

Ref	Corresponding Session Organiser			Session title
1	Javier	Moreno-La Zaro	University of Valladolid (Mexico)	The creation and internationalization of large companies in Latin America
<p>The most important institutional changes experienced by the Latin American economy over the last third of the twentieth century and early twenty-first century has probably been the emergence of large businesses with an international projection, a phenomenon that began with the strengthening of some firms in the years immediately after the end of the First World War. Nowadays, some of those companies, mostly Mexican, Brazilian and Chilean, are among the largest food, cement and oil companies in the world. As well as being established in all five continents, these firms are also characterized by their intense vertical integration, quite different from the growth strategy adopted by European and American corporations.</p> <p>The objective of the session we propose is to analyze the creation of these companies within their historical perspective, an analysis of enormous interest as it raises the question of the relationship between economic underdevelopment, globalization and the birth of large corporations in emerging economies. Furthermore, this knowledge should help rid of some widespread aphorisms about the lack of entrepreneurship in Latin America, the inefficiency of these countries institutions and the total subordination of economic development to foreign investments and initiatives.</p> <p>The areas of study we suggest are the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The history of large Latin American company groups 2) The role of foreign minorities in their creation 3) Strategic and managerial singularities of large enterprises in Latin America 4) Internationalization strategies 5) The relationships and networks created in the former colonial sites 6) The relationship between the large corporation and the State: the protection offered by populist governments 7) Liberalization, privatization and the birth of large corporations 8) Economic integration and the large enterprise 9) Vertical integration and economies of scope as a growth strategy 10) The financing of large corporations. Their birth and the modernization of the capital market. 				
7	Jeffrey Gale	Williamson	Harvard and Wisconsin	The spread of the industrial revolution to the periphery: 1870-1970
<p>Recently, economic history and economic development have joined hands to explore with much better evidence and tools the fundamentals underlying economic growth in the very long run. Was it culture, geography or institutions? And when did it start? We plan to pare down the scope of these grand questions and seek answers that speak more directly to modern policy debates. One way to do so is to focus on the spread of the industrial revolution to the poor periphery over the critical century 1870-1970. Where did it first begin, who were the leaders, and when did it spread fastest? What were the key determinants of its timing and location? Was it better policy, world prices, productivity catch up, cheaper labor or something else?</p> <p>Research has already begun on many regions: Robert Allen (2003) on industrialization during the Soviet era; Debin Ma (2004, 2006) on East Asia in the late 19th and early 20th century; Åževket Pamuk (1987) on Ottoman Turkey and the Turkish Republic; Ronald Findlay and Kevin O' Rourke (2007) on trade and industrialization including the European periphery; Pedro Lains on the Mediterranean and East European economies (Lains 2007; Lains and Petmezias 2010), Aurora Gomez Galvarriato and Jeffrey Williamson (2009) on industrialization in Latin America after 1870; and Williamson (2010) on trade and the great divergence connection around the whole periphery since 1750.</p> <p>The session conveners think the time is ripe to create a forum for regional specialists to compare data, questions, methods and research progress. We have in mind a large and visible session at Cape Town. The idea is to have co-organizers representing all of the six periphery regions, with each co-organizer responsible for recruiting one or two papers from the best and the brightest working on the topic (indeed, some co-organizers will be authors). Thus, the following would take the lead: Aurora Gomez Galvarriato (CIDE, Mexico City) on Latin America; Pedro Lains [ICS, University of Lisbon] on the European periphery and the Middle East; Debin Ma [London School of Economics] on East Asia; Tirthanker Roy [London School of Economics] on South Asia; and Gareth Austin [London School of Economics] on Africa. Another group will look at the whole periphery, using econometric comparative history, something Jeffrey Williamson [Harvard and Wisconsin] would organize. We anticipate 7-14 papers (many with collaborators) and about 15-20 author participants. We are hopeful that the conference will result in a book.</p>				
8	Candido	Roman-Cervantes	University of La Laguna	Cooperatives and associational networks: a comparative analysis, 19th and 20th centuries
<p>The current crisis of the world economy has led economists to reconsider capitalism and the market economy. While some scientists treat the crisis as a short-term anomaly, others tend to interpret it as a severe crisis of capitalism, which can only be overcome by a change, which will alter the rules and institutions. According to those economists, the system should develop into a more social direction. It is surprising, that cooperatives and associations based on mutual aid are rarely being mentioned in those discussions, although they represent a model of accomplishing economic goals by cooperation and only to a lesser extent by competition, which is pivotal to the globalized market economy.</p> <p>Cooperatives and associations based on mutual aid "regardless of the ideological overload they sometimes have been attributed" have for one and a half century been an economic institution, which to a considerable extent contributed to the adaptation to the market of broad masses of small producers and consumers.</p> <p>Therefore the objective of the panel is to assess the impact of cooperativism on the increase or reduction of the standards of living of their members. To this end, it is set to encourage studies of national scope that will help to understand the evolution of associative forms in different places in the world. Contributions that apply macro analysis and the general approaches as their main working method will also be valued. We encourage studies that provide information on the real impact of the associative, mutual and, also, consorcial forms in the context where they exert their activity and their ultimate goal: increasing benefits of the associates.</p> <p>Strategies for the adaptation of the cooperative in the capitalist models (as opposed to the associations of businessmen) as an option to increase their competitiveness, as well as the process through which the agrarian, cattle, and fishing associations responded to the stimuli presented by the international markets, will be also subjects to discussion and objects of study.</p> <p>Furthermore, we intend to advance in the analysis of cooperativism and related social networks from the following perspectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Origins of the movement in each country and region, the causes of its specific development its responses to situations of crisis, stagnation or economic growth. - Cultural factors that contributed to or hampered their development and the role of the different social actors. - Different typologies of associations and partnerships. - Comparison of the models: transfer or adaptation, importance of immigration and its social networks. - Causes of the weaknesses, failures and successes of co-operatives. - The impact of modernization in management and technology innovation. - The improvements in the distribution of wealth. - Consumer cooperatives and economic efficiency. 				
