***, University of Groningen

### *Intra-Urban Health Disparities: Aging and Survival in the Wards of 19th-Century American Cities*

**Louis Cain\***, Loyola University Chicago and Northwestern University  
**Sok Chul Hong**, Seoul National University

### *Water on Tap: Constant Water Supply and London's Mortality Decline, 1876-1910*

**Werner Troelsen**, University of Pittsburgh  
**Nicola Tynan\***, Dickinson College  
**Yuanxiaoyue Yang**, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health

### PAPERS – Second Half

#### *Social Inequality in Adult Mortality in Swedish Cities during Urbanization: Evidence from Full-Count Micro Census Data*

**Martin Dribe**, Lund University  
**Björn Eriksson\***, Lund University

#### *It's a long walk: Lasting effects of the openings of maternity wards on labour market performance*

**Volha Lazuka\***, Lund University

#### *Unraveling the Social Ecology of Polio*

**Amarah C. Mauricio**, University of California Irvine  
**Andrew Noymer\***, University of California Irvine

#### *Persistence of Natural Disasters on Child Health: Evidence from the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923*

**Kota Ogasawara\***, Chiba University

#### *Internal migrations in urban settings and later-life mortality. The Netherlands, 19th-20th centuries*

**Dolores Sesma Carlos\***, Radboud University

### **030210** *Inequality in the Global South: Trends, Drivers, and Mechanisms* <http://bit.ly/2MbJbyF>

Room 5: Samberg Conference Center

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

Recent work has begun to explore long term inequality trends in the Global South (Bertola et al. 2008; Milanovic, Lindert and Williamson 2011; Marette, 2013; Lopez Jerez, 2014; Rodriguez Weber, 2015; Arroyo Abad and Astorga Junquera (2016), Bolt and Hillbom, 2016; Alfani and Tadei, 2017). But much remains to be done before we understand the trends, drivers and mechanisms

of long term inequality in today's developing world. This session aims to act as a stimulus for people to engage in the study of long term inequality in today's developing countries by inviting papers presenting both long term inequality estimates for pre-industrial societies in the Global South and work that explicitly furthers our knowledge on the drivers and mechanisms of early inequality in developing regions.

### ORGANIZER(S):

**Jutta Bolt**, University of Groningen  
**Ellen Hillbom**, Lund University  
**Federico Tadei**, University of Barcelona

### PAPERS – First Half

#### *Dividing the spoils of a colonial 'cash crop revolution': income inequality in Uganda, 1900-1970*

**Michiel de Haas**, Wageningen University

#### *Income Inequality under Colonial Rule; Evidence from the French Empire in comparison with the British Empire, French Algeria, Cameroon, Indochina and Tunisia, 1920-1960*

**Denis Cogneau**, Paris School of Economics  
**Facundo Alvaredo**, Paris School of Economics

#### *Inequality and extraction ratios in a slave economy: The case of Cape colony*

**Calumet Links**, Stellenbosch University  
**Erik Green**, Lund University

#### *Inequality in Federation. Long term inequality trends for colonial Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe 1910-1965*

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

### PAPERS – Second Half

#### *Economic Inequality in Ghana, 1891-1960*

**Prince Young Aboagye**, Lund University

#### *Functional income distribution in Uruguay by GDP sectors 1908-1963: Winners and losers of the distributional struggle*

**Sabrina Siniscalchi**, Universidad de la República, Uruguay

**Henry Willebald**, Universidad de la República, Uruguay

#### *Race, Skill, and Income Inequality in the Colonial Public Sector: British Tanganyika, c. 1920-1960*

**Sascha Klocke**, Lund University

#### *Income Inequality in Colonial Africa: Building Social Tables for Pre-Independence Senegal, Ivory Coast, and Central African Republic*

**Guido Alfani**, Bocconi University, IGIER and Dondena Centre  
**Federico Tadei**, Universitat de Barcelona

## 030211 Livestock Economy in the Americas: A Transnational Framework <http://bit.ly/2M9Cq0o>

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

In the early 1970s, U.S. historian Manuel Machado Jr. published an article outlining an ambitious agenda for historians: to compile comparative studies of livestock farming in the Americas. Machado contended that the continent's common stock-raising culture could function as a starting point to address economic, political, and social developments among the region's people and institutions. This session proposal is a partial response to Machado's call. We will bring together scholars whose work deals with a diverse array of aspects related to the livestock economy across the Americas, from colonial times to the past century. Presentations will cover topics related to ranching, commercial circuits; the environmental impact of ranching; property rights; meat production; meat supply chains and consumption of animal-derived foods. The panel will highlight current scholarship on a commodity that, while receiving significant domestic attention across the continent, has barely been the focus of systematic research beyond national boundaries.

### ORGANIZER(S):

Maria-Aparecida Lopes, California State University, Fresno  
Robert W. Wilcox, Northern Kentucky University

### Discussant(s):

Maria-Aparecida Lopes, California State University, Fresno

### PAPERS – First Half

*Crecimiento urbano y consumo: problemas en torno al abasto de carne en la ciudad de México, 1940-1970*

Reynaldo de los Reyes Patiño, Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas Mora (Mexico)

*Cuban Livestock and the Policies on Animal Protein from Hot Spring to the Special Period, 1943-2000*

Reinaldo Funes Monzote, Universidad de La Habana (Cuba)

*No Meat for the Masses. A Transnational History of How Salt Meat Vanished from the Carioca Table*

Maria-Aparecida Lopes, California State University, Fresno

### PAPERS – Second Half

*Breeding and Hunting in the Colonial Rio de la Plata's Cattle Farming*

María Inés Moraes, Universidad de la República, Uruguay

*Brazilians and Livestock Production in Northern Uruguay: Production and Market in Mid-19th Century*

Carla Menegat, Instituto Federal Sul-rio-grandense

*A Peculiar Association: Paraguayan Ranching Development and Neighborly Relations, 1870s-1930s*

Robert W. Wilcox, Northern Kentucky University

## 030212 Long-Term Regional Income Inequality in the Core and the Periphery <http://bit.ly/2M7SQGr>

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

In recent years, research on the long-term evolution of regional economies has received special attention, in particular within European countries. New historical regional GDP estimates allow not only for the assessment of the evolution of regional income inequalities within countries but also the study of its determinants. There are deep underlying forces explaining contemporaneous regional inequality. These can be related with initial factor and resource endowments (Heckscher-Ohlin model) and agglomeration economies (New Economic Geography). This session aims to gather together researchers working on Europe and the Americas, with a special focus on Latin America, aiming to offer new evidence of regional GDPs and new analyses of the determinants of long-term regional inequality. This research has the potential to provide a new perspective on the economic history of these areas and to offer new insights on how the above forces interact in core and non-core countries.

### ORGANIZER(S):

Marc Badía-Miró, Universitat de Barcelona  
Julio Martinez-Galarraga, Universitat de València  
Esteban A. Nicolini, Universidad Nacional de Tucumán

### PAPERS – First Half

*The long-term relationship between economic development and regional inequality: South-West Europe, 1860-2010*

Alfonso Díez-Minguela, Universitat de València  
Rafael González-Val, Universidad de Zaragoza, IEB  
Julio Martinez-Galarraga, Universitat de València  
Teresa Sanchis, Universitat de València  
Daniel A. Tirado, Universitat de València

*Between Malthus and the industrial take-off: regional inequality in Sweden, 1571-1850*

Kerstin Enflo, Lund University  
Anna Missiaia, Lund University

*Divergence in the end? Decomposing income inequality across Italy's regions, 1871-2011*

Gabriele Cappelli, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona  
Emanuele Felice, Università degli Studi "G. D'Annunzio" Chieti-Pescara  
Julio Martinez-Galarraga, Universitat de València  
Daniel A. Tirado, Universitat de València

*Power to the periphery? The failure of regional convergence in Canada, 1890-2006*

Chris Minns, London School of Economics  
Joan Rosés, London School of Economics

### PAPERS – Second Half

*Regional GDPs in Bolivia, 1950-2010. A story of non-convergence*

José Peres-Cajías, Universidad Católica Boliviana

### *The evolution of regional inequality in Peru*

Bruno Seminario, Universidad del Pacífico  
María Alejandra Zegarra, Brown University