13	Nils	Hybel	The Saxo Institute University, Copenhagen (Denmark)	Economic development and the rise of medieval national kingdoms
<p>Central powers create a general backdrop for economic life quite distinct from the legal and institutional conditions prevailing within the domain of other central powers. The territory of a central power is the habitat of people expecting uniform conditions in life, i.e. those they are used to and aspire after. However, these conditions are not only set by the legal and institutional framework created by the central power, by politics, and by tradition: the basic conditions of life are set by nature, and the territories of central powers are geographical units of natural environments within more or less natural frontiers. Finally, central powers dispose of a substantial proportion of the resources of the realm and consequently impact, both intentionally and unintentionally, upon their use and distribution.</p> <p>On basis of this hypothesis the session will discuss the impact of the upcoming medieval kingdoms on economic development in the High Middle Ages, i.e. c. 1000 to 1350. The papers will address various aspects of the interrelationship between technology, economic structures and mentality and the political, legal, military and institutional settings created in the process of strengthening central power against discussion of whether the rising national kingdoms can be considered a prime root of medieval economic development.</p>				
14	Mark	Harrison	University of Warwick	War, state formation, and economic development across Eurasia and over two centuries: 1812 to 2012
<p>Rationale: A substantial literature on the relationship between war, state formation, and the economic development of western Europe from the Middle Ages is exemplified by the work of Charles Tilly and Patrick O'Brien. We aim to complement this work and extend the spatial limits of comparison across the Eurasian landmass from Iberia to East Asia, and over two centuries from Napoleon's historic advance across Eastern Europe into Russia in 1812 to the present day. Tilly wrote that "War made the state and states made war." We are interested in data and hypotheses that bear upon the economic causes and consequences of wars, the formation and persistence of borders across Eurasia, the rivalries that formed state capacities, and the imprint that these have left upon measured economic development up to the present.</p> <p>We invite papers that reflect on regions, periods, conflicts, and themes in a comparative perspective; possible topics may include the causes of wars between and within states and the effects of military mobilization, warfare, conquest, occupation, and war indemnities and reparations in relation to any of the following, not intended to be exclusive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Borders and border effects * Constitutional and legal developments * Estates, classes, ethnic groupings, and property rights * Organized and unorganized violence, disease, and demography * Public finance and sovereign debt * Public procurement and public/private partnerships * Transport, communications, and modern media * Infrastructural development and social capital * Innovation and technology transfer 				

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15	Jose Ignacio	Andres Ucendo	University of the Basque Country	Fiscal systems, urbanization and trajectories of economic growth in early modern economies
<p>The study of the relations between institutions and economic growth is one of the most promising fields of research in economic history. Among the "rules of the game" that govern individual behaviour and structure economic interactions (which is what institutions are essentially about) fiscal systems play a leading role. Systems of taxation, and their effects on economic development, have attracted the interest of historians and researchers of the Early Modern Period for long. In part, this is due to the fact that in Early Modern Period, unlike today, states had few instruments to intervene in the economy and that among those tools taxation was, undoubtedly, one of the most important.</p> <p>Fiscal systems could affect economic development in various ways. On the positive side, thanks to the revenues collected from taxes, modern states promoted some economic sectors and they also created efficient administrative systems which enforced property rights, leading to the development of an environment which eased economic growth. On the negative side, however, there were many instances where the need of raising its tax revenues prompted states to build fiscal systems which damaged the prospects of economic growth and the awareness of the differences between both kinds of taxation has led economists and historians to defend the existence of predatory and non predatory fiscal systems.</p> <p>Our session will be focused on the study from a comparative perspective of the relations between urban fiscal systems (in the broadest sense) and the different trajectories of economic growth which may be found in the Early Modern Period in different regions of the world.</p> <p>During the last decades there has been a growing interest in the study of urban taxation. Cities not only paid taxes to central government (whether an empire, a monarchy or republic) but they also collected taxes to fund their own expenditures. It seems clear that any study on the links between taxation, urbanization and economic growth should include both groups of taxes, paying special interest to the way both states and cities taxed urban wealth to obtain their fiscal revenues. Simultaneously, it is also important to remark that in many cases the differences between urban and state taxation were blurred, being nearly impossible to distinguish between both kinds of taxes, something which poses the question of analyzing to what extent cities could develop their own fiscal policies, free from state interference.</p> <p>To a certain extent, the recent interest on urban taxation reflects the widespread awareness of the pivotal role played by cities in the economic growth during the Early Modern Period. To phrase this question in Smithean terms: urbanization promoted the advance of specialization and the raise of the markets, so early modern cities could be considered as engines of economic growth, and when we remember the differences between predatory and non predatory fiscal systems above mentioned, then it seems possible to argue that urban taxation should have had important and long lasting consequences on urbanization and in the different trajectories of economic growth we may find during the Early Modern Period in the different areas of the world economy.</p> <p>Taking this into account, then, the study of the links between taxation, urbanization and economic growth during the Early Modern Period is the key question of our session, which is informed by a comparative approach, built on the research carried out in recent decades on Europe and areas such as the Chinese and the Japanese empires and the Islamic world. Many of these areas were highly urbanized and ruled by centralized governments and in many of them market economies also made significant advances, yet it is clear that their economic trajectories were very different. Our proposed session aims to analyze the way urban fiscal systems affected the capacity of the cities of developing an environment well suited for economic growth in the different regions of the world economy during the Early Modern Period, so papers dealing with this issue both in European and other regions of the world are welcomed.</p>				
16	Beverly	Lemire	University of Alberta	Fashion and economic development: exploring cultures, commodities and commerce, 1700s-2000s
<p>This interdisciplinary session will explore the dynamics and practice of fashion as it affects economic opportunities in various societies. The fashion ethos privileges material change over traditional forms; it encourages the manipulation of materials to create opportunities, thereby shaping commodity values and economic practice. Fashion stimulates trade and commerce of many sorts, in many contexts. Fashion is a cultural force with profound social and economic implications, where gender patterns within societies become particularly apparent. Uncovering the dynamics of this force will enable a more thorough understanding of economic development. Taking a cross-cultural approach, along a broad time frame, will further enhance the potential of this proposed panel.</p> <p>Participants in this panel will explore the comparative practices of fashion from different time periods and locales, anticipating some common features, as well as distinct differences. Speakers will address topics from early modern Europe (Lemire, Fontaine, Raveux), from an early modern global context (Riello), eighteenth-century India (Parthasarathi), contemporary Philippines (Milgram) and contemporary Central Africa (Tranberg Hansen). The goods considered in this panel range from foods to fabrics. By studying the variable factors shaping fashion-driven commodities, we can more clearly determine the economies and cultures of taste. Common or distinct features of economic activity will also be discerned through these case studies.</p>				
19	Johan	Fourie	Stellenbosch University	Colonial causes of development and underdevelopment
<p>The ultimate and proximate determinants of growth and structural change (or lack thereof) remain one of the fundamental questions for economic historians. Broad-brush approaches, be it geography (Diamond 1997), endowments (Allen 2009; Austin 2008) or institutions (Acemoglu et al. 2001; La Porta et al. 2008; North 1991) provide some foundation, although these often find it difficult to explain the divergent development trajectories of neighbouring countries sharing the same geographic, demographic and institutional features. The recent literature suggests a shift to region-specific case studies in order to untangle more exact causes of growth and structural change. As Nunn (2009) has argued, better estimation techniques and richer data sets have allowed a 'shift towards better identification of the mechanisms by which historical events shape future outcomes' (Schirmer et al. 2010). The identification of these mechanisms is critical to understand how geography, endowments, institutions and policies explain colonial development and underdevelopment.</p> <p>The aim of this session is to explore the mechanisms between colonialism and trajectories of development in so-called developing regions. We welcome papers that analyze how colonial rule shaped the development path of developing regions, be it through education, health, infrastructure, income inequality, tax regimes, labour policy, trade and industrial policy or the political economy. We especially welcome papers that try to unpack the causal mechanisms between colonialism and long-term growth and structural change. Papers using quantitative and qualitative techniques are invited, spanning every episode of colonial rule.</p>				
20	Hubert	Bonin	Sciences Po Bordeaux and GRETHA Research Centre, Bordeaux University	Imperial Banking: Imperial strategies of exporting finance modernisation (19th-20th centuries)
<p>Overview: By the time European powers imposed their political control over most of Africa and the Pacific islands and a significant part of Asia, banking systems were well established as a relevant part of the economic life of the colonizing powers. It was only natural that they became an important instrument to foster economic exploration of the colonized territories.</p> <p>Our session intends to examine the origins and development of such "imperial" banking systems, and, where it occurred, their continuation after decolonization, to draw lessons from the recent breakthroughs in the knowledge of the "imperial economic systems" and to fuel comparative ways of grappling with such issues as a contribution to the main theme established for the WEHA Congress: Exploring the roots of development.</p> <p>Main purposes: New developments in methods, archives, and problematic have fostered fresh ways of tackling banking business history. Our session intends to apply such achievements to the special field of colonial or overseas territories, to draw lessons from the recent breakthroughs in the knowledge of the "imperial economic systems", and to fuel comparative ways of grappling with such issues.</p> <p>In parallel, the "variety" of overseas capitalism demands a specific approach along with each area and territory, to enhance the differentiation between the various models of overseas banking, depending on the political and economic background of overseas areas, the status of the institutions (being based overseas or in the metropolis, connected with the State or more independent-minded), etc. Each participant should thus provide an adapted definition and overlook of what were "overseas banks".</p>				
21	Jordi	Catalan	Universitat de Barcelona	The rise and decline of industrial districts, 18th-21st centuries
<p>Long-term economic development benefited from industrial districts' externalities during the last three centuries. The advantages of geographical concentration have been used to explain the remarkable development in key sectors of the First Industrial Revolution such as Manchester's cotton spinning, Philadelphia's carpets or Lombard textiles. Externalities revealed themselves as critical in the successes of typical industries of the Second Technological Revolution such as Detroit's automobiles, Swiss pharmaceuticals or Emilia mechanical engineering. Even the present Information Revolution flourished in geographically concentrated clusters such as Silicon Valley or Bangalore.</p> <p>This session aims at analysing the role of externalities in economic development by confronting the experiences of some less-known industrial districts since the 18th century. Three main questions are proposed. First, what explains the creation of the industrial district? Second, when and why did the district decline? Third, did the district decadence favour the emergence of new leading firms in the international arena?</p> <p>The session will explore the life-cycle hypothesis as a departing point to explain the long-term evolution of the district. The analysis of the critical mass stage will consider not only community tradition and institutional building, but also Marshall's hypothesis about proximity of raw materials and court. The discussion of the take-off phase will analyze the mechanisms of the classical Marshallian triad: pool of qualified labour, subsidiary industries and non-codified knowledge. Besides, the Neo-marshallian interpretation stresses the advantages of a flexible small firms' district. Alternative views, such as the evolutionist hypothesis that explains geographical concentration as successful firms' spin-offs, should not be disregarded. Finally, industrial policy might be considered as a tool to favour districts' take-off in latecomers.</p> <p>The peak entry period can be related to a number of factors, such as institutional rigidity, increasing dominance of internal economies and capabilities or erosion of competitive advantage in the world market. Nevertheless, macroeconomic shocks also contributed to the district's sudden maturity. Saturation might be considered as the strengthening of the previous factors. The sclerotic tendencies of the business community's institutions can be taken into consideration. Technological change, which decreased communication costs, could erode the advantage of local suppliers and reinforce the hierarchical capabilities of firms outsourcing far away from the original community. Finally, one must consider the possibilities for a Renaissance phase, whereby the district reinvents itself through either diversification or radical innovation in established industries. This final phase is crucial if the district continues to create wealth and contribute to national competitiveness.</p>				

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23	Dan	Popescu	Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu (Romania)	Industrialization: myth and reality in the Eastern Europe space (1920-2010)