### *Patterns of regional income distribution in Uruguay in the long run, 1870–2008*

Adrián Rodríguez Miranda, Universidad de la República, Uruguay  
Henry Willebald, Universidad de la República, Uruguay  
Julio Martínez-Galarraga, Universitat de València

### *Regional GDP of Venezuela in the long run, 1873–2011*

Giuseppe De Corso, Universidad Jorge Tadeo Lozano de Bogotá

### *Regional inequality and sectoral convergence in Argentina between 1895 and 1959*

Florencia Aráoz, CIEDH – UNSTA, Argentina  
Esteban A. Nicolini, CIEDH – UNSTA, INVECO – UNT, Argentina  
Mauricio Talassino, CIEDH – UNSTA, CONICET, Argentina

### **030213** Real Wages across the Globe: From Antiquity to the Present <http://bit.ly/2M8AZz4>

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

Real wages are a critical measure for human well-being. Over the past 1½ decade, the study of real wages has flourished and much progress has been made in making real wages comparable over time and space. As a result, scholars have been constructing series of wages and prices in order to compute “welfare” or “subsistence” ratios for almost all parts of the globe, and from antiquity to the present. The results of these studies have shed light on important issues in global economic history by comparing living standards within Europe, as well as between Europe and Asia and analysing the development of living standards in various colonial economies. This panel reviews the outcomes of these studies and adds to this with contributions showing newly obtained data on areas previously understudied, on women’s contributions to household income and contributions making methodological innovations.

#### ORGANIZER(S):

Robert C. Allen, NYU Abu Dhabi  
Jan Luiten van Zanden, Utrecht University  
Pim de Zwart, Wageningen University  
Michalis Moatsos, Utrecht University  
Ekaterina Khaustova, Arizona State University

#### PAPERS – First Half

##### *Real wages across the globe: From antiquity to the present*

Robert C. Allen, NYU Abu Dhabi  
Michail Moatsos, Utrecht University  
Ekaterina Khaustova, Arizona State University  
Jan Luiten van Zanden, Utrecht University  
Pim de Zwart, Wageningen University

### *Long-term Changes in Late Imperial China’s Real Wages and GDP Per Capita, 1000–1900: A Reexamination and Reassessment*

William Guanglin Liu, Lingnan University  
Kaixiang Peng, Henan University  
Dwight H. Perkins, Harvard University

### *Spanish real wages and the Little Divergence in Europe, 1500–1800*

Ernesto López Losa, University of the Basque Country  
Santiago Piquero Zarauz, University of the Basque Country

### *Portugal’s rise and fall, 1500–1850: a new analysis using occupational and women’s data*

Nuno Palma, University of Manchester and CEPR  
Jaime Reis, ICS, University of Lisbon

### *Real wages, labour conditions and standard of living in Denmark: 1500–1900*

Cristina Victoria Radu, University of Southern Denmark

#### PAPERS – Second Half

##### *Family standards of living in England, 1260–1850*

Sara Horrell, Cambridge University  
Jane Humphries, Oxford University  
Jacob Weisdorf, University of Southern Denmark

##### *Real Wages in the Middle Ages: Working and Earning in Medieval English Agriculture*

Jordan Claridge, London School of Economics

##### *Women’s and men’s income from annual and casual work and how it relates to household-level maintenance: Sweden 1500–1850*

Kathryn E. Gary, Lund University  
Mats Olsson, Lund University

##### *Household income composition and living standards in the Netherlands, ca. 1910: Building upon Robert Allen’s welfare ratio method*

Corinne Boter, Utrecht University

##### *Occupational Wage Differentials and Women’s Wages in Early Modern Vienna*

Michael Adelsberger, University of Vienna

### **030214** Reconsidering the “Small Divergence”: The Role of Social and Economic Institutions in 19th and 20th Centuries Chinese and Japanese Economic Development <http://bit.ly/2Me8XT1>