<p>The end of 1944 brought, among other things, a change in the economic trajectory of Eastern Europe states. Their economic system began to be assembling after the image of their eastern neighbor. In this case, the ever more drastic limitation of employers' initiative and nationalizations in almost all areas, the almost exclusive place held by state ownership in the economy, the forced cooperativisation of agriculture and the elimination of land private ownership, the nationalization of banks, the fundamental involvement of the political factor, of the party leadership in development, the excessive central planning and a certain isolation in the world. An important place was held, especially after 1948, by the adoption of the USSR industrialization model. Besides those shown above, we are talking about the preferential development of production means and a certain neglect for consumer goods production, the transmutation of a large rural population which founded this type of largely extensive industrialization, the artificial involvement of productive consumption relative to consumption itself, etc..</p> <p>What was the genesis of this model? What led to the implementation of this model in industry, economy, and social life – for the ex-Soviet space but mainly for eastern European states - and not just for them, replicas of this model being perceptible even for countries in Asia, Africa or Latin America?</p> <p>What changes were brought to this model, especially in those states - including Romania – where socialism in the "Soviet way" was replaced after 1962 - 1964 by the "national way"? What were the effects of such mutations in achieving integration in the "Eastern manner", for development, according to some original guidelines, based, some of them, particularly on economic independence and completeness? In such circumstances, to what extent and how have the Eastern European economies been prepared to join the new configuration of Europe and of the world after 1989 – 1990, with a view to durable and sustainable development?</p> <p>These are some questions whose answers have reverberations for the world's economic present and future. They are central to the area of concerns in Europe but also in Asia, Africa, and the Americas.</p>				
26	Haiyan	Fu	The Institute of Chinese Modern History, Huazhong Normal University	Process of Globalization and the Modernization of Chinese Merchants' Organizations
<p>Since the Great Geographic Discovery in the 15th and 16th century, globalization has become an unrestrained tide, especially after the success of Industrial Revolution and the overseas colonization of western capitalist countries, the economy of the whole world has been more tightly connected with each other, with a unprecedented exchange undergoing between different countries and regions and the distance between east and west continuously shortened. During the process of Globalization, Chinese merchants' organizations also experienced great changes: they transformed from traditional organizations such as guild halls and local business associations to modernized organizations such as chamber of commerce. At the same time they also started to connect with the whole world while in the past they were confined to just one region of China or only in China. This process of modernization is deeply marked by globalization and its influence can still be felt nowadays. Furthermore, this process of modernization has greatly influenced the history of china and even the whole world history. Our group intend to discuss the following three points: one, how has the process of globalization influenced Chinese merchants, Chinese business and Chinese merchants' organizations?; two, how have Chinese merchants, Chinese business and Chinese merchants organizations, especially Chinese chamber of commerce get involved in the process of globalization; three, against the background of globalization and the competitions between Chinese and foreign businesses, how did Chinese merchants' organizations and foreign merchants' organizations communicate, exchange, cooperate and conflict and what are the influences?. Our group aims at discussing the process of globalization and its relations with Chinese merchants and their organizations through a comparative study based on a long period, multi-disciplinary and cross-cultural research.</p>				
27	Ewout	Frankema	Utrecht University	Colonial Fiscal Policies in Global Perspective
<p>Colonial fiscal policies have received much attention from economic historians and neo-institutional economists in recent years. It is widely acknowledged that the organization of the colonial fiscal system in terms of revenue sources, bargaining procedures, income transfers and the distribution of collective goods is fundamental to our understanding of the imperial political strategies guiding the rise, consolidation and eventual decline of empire. Colonial fiscal policies also play an important role in the ongoing debate about the comparative legacy of colonial institutions and state structures.</p> <p>Adopting a global comparative perspective to study colonial fiscal policy has great potential for various reasons. The abundant source material lends itself to comparative analyses. More and more quantitative data on tax rates, metropolitan extraction and the composition of revenue and expenditure has become available in the past decades. Much of these data can be directly, or with slight modification, compared across time and space. The literature on comparative real wages shows how fruitful such an expansion of horizon can be in terms of formulating new hypotheses and theories of long run economic development and, in the case of taxation, also political-institutional development. But there is also much to gain from teasing out the differences and similarities between early modern and modern types of fiscal organization. To which extent did changing military and logistic technologies or political ideologies affect the way in which European colonial governments imposed taxes? A better understanding of such relationships will provide deeper insights into the relative responsiveness (or persistence) of colonial institutions as well as the potential implications of such institutions for long term economic performance.</p> <p>This session invites papers on colonial fiscal policy contributing to such a global and/or long run comparative perspective. We especially welcome studies providing quantitative analyses of comparative rates of taxation, extraction, revenue transfers or government expenditures. Papers may address the economic, political or distributional implications of colonial fiscal systems and their reforms. Papers may focus on the revenue or expenditure side of public finance, or both. They may focus on the formal (or informal) institutional framework created to levy taxes, or the bargaining procedures developed to establish and maintain their legitimacy. Micro case studies are also welcomed, as long as they offer a clear link to wider theories or hypotheses regarding the nature, rationale, causes and/or consequences of colonial taxation.</p>				
30	Marco	Belfanti	University of Brescia (Italy)	From guild marks to the Made in ...: marks of origin and country branding in the global economy (15th-20th centuries)
<p>The need to make products recognisable in order to qualify them, making the place of production visible to the consumer, began with the advent of the craft guilds in medieval Europe. Thenceforth artisans monograms, guild and city symbols, early trademarks and labels represented the first ways to identify products and communicate the consumers something beyond the mere materiality of the product itself. The most important manufacturing cities in Early Modern Europe had their own specialisation for which they were known on the international market. Giovanni Botero, who wrote the treatise on the Causes of the greatness of the cities at the end of the 16th century, observed that such specialisation was in effect a fundamental attribute of urban rank: "It will be of great advantage, in attracting people to our city, that she should have some important trade in her hands: this may be either wholly, or in part, due to her rich earth from which all things come; or due to the capability of her inhabitants ... There is also an excellence in skill, which either for the quality of the water, or for the subtlety of the inhabitants or for the hidden knowledge of the same, or for other similar reason succeeds better in one place than another, as with weapons in Damascus and in Schiraz, as with tapestries in Arras, woollen cloth in Florence, velvet in Genoa, brocade in Milan and scarlet cloth in Venice."</p> <p>The following centuries brought about new forms by which products could be recognised by the consumer, but the indication of the country of origin kept a fundamental value: the labels "Made in Italy" or "Made in France" or "Made in Japan" or, in the last decade, "Made in China" evoked – and evoke – in the consumer's mind very different, but at the same time precise, worlds of production, and, as a consequence, of quality, reliability, creativity and so on. More recently, within the field of the agro-food sector, so many official marks of quality (Protected Geographical Indication, Protected Designation of Origin, Traditional Specialty Guaranteed) guarantee the authenticity of the localised productions of wine, cheese, olive oil and so on.</p> <p>The aim of the panel is to gather scholars who will give papers addressed to both the sides of the coin, that is, on the one hand, the way a place or a city or a country product identity was built - including not only product "intrinsic values", but, above all, also possible "intangible assets" – and, on the other hand, whether such identity vanished or coped with the globalising economy in a long run perspective. The panel is not focused on a particular period – Medieval, Early Modern, or Modern -, but rather aims at bringing to light the interaction between local product identities – made by localised skill, know-how, taste, consumer culture – and the wider scenery of the globalisation process in its broadest sense.</p>				
32	Stephan	Broadberry	University of Warwick	Accounting for the Great Divergence
<p>Historical national accounting has established itself unquestionably as a vital tool for understanding the growth and development of individual nations, regions and the global economy in the period after 1850. The principal aim of this session is to bring together researchers working on the reconstruction of national income before the mid-nineteenth century, so that the work can be consolidated on a comparative basis to shed new light on long run economic development. As well as quantifying the origins of the "Great Divergence" between Europe and Asia, the session will help to shed light on "Little Divergences" within regions, such as that between Northwest Europe and the previously more developed Mediterranean region.</p> <p>An important issue is the extent to which sustained per capita income growth occurred before the Industrial Revolution. Research based on factor incomes (such as real wages) has in the past tended to paint a pessimistic picture of pre-industrial stagnation, whereas researchers examining output trends have tended to offer a more optimistic account of rising productivity. This session provides a way of reconciling these apparently contradictory views, based on incomplete data, by checking for consistency and building up to the GDP aggregates within the framework of historical national accounting.</p>				

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33	William	Harris	Columbia University	Capital in the Ancient World: How Was It Accumulated, Conceptualized, Managed?
<p>How does capital function in an economy that lacks modern institutions and attitudes, or rather has pre-modern institutions and attitudes specific to itself? The question is particularly pressing with respect to societies such as those of the classical Greeks and Romans that constructed, at least in certain periods, undeniably dynamic economies; whether or not they produced significant long-term per capita growth, they sometimes produced and made use of large amounts of more or less liquid capital. All sorts of problems arise here. What were the roles of warfare, of slavery, and of new sources of metals in allowing the accumulation of capital? How did the Greeks and Roman store their wealth and what institutions did they develop for this purpose? Was all their money in the form of coinage (clearly not in certain periods, and the question becomes, how important was non-coinage money?) And what about human capital – did anything like such a concept exist (actually yes, in some circles).</p> <p>We perhaps do not need to worry about whether capitalism existed, but we do need to know how the Greeks and Romans conceptualized both wealth and investment, Greeks and Romans of different kinds, for a priori we may expect different mentalities to prevail among aristocrats, nouveaux riches, land-owning peasants, and other categories.</p> <p>This will lead to further questions. Did the Greeks and Romans succeed in thinking 'rationally' about rates of return? Were they ready for risk, beyond the levels that were inevitable in agriculture? How did they protect themselves against the risks involved in such widespread economic activities as maritime trade? How did the credit market work in the more sophisticated parts of the Greco-Roman world?</p> <p>Almost all of these questions have been studied to some degree over the last generation (and the useful historiography goes back considerably further), but the focus has seldom been on capital. It is characteristic that in Scheidel et al. 2007, an authoritative international survey of the field, the concept barely appears. We have gathered a group of nine scholars, of various ages and approaches, to rectify this.</p> <p>Reference: W. Scheidel, I. Morris and R. Saller (eds.), <i>The Cambridge Economic History of the Greco-Roman World</i> (Cambridge, 2007).</p>				
35	Latika	Chaudhary	Scripps College	Financing the Rise of Popular Schooling in the Developed and Developing Worlds: Comparative and Historical Perspectives
<p>The last two centuries have seen the rise of mass schooling all over the world. In developed countries, basic primary education was virtually universal by the early 20th century but primary education has also become increasingly pervasive in developing countries over the second half of the 20th century.</p> <p>The aim of the session is to offer a comparative perspective on the provision of education across the developing and developed world over the past few centuries. While we anticipate that a central chronological focus of the session will be the period since 1800, we are very much open to including research examining the early modern foundations of financing popular education.</p> <p>In recent years, economic historians working on Brazil, China, Canada, India, Britain, Russia, Brazil, and Argentina, among other countries, have compiled detailed information on the progress of education, the nature of the educational system and the interaction of education with other parts of the economy at the national and local level within these countries. We now have a better understanding of why the development of public education lagged behind in some parts of the world as compared to others. Bringing together a set of papers focusing on different countries will increase dialogue between economic historians working on topics related to the economics of education and will also encourage scholars to compare and contrast the experience of developed with developing countries. It should also assist in developing a common framework for examining variations in educational attainment within developing countries.</p> <p>We have already identified participants working on this topic for Asia, Latin America, North America and Europe; we also hope to recruit one or more scholars working on Africa. Central though not exclusive issues of interest include:</p> <p>a) Has the schooling gap between developed and developing countries entailed more than just differences in income? b) How and why has the role of centralized versus decentralized provision of schooling varied between developed and developing countries? c) How and why has the relative importance of private versus public provision of schooling varied between developing and developed countries? d) What factors have influenced the educational effectiveness of school provision in developed and developing countries?</p>				
39	Pam	Sharpe	University of Tasmania	Buying and Selling Children: The Ethics and Economics of Child Displacement in Global and Historical Perspective