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

The debates that followed the publication of Ken Pomerantz’s Great Divergence often neglected the “small divergence,” reversal of fortunes within the East Asian economic zone—which witnessed the decline of China and the rise of Japan. This session will focus on this small divergence in the latter half of the 19th

and first half of the 20th centuries, reexamining some of the arguments of earlier generations of economic historians that were developed in response to the era of high growth in the Japanese economy, just as contemporary arguments have developed in response to China's rapid rise. Papers in this session will focus on urbanization, merchants, banking, labor management, and land system. Through these case studies, we will explore some of the models pertaining to the long-standing economic institutions in China and then compare them with Japanese institutions. Finally, new interpretations of the small divergence between Japan and China will be presented.

### ORGANIZER(S):

Ei Murakami, Kyoto University

Tomoko Shiroyama, The University of Tokyo

### DISCUSSANT(S):

Tetsuji Okazaki, The University of Tokyo

R. Bin Wong, University of California, Los Angeles

### PAPERS – First Half

*Urbanization in China and Japan before the “small divergence”:  
A General Introduction*

Ei Murakami, Kyoto University

*The partnership of the British and Cantonese Transnational  
Merchant Diaspora in Modern East Asia and its rivalry with  
Japanese capital*

Jin-A Kang, Hanyang University

*OCBC in Singapore and Asian Wartime period – War crisis in  
Asia and Struggle for survival of overseas Chinese entrepreneur  
in Southeast Asia –*

Jong Ho Kim, Seoul National University

*Labor Management System in Fushun Coal Mines under the  
South Manchurian Railway Company*

Yoshinori Kigoshi, Nagoya University

*Labor Management Systems at the Kailuan and Zhongxing Coal  
Mines during the 1920s and 1930s*

Yoshia Tomizawa, Shimane University

*Institutional simulacrum: extraterritoriality and land  
registration in Republican China*

Kojiro Taguchi, Osaka University

### PAPERS – Second Half

*Comments*

Tetsuji Okazaki, The University of Tokyo

*Comments*

Roy Bin Wong, University of California, Los Angeles

*Discussion*

### 030215 Role of Reinsurance in the Setting of Insurance in the World <http://bit.ly/2McEtka>

Room West: Samberg Conference Center

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

Insurers also need protection against risk. That is why reinsurance has developed in last two centuries. At first, it led insurers to reinsure on a mutual basis and Lloyds was the prototype of a market in coinsurance. However, reinsurance is a separate contract between the insurer and the reinsurer. The insurer assumes the entire risk, even in case of failure of the reinsurer. Anyway, to make the development safer, or to minimize risk, reinsurers can reinsure to other companies, which allows an even wider distribution of risks. Like this, the history of insurance industry has developed in a successful way up to today. This session is to analyze this process in several countries with an international perspective.

### ORGANIZER(S):

Leonardo Caruana, University of Granada

André Straus, Sorbonne University Paris 1

### DISCUSSANT(S):

Mira Wilkins, Florida International University

Hugh Rockoff, Rutgers University

### PAPERS – First Half

*Trust, Social Capital and the Rise of ‘Commercialism’ in the  
Business of Reinsurance 1870-1939*

Robin Pearson, University of Hull

*Reinsurance in America: Regulatory Regimes and Markets*

Robert E. Wright, Augustana College-Sioux Falls

*Dutch reinsurance and the first wave of globalisation*

Ben Gales, University of Groningen

*Swedish Reinsurers in the Non-Life Sector*

Mikael Lönnborg, Södertörn University in Stockholm

*The ups and downs of French reinsurance in the 20th century*

André Straus, Sorbonne University Paris 1

### PAPERS – Second Half

*Currency constraints, risk spreading regulation and the corporate  
demand for reinsurance. A national reinsurance market in the  
Spanish Autarky (1940-1959)*

Pablo Gutiérrez, University of Seville

Jerònia Pons, University of Seville

*Role of foreign reinsurance in the setting of insurance in Spain,  
1960-2000*

Leonardo Caruana, University of Granada

*German insurance and reinsurance companies under the  
Nazi Regime*

Christopher Kopper, Universität Bielefeld

*From public expenditure to reinsurance: government  
intervention in rural insurance markets in Mexico 1960-2000*

Gustavo Del Angel, división de Economía del CIDE

*An introduction of life reinsurance into Japan before WWII; A  
product or Institution?*

Takau Yoneyama, Hitotsubashi University

### 030216 Small Change in a Global Context: "Fractional Currencies" or "Minor Coins"?

<http://bit.ly/2K7F1Hn>

Room 133: Building 3

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

Our session will proceed in three steps. First, the participants will present their papers. Second, based upon the papers, we will aim at building a common vocabulary and framework on small change. Third, we will try to design what a research project based upon a bottom-up perspective could be.

#### ORGANIZER(S):

Patrice Baubeau, Université Paris Nanterre

Katerina Brégianni, Academy of Athens

#### DISCUSSANT(S):

Akinobu Kuroda, Institute for Advanced Studies on Asia, University of Tokyo

#### PAPERS – First Half

*Small change in the Russian Empire in the 18–19th century*

Ekaterina Svirina, NRU Higher School of Economics

*Fractional money, local coins and parallel currencies: conceptual categorization and historical paradigms from the early 19th century onwards*

Catherine Brégianni, Academy of Athens

*The pervasiveness of monetary plurality in economic crisis and wars*

Georgina M. Gómez, Erasmus University

*Small Change in the Latin Monetary Union*

Patrice Baubeau, Université Paris Nanterre

#### PAPERS – Second Half

*On the verge of the hyperinflation – Portuguese informal script notes of the IWW and post war years*

Rita Martins de Sousa, Universidade de Lisboa

*Small Change Counterfeiting and the Borders of Law, Country and Love*

Patrice Baubeau, Université Paris Nanterre

*General Discussion on Small Currencies*

### 030217 Women's Economic Position in a Globalising World <http://bit.ly/2KffZu3>

Room Endeavor: Boston Marriott Cambridge

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

Since the 1970s, significant progress has been made in achieving gender equality. Economic development has received substantial attention in explaining this progress, though the link is mediated by institutions and culture. While economic development and institutions have received a great deal of attention as contributing factors, less is known about the relationship between globalisation and the position of women. This gap in our knowledge is significant,

especially historically. The roots of globalisation arguably go back as far as the 16th century. This gives us a long time frame in which to explore how processes of globalisation altered the position of women. This session will bring together researchers working on globalisation and the economic position of women in all periods and regions. Papers will cover the role of women in globalisation, the effect of globalisation on the position of women, as well as the long-term consequences of these changes.

#### ORGANIZER(S):

Sarah G. Carmichael, Universiteit Utrecht

Auke Rijpma, International Institute of Social History

Selin Dilli, Universiteit Utrecht

#### PAPERS – First Half

*The decline of gender bias in schooling in 20th century Korea*

Sun Go, Chung-Ang University

*Missionaries, Markets and Marriage: Gender Inequality and Elite Formation in Colonial British Africa*

Felix Meier zu Selhausen, University of Sussex

Jacob Weisdorf, University of Southern Denmark

*The women participation in the labor market explained by demographic and social variables: the case of Latin America*

Silvana Maubrigades, University of the Republic

#### SECOND – Half

*Discussion*

### 030218 The Logistics of Globalisation in Pre- and Early Industrial Times <http://bit.ly/2MbTKli>

Room T: Samberg Conference Center

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

This session addresses the main components of the 'discovery of logistics' during the pre- and early industrial waves of globalisation, such as 1) the development of institutional frameworks for complex international transport operations, 2) the development, use and spread of technical innovations and 3) the emergence of supranational and perhaps even globally operative transportation networks.