<p>In 2010 Australia (supported by the Netherlands) has led the way with promoting the Child Trafficking Protocol at the Hague Special Commission. The proposed conference sessions will bring together historical perspectives on trade and trafficking in children with recent humanitarian concerns.</p> <p>There has recently been renewed interest in both the history of childhood and of parenting. National disasters such as an earthquake in Haiti have led to increased concern about the ways in which informal international adoption slips into child trafficking. Australia has recently acknowledged the displacement of more than half a million 'Forgotten Australians' who grew up in homes in the twentieth century as a result of poverty, child migrancy or aboriginal 'stolen generation' schemes. The history of the Cape involves auctions of child slaves, the movement of orphan girls from the Netherlands to the Cape, and the selling of British children in the Cape under the auspices of the Children's Friend Society 1833-41 as well as the more recent displacement of many orphans due to AIDS.</p> <p>I am in the process of organising a workshop on the theme of 'Investigating the Long History of Child Welfare and Adoption: Global, Historical and Comparative Perspectives' in Hobart, Tasmania in February 2011 and this will operate as a pre-conference for Stellenbosch. For the World Economic History Congress we will accept papers from any time period from medieval to modern and with regard to any country(ies) in the world. We are interested in topics such as child auctions, baby farming and fostering arrangements as well as adoption and other care arrangements.</p>				
41	Bas	van Leeuwen	Utrecht University	Exploring early economies: economic structure before the late Middle Ages
<p>Recently there has been a revival of interest in historical national accounts for the late medieval period in Europe (e.g. England, Holland, Spain). The main finding of those studies is that these medieval economies had a more modern structure than hitherto believed and so they arrive at higher per capita GDP estimates around 1300 CE. This has implications for estimates of both the size and structure of the early economies.</p> <p>Indeed, more recent estimates by Milanovic (2006), Amemiya (2007), Scheidel and Friesen (2009), and Lo Cascio and Malanima (2009) have led to an upward revision of the estimated income levels. In addition, this new generation of papers emphasizes more the importance of economic structure, that is, the role of inequality, market efficiency, or the size of the pastoral or manufacturing sector.</p> <p>The primary goal of the session is to offer a forum for researchers working on the size and structure of the early economies. This will allow them to present and discuss quantitative estimates and to link them to the analysis of the qualitative aspects of the economy. Additionally, we wish to stress the importance of making the results comparable with the late medieval estimates, in order to gain a long-term perspective. In doing so, the session aims to enhance our knowledge of the size and structure of economies over time and across regions, and to stimulate the comparative analysis in this field.</p> <p>The organizers welcome proposals for papers on early economies, especially those that try to quantify early economies outside of Europe.</p>				
43	Zhihong	Shi	Chinese Academy of Social Science	Chinese Economic Performance Since 1500: Facts and Data
<p>The rapid economic development of China in the last half of the 20th century, especially the emergence of it as a principal world economic power since the end of the century, has become the focus of world attention and is reshaping the world economic and political landscapes. Looking back upon world history, along with the tide of globalization that started with the great voyages of discovery during the turn of 15th and 16th centuries, the status of China in the world economy had gone down from being advanced in ancient times to being peripheral and inferior in the 19th and the first half of the 20th centuries, - although in terms of absolute economic growth, Chinese economy can by no means be characterized as having been being in "decline" during the period.</p> <p>The session will discuss Chinese economic performance since 1500. By tracking China's economic development path during the past 500 years with facts and historical statistics, we hope that the session will generate some insightful discussion of the reasons for the declining and rebounding of China in the world economy, helping us to understand the historical roots of today's changing world economy and projecting its future trajectory.</p> <p>The session encourages all papers relating to Chinese economic changes since 1500, especially those based on historical quantitative data. We welcome in particular papers on the following topics: (a) Long-term economic performance of China either on the aggregate economy or on a specific sector of the economy; (b) Comparisons of economic development between China and other nations or regions; (c) Newly discovered historical data, in both narrative and quantitative forms.</p>				

Ref	Corresponding Session Organiser			Session title
44	Joerg	Baten	University of Tuebingen	Human Capital and Development in Africa and Latin America
<p>What do we know about the educational development and its growth effects in Africa and Latin America? This session will use traditional as well as new approaches to trace human capital development in those world regions.</p> <p>'Africa' includes Northern Africa. Apart from studies that reconstruct the development, some papers will also approach analytical questions, such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What caused rapid human capital development in Africa and Latin America, what retarded it? - Which particular effect did slavery and colonization have on human capital formation? - What about inequalities, for example, between occupational groups and genders? - Are there implications on economic growth and other spheres of human development in Africa and Latin America? - Is there a special role for selective migration (voluntary and forced) in the human capital formation process? - Are there special archival sources for human capital measurement that have not been used before? <p>Apart from the modern period, we also encourage papers that focus on long-run or early periods, such as the period before 1492. For example, there will be one study on the human capital of Indios born during the Inka Empire, compared to those of early colonial Peru.</p> <p>This session also encourages participation from as many scholars as possible from countries in Africa and Latin America. Some scholars who wish to present might be less experienced in international, English-language conferences. Hence there will be up to two presentations in French or Spanish (5 minutes, with English language Power Point slides, followed by 5 minutes of English summary by one of our colleagues). If there would be a large number of interesting submissions, we will reserve 20 minutes of the session times (plus some of the breaks) for a small specialized poster session. With a translator whom we will provide, this would also allow the inclusion of a small number of Arabic-speaking colleagues who prefer to present in Arabic rather than English.</p> <p>A limited number of comparison papers with other world regions, or world-wide, are also welcome.</p>				
47	Peter	Borscheid	Phillips University Marburg	The international networks forged by the insurance industry since the end of the 18th century
<p>Motivation:</p> <p>Since the end of the 18th century, insurance as we know it today has successively spread across the globe as the so-called "British system" of risk management and crowded out traditional protection strategies in the process. It has established a global safety net borne by (1) transnational primary insurers with agencies, branches and subsidiaries both at home and abroad, (2), transnational reinsurers and (3) an international network of actuaries who are developing actuarial practice further and working towards its global standardisation.</p> <p>In contrast to the history of insurance to date, which has focussed virtually exclusively on national insurance and primary insurers, this section examines the cross-border activities of primary insurers and reinsurers and their global proliferation over the past 250 years. It explores from the historical development point of view, the avenues via which modern insurance has spread from Europe to the rest of the world and the factors that have facilitated or inhibited this expansionary process. The factors driving this process range from trade in merchandise, foreign direct investment, free trade, deregulation to migration. Alongside foreign trade, emigrants from countries already familiar with the hedging of risks and dangers via the means of insurance numbered among the most important carriers of actuarial science to other countries in the past.</p> <p>One special advantage of an examination of this topic is that alongside factors favouring the spread of actuarial science, factors also emerge that either held up the spread of insurance in general or for a limited period of time. The obstacles and resistance to a faster spread of this European invention that still remain in place today have hardly ever been examined. The extraordinary low acceptance of life insurance in the Islamic countries and the very weak penetration of insurance in sub-Saharan Africa indicate the strong influence of religious, cultural and economic factors. The fact that the inclusion of individual regions in the global insurance network has been non-linear in nature and beset with setbacks indicates the existence of additional factors, albeit of a temporary nature. These include political and economic isolation, war, protectionism and inflation.</p> <p>A comparison of countries that differ markedly in their insurance history should highlight the significance of various economic, political and cultural factors for the spread of actuarial science. This comparison results in some revealing discrepancies between western European, African, East Asian and Latin American countries and the white settler colonies. The speakers are requested to also present suitable ways of analysing such a diffusional process. Transnational illustrations would also be welcomed such as the role of actuaries in the formation of global networks and the importance of new technologies and financing instruments</p> <p>As the head of a research project into an international comparison of the topic dealt with by the section, the applicant can guarantee that a large number of possible speakers from various countries will be available for selection. 25 economic historians from various countries throughout the world are involved in the project.</p>				
48	Kazuko	Furuta	Keio University	Governing the quality of goods in modern Asia: information, trust-building and the self-enforcement mechanism of the market
<p>Markets characterized by frauds and bad products cannot be viewed as good markets, and we can find such markets anywhere in the world at any time. Quality of merchandise is one of the determinants of market quality.</p> <p>This session investigates the production of low-quality goods, imitation and counterfeiting, and the dishonest trading which frequently occurred in modern Asia during the period of market establishment and expansion stages from the nineteenth to the twentieth centuries to examine how the asymmetry of product quality information was reduced and mechanisms were formed whereby the stable trading of quality products at appropriate prices became possible.</p> <p>There are various methods to reduce and eliminate product quality information asymmetry ranging from centralized solutions by governments, industry associations and other third-party organizations to decentralized improvements and solutions by the market participants themselves. Yet these all face the same issue of how to secure trust in assessments of product quality. Existing research notes that the establishment of product inspection bodies, the development of laws that place restrictions limiting which parties can participate in trading, and other centralized responses have achieved some results, especially in modern Japan.</p> <p>In contrast, the research conducted by this session found that the formation of new trading systems by market participants, information disclosure, and other decentralized responses have functioned effectively when new markets are being formed, when demand suddenly expands, and when it is otherwise difficult to establish screening systems covering entire markets.</p> <p>Questions related to product quality issues also include the problems that occur when items with inconsistent quality are sold together as lots. Insufficient information regarding trading partners and agreed exchange frameworks also frequently becomes a problem, particularly when buyers and sellers come from different cultures and socioeconomic systems.</p> <p>Even within the same societies, transaction partners may have different understandings regarding established customs during periods when economic and political systems shift, such as during the transition from the early-modern era to the modern period, and these may take the form of unfair transactions.</p> <p>By organizing an international group of specialists of the trade in raw-cotton, fertilizer, locally produced copies of imported cloth, the counterfeiting of well-known brands, and modern commodities for export including soap, matches, and medicines, the session will bring together rich empirical analyses of market quality and discusses the roles of the market participants including peasant producers, local manufacturers, traders, and the responses of a large number of ordinary consumers.</p>				
49	Vicente	Pinilla	Universidad de Zaragoza (Spain)	Natural Resources in historical perspective: Curse or Blessing?
<p>The objective of this session is to debate around a central question in economic development: Why do natural resources induce growth in some countries but is an obstacle to growth in other? Are natural resources a curse or a blessing, in historical perspective? Which is the relationship between "natural capital" and economic performance?</p> <p>Since the end of the 20th Century economic development is no longer considered to be only dependent on accumulation of physical and human capital. Scholars now point that there is a third form of "capital" or "economic asset" relevant to the performance of the economic system: the natural and environmental resource endowment available to an economy and commonly referred to as "natural capital". Despite the importance of natural capital for a sustainable economic development, increasing economic dependence on natural resources exploitation appears as an obstacle to the development in the majority of low and middle-income economies.</p> <p>From the 1990s, the literature argue about a negative relationship between economic growth per capita and some measures of natural capital considered as the "curse" of the natural resources (Auty, 2001a; Gylfason, 2006, 2007; Sachs & Warner, 1995, 2001). Recent literature had made relative some of the previous results arguing that we are faced to a puzzling paradox where interact diverse factors as institutional and technological progress, human capital, political power, corruption and rent-seeking behaviour. In other words, it constitutes a process with a strong historical specificity that open the possibility of discussing different experiences and diverse long-run performances.</p> <p>Therefore, we propose analysing the relationship between the abundance of natural resources and the economic performance as a pivot concept to discuss and answer the following questions. Why the abundance of natural resources often appears related to deficient economic performance? Is the abundance of natural resources a "curse" or a "blessing" to economic growth? Are we faced to a general pattern or depends on the conditions of the economy (in technological and institutional terms), the characteristics of the demand and supply and the incidence of each historical circumstance? Is the price volatility associated with the natural resources the key problem? How is possible to avoid the Dutch Disease? Is economic diversification the way to be successful in the long run? Is it possible to manage the "curse" to become success stories? Is the curse a reversal success history? Which is the role of the institutional quality? Is determinant the colonial heritage?</p>				

Ref	Corresponding Session Organiser			Session title
50	Guido	Alfani	Bocconi University	Economic, social and demographic consequences of famines in the pre-industrial period
<p>In the last few decades, interest in famines in the late Medieval and Early Modern period has declined. Most recent research on the topic has involved the 19th or even the 20th century. As a result, a certain view of famines, that is adequate to describe the situation in the last couple of centuries, has tended to influence perception also of the earlier episodes.</p> <p>This session aims to investigate whether there are specific characteristics of Medieval and Early Modern famines that differentiate them from later crises. To do this, the session invites papers concerned with old (but still, to a degree, debated and unresolved) questions, such as the causes of famine (lack of production, à la Malthus, or lack of entitlement and inefficient distribution, à la Sen?) or the relationship between epidemics of infectious diseases and undernourishment. The session, however, particularly encourages papers about aspects that have been relatively little investigated, and particularly:</p> <p>-- the relationship between famines and growth/development. Did famine hinder growth, curtailing the economy as well as the population, or did it instead act as a stimulus to economic development, for example by allowing to overcome resistance to innovation (such as in the case of the introduction to Europe of maize and potato from the New World) and favouring the improvement of agrarian techniques and technologies?</p> <p>-- the impact of famines on the most developed (pre-industrial) areas. While England escaped famine since the middle of the 17th century, other parts of Europe, even among the most advanced, continued to be vulnerable to famine for a long time. Furthermore, in earlier periods, the most advanced parts of the continent could also be the theatre of the worst famines, maybe due to their high population density. This was for the example the case of North Italy in the 16th century. Which were the specific consequences of a severe famine for a very advanced area, particularly one possessing economic, commercial and technological advantages over the neighbouring areas?</p> <p>Most of what we know today about pre-industrial famines is related to Europe. The session, however, welcomes contributions related to other parts of the world, in order to begin a long overdue global comparison of the impact, and especially the economic impact, of famine on pre-industrial human populations.</p>				
52	Elise	Van Nederveen Meerkerk	International Institute of Social History, Amsterdam	Financing social care. Charitable institutions and redistribution of income in pre-industrial societies around the world (c. 1600-1900)
<p>Income inequality is at the core of most debates in economics and economic history. For pre-industrial societies, new research aims at calculating coefficients for historical income inequality within and between regions. However, in studies of pre-industrial income distribution, the redistribution by means of charity is usually not taken into account.</p> <p>Nevertheless, in all human societies the income distribution which is the primary outcome of economic activities is corrected by transfers of money, goods, care and other services. Those with income support the (very) young, the (very) old, the sick and the weak, at the very least within their own families. In most societies these transfers or redistributions of income reach beyond the family, and extend to the local community, or to a national or even international scale. In preindustrial societies, these transfers could be direct and on a face to face basis, but also through institutions and anonymously, voluntary or obligatory, through churches, special charitable foundations, or mutual assurances; could be paid as alms, insurance premiums or taxes.</p> <p>In this session we aim at a comparative history of pre-industrial charitable giving. We focus on how institutions influenced the practice of charitable income transfers. In some cases charity was only one of a variety of tasks for institutions, as was the case for churches and guilds. Taking up collections could be part of religious services, but also take part elsewhere, door to door or in public space. Some societies knew special charitable foundations, which enabled donors to set apart a form of capital (land, money) and do good with the income generated from this. This is true for Christian, Muslim and Jewish societies, but not for most others. In most other societies it was possible to donate capital to a religious institution with the intention to have its proceeds used for charitable purposes, but not to create a separate self-governing foundation to do so. Other examples of income transfers are (mutual) assistance by neighbours or friends. These could be more or less monetized, regulated or institutionalized, but seem to have been important throughout the world.</p> <p>How and from whom were charitable gifts collected? How were the funds managed? How did charities create credibility? Who were the intended receivers and how much income was transferred this way? We aim at mapping similarities and differences in institutions and ways of financing charity around the world and come to an explanation of patterns worldwide.</p> <p>Therefore, we prefer paper proposals with a broad temporal and/or geographical scope.</p>				
54	David	Green	King's College London	Land, wealth and the empire: individuals, institutions and policy
<p>This session explores the relationships between individuals, institutions and government policy in Britain and the empire through a discussion of landholding and wealth. It seeks to understand these relationships as part of an imperial economic web rather than as a set of isolated events in geographically different places. An expanding agrarian frontier in the settler economies had profound implications not only for wealth accumulation in such places but also for the way that landownership operated in Britain.</p> <p>The profitability of owning land, as opposed to other forms of capital accumulation, differed on the frontier, depending on environmental conditions and agrarian markets. Taxation and redistribution of land also impacted on the desire to own land and the ability of individuals to do so.</p> <p>Maintaining an open frontier abroad was an essential element in ensuring opportunities in Britain as well as within the empire. Therefore, land policies had a potentially profound impact on structuring the creation of wealth at 'home' as well as in the empire.</p> <p>The papers in this session examine the implications of this situation by focussing on (1) the kinds of assets, including land, owned by individuals in the settler colonies and Britain (2) the relationships between imperial policy, agrarian knowledge and land holding (3) the systems of taxation within the British empire and their relationship with land holding and (4) the ways in which land was redistributed in the context of an imperial economic system.</p> <p>The key questions to be addressed are (1) how significant was land as an economic asset in wealth portfolios and how did this vary between places and over time (2) to what extent did the value of land vary depending on market prices, agricultural knowledge, infrastructural improvements and environmental conditions (3) how did taxation influence land holding and redistribution and (4) to what extent can national policies be interpreted as part of a larger imperial economic system?</p>				
55	Beatrice	Craig	University of Ottawa Canada	Gender, Property and Legal Reforms Eighteenth - Twentieth Century
<p>Property ownership and rights of usage are determined by the laws (written or oral, civil, jurisprudential or customary) the world over. Property laws have also universally been gendered, and to a greater or lesser extent, have limited women's access to and control over property. Legal reforms thus force jurists and legislators to articulate gender norms which otherwise could remain unsaid, and the reformers' understanding of those norms may be at odds with the ones of the population at large. When implemented, reforms may force those subjected to the law to change their practices – or find ways to circumvent new rules they consider inappropriate. In the case of property laws (and related inheritance rules), reformers must then address the issue of the legitimacy of women's economic autonomy and agency.</p> <p>Our session intends to explore what happens to women's property rights when a legal system is replaced by another or is profoundly transformed from above, such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When Civil Codes replace customary laws (as in western Europe in the late 18th and 19th century) 2. When western (written laws) are introduced in colonized areas (like Africa or Latin America) 3. When Common Law states absorbed customary/civil law areas (Quebec, Louisiana, South-western US) 4. When the Common Law displaced English customary laws. <p>Our session also intend to explore how women and their families responded (resisted, negotiated) those changes. The exact distribution of topics per panel will depend on the content of the accepted papers; We are requesting two