#### ORGANIZER(S):

Werner Scheltjens, University of Leipzig

Markus A. Denzel, University of Leipzig

Jari Ojala, University of Jyväskylä

#### DISCUSSANT(S):

Werner Scheltjens, University of Leipzig

#### PAPERS – First Half

*Insuring the transport over sea: The Hamburg marine insurance, 1730s to 1850s, as a case study*

Markus A. Denzel, University of Leipzig

*The advent of steam navigation in Greece in the nineteenth century: a case of innovation or failure?*

Apostolos Delis, Institute for Mediterranean Studies/  
FORTH

*Swedish Trade to the North and Mediterranean Seas in the Early Modern Period, 1721–1815: The Rise and Fall of Swedish 'Bilayer Trade'*

Toshiaki Tamaki, Kyoto Sangyo University  
Kenji Sakano, Kyoto Sangyo University

*Factors of change on common market. The annual fairs network of the Greater Poland in 15th–17th century*

Anna Orlowska, Polish Academy of Sciences

## PAPERS – Second Half

*Tar Trek – A Swedish Monopoly and Finnish Exports*

Timo Tiainen, University of Jyväskylä  
Jari Ojala, University of Jyväskylä

*Factor endowments, ghost acreages and international trade networks: a study of land embodied in Baltic trade, 1750–1850*

Dimitrios Theodoridis, Gothenburg University  
Klas Rönnbäck, Gothenburg University  
Werner Scheltjens, University of Leipzig

*Borderland as a local market on its way to become global: 17th century Ingermanland Case*

Adrian Selin, Higher School of Economics

*The development of the maritime transport system of the northern Black Sea coast, 1770s–1850s*

Gelina Harlaftis, Institute for Mediterranean Studies

## 030219 The Memory of Financial Crises across the Waves of Globalisation <http://bit.ly/2K7RXgB>

Room 4: Samberg Conference Center

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

It is usually assumed that financial markets have a short memory: crises are quickly forgotten and excessive risk-taking replaces caution as new business and profit opportunities arise, with the conviction that 'this time is different'. Surprisingly, little attention has been paid to memory in efforts to explain financial crises. This session is a first attempt to reflect on how and by whom financial crises have been remembered, why some have been remembered and others forgotten, and what use has been made of memory, whether for economic or political purposes. These are crucial questions to understand the causes and consequences of financial crises, and more generally how the financial system in which we live has been shaped. The papers in the session will address a broad range of theoretical and methodological issues, in particular the mechanisms of transmission of memory within groups, with cases spanning the three main waves of globalisation.

## ORGANIZER(S):

Youssef Cassis, European University Institute  
Catherine Schenk, University of Oxford

## PAPERS – First Half

*British banks and their Aesop's fables: organizational memories of the management of financial crisis*

Victoria Barnes, Max Planck Institute for European  
Legal History  
Lucy Newton, University of Reading

*"Unfortunately we are bankrupt". The remembrance of the Greek bankruptcy of 1893 during the World Economic Crisis 2010/11 in Greece and Germany*

Korinna Schönhärl, University of Duisburg-Essen

*Making Capitalism Respectable after Financial Crisis: The Language of German and American Corporate Governance after 1873*

Jeffrey Fear, University of Glasgow

*The Memory of Financial Crises: The Great Depression and the Global Financial Crisis of 2008*

Youssef Cassis, European University Institute

*Memory as Myth. The crises of the pound and the political use of the memory of 1931 in Britain*

Giuseppe Telesca, European University Institute

## PAPERS – Second Half

*To remember or forget – financial crises and regulatory regimes in Sweden*

Mats Larsson, Umeå University  
Kristina Lilja, Uppsala University

*Learning from Crisis in London 1974–1986: from Lifeboat to Big Bang*

Catherine Schenk, University of Oxford

*The 1987 stock exchange crash: a denied crisis?*

Laure Quennouëlle-Corre, CNRS, Paris

*The Memory of Deflation: the Japanese Experience in a Global Context*

Kazuhiko Yago, Waseda University

*The Causes of the Global Financial Crisis of 2008–2009: the official investigations seen as historical document*

Carlos Marichal, Colegio di Mexico

**030220 The Most Dramatic Period Globally for the Development of the Human Body: The 20th Century** <http://bit.ly/2K7RpHs>

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

In this session, the development of the human body worldwide during the 20th century will be studied. During the 20th century, height and weight changes were more dramatic than in any other period. Moreover, a large number of important developments affected the human body including, among others, fertility transition, improved knowledge of disease and public wealth, waves of globalization and deglobalization, and the devastation wrought by terrible wars. Civil wars during the later 20th century, for example, had profound effects on the evolution of human stature development in Africa. Another influence was the “Great Levelling” or reduction in inequality within some countries during the early 20th century followed by strongly resurgent inequality at the end of the century. Delays in the diffusion of medical and hygienic technologies, by themselves, created inequalities in health across populations in different parts of the world.

**ORGANIZER(S):**

**Kris Inwood**, University of Guelph  
**Joerg Baten**, Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen

**DISCUSSANT(S):**

**Bernard Harris**, University of Strathclyde  
**Kris Inwood**, University of Guelph  
**Joerg Baten**, Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen

**PAPERS – First Half**

*The big growth spurt in Extremadura: economic takeoff and physical development in the Southwest of Spain during the 20th century*

**Antonio M. Linares-Luján**, Universidad Extremadura  
**Francisco M. Parejo-Moruno**, Universidad Extramadura

*The Roots of Regional Welfare: From Urbanization and Schooling to Portuguese Height Growth, 1924–1950*

**Adam Brzezinski**, Oxford University and Tübingen Universität  
**Nuno Palma**, University of Manchester and CEPR

*The long arm of colonialism: origins of ethnic-based health inequality in New Zealand*

**Kris Inwood**, University of Guelph  
**Les Oxley**, University of Waikato  
**Evan Roberts**, University of Minnesota

*Neonatal conditions and Maternal transfer of health in early 20th century Barcelona*

**Gregori Galofré-Vilà**, University of Bocconi and University of Oxford  
**Bernard Harris**, Strathclyde University

*Multivariate determinants of height in South Korea*

**Daniel J. Schwekendiek**, Sungkyunkwang University

*Ethnicity, Region and Nutritional Disparities in China, 1985–2014*

**Stephen L. Morgan**, University of Nottingham/Ningbo

*The height of apartheid: white living standards in South Africa before democracy*

**Johan Fourie**, Stellenbosch University  
**Kris Inwood**, University of Guelph  
**Martine Mariotti**, Australian National University

*Height in twentieth century Chilean men: growth with divergence*

**Manuel Llorca-Jaña**, Universidad de Santiago de Chile  
**Juan Navarrete-Montalvo**, Universidad de Santiago de Chile  
**Roberto Araya**, Universidad de Santiago de Chile  
**Federico Droller**, Universidad de Santiago de Chile

*Heights in Brazil 1880s–1930s*

**Daniel W. Franken**, UCLA

**PAPERS – Second Half**

*The assessment of the association between living conditions and trends in generational sexual size dimorphism: the case of 20th-century Europe*

**Antonio D. Cámara**, Universidad Jaen  
**José Miguel Martínez-Carrión**, Universidad Murcia

*Height inequality and life expectancy in Africa and Asia from 1820 to 2000*

**Lisa Martin**, Oxford University and Tübingen Universität

*Persistence effects of gender inequality until the 20th century*

**Laura Maravall**, Tübingen Universität  
**Joerg Baten**, Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen

*Sexual dimorphism in stature as a measure of gender inequality*

**Richard H. Steckel**, The Ohio State University

## 030221 Trade and Technology within Industries

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

Room 3: Samberg Conference Center

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

How do trade and technological progress interact to generate economic growth and determine the spatial distribution of production? This is a question that lies at the heart of our understanding of globalization, with implications for the ongoing debate over the use of trade and industrial policy. This session brings together papers looking at the relationship between trade and technological progress in a wide set of industries, locations, and time periods. While they are drawn from a variety of empirical settings, the papers in this session are unified by their approach, which involves developing a deep understanding of specific industries. By bringing together detailed studies covering a diverse set of industries, this session can help illuminate common patterns that improve our understanding of the relationship between trade and technology.

### ORGANIZER(S):

**Carlos Eduardo Hernandez**, Universidad de los Andes School of Management

**Walker Hanlon**, NYU Stern School of Business

### DISCUSSANT(S):

**Claudia Steinwender**, Harvard Business School

**Dan Bogart**, UC Irvine

**Florian Ploeckl**, University of Adelaide

**Elisabeth Perlman**, U.S. Census Bureau

### PAPERS – First Half

*Turning Points in Leadership: Shipping Technology in the Portuguese and Dutch Merchant Empire*

**Claudia Rei**, University of Warwick

*Technology adoption and industrial leadership: How Brewing Moved West in the United States*

**Carlos Eduardo Hernandez**, Universidad de los Andes School of Management

*Experimentation in the early U.S. auto industry*

**Xavier Duran**, Universidad de los Andes School of Management

**Adrian Matray**, Princeton University

**Ramana Nanda**, Harvard University

*The Persistent Effect of Temporary Input Cost Advantages in Shipbuilding*

**Walker Hanlon**, NYU Stern School of Business

### PAPERS – Second Half

*Trade, technological progress and the localization of world shipping*

**Stig Tenold**, Norwegian School of Economics

*The Ties that Bind: Railroad Gauge Standards, Collusion, and Internal Trade in the 19th Century U.S.*

**Daniel P. Gross**, Harvard Business School

*Railroads, Technology Adoption, and Modern Economic Development: Evidence from Japan*

**Junichi Yamasaki**, Kobe University

*Research Proximity and Productivity: Long-Term Evidence from Agriculture*

**Alexander Whalley**, University of Calgary

**Shawn Kantor**, Florida State University

*Revisiting the Origin of the Skill-Technology Complementarity*

**Chris Vickers**, Auburn University

**Nicolas Ziebarth**, Auburn University

## 030222 Why Labour Relations Matter: Global Labour History and New Institutional Economic History

<http://bit.ly/2Mdl1z7>

Room Enterprise: Boston Marriott Cambridge

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

The New Institutional Economic History has brought the historical and political dimensions back to the economic discipline. But it is confronted with major problems, such as which mechanisms cause extractive institutions and cause their persistence. This panel will reflect on one important factor: the impact of changing labor relations.

### ORGANIZER(S):

**Marcel van der Linden**, International Social History Association

### DISCUSSANT(S):

**Ulbe Bosma**, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

### PAPERS

*Global Labour History and Rational-choice Institutional Economics: The Potential Benefits of an Unlikely Marriage*

**Gareth Austin**, University of Cambridge

*The Importance of History for Contemporary Development Policy*

**Nathan Nunn**, Harvard University

*Colonial Institutions and Shifts in Labour Relations*

**Karin Hofmeester**, International Institute of Social History



**EBHS 2019**



*Detroit*

**Call for Papers**

**44th Annual Conference  
Detroit, Michigan  
June 6 to 8, 2019**

The 44th Economic and Business History Society (EBHS) Annual Conference will be held in Detroit, Michigan. Our general theme is *Manufacturing and the City*. However, individual proposals for presentations on any aspect of economic, social or business history are welcome, as are whole panels. We welcome submissions from graduate students and non-academic affiliates.

Detroit Michigan is uniquely positioned for attendees to experience both past and present relationships between commerce and urban environments. The “Motor City” has been the long-time center of the American auto industry and is presently emerging from bankruptcy as a vibrant city, featuring a revitalized downtown populated by some of the most innovative companies in the United States today. The Conference will be headquartered at the historic Fort Shelby Hotel, opened in 1917, designed by Albert Kahn and restored in 2007.

Proposals should include an abstract of no more than 500 words and contact details. **The deadline for submission of proposals is February 15, 2019.** The Program Chair will send a notification of acceptance of abstracts by March 1, 2019. Proposals may be submitted through the EBHS website at [www.ebhsoc.org](http://www.ebhsoc.org), by email to [ebhs2019@ebhsoc.org](mailto:ebhs2019@ebhsoc.org).

Please contact Program Chair Jeremy Land [jland2@gsu.edu](mailto:jland2@gsu.edu) or 2019 President John Moore [jmoore1@walshcollege.edu](mailto:jmoore1@walshcollege.edu) for more information.

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We look forward to welcoming you to Detroit, the Motor City!

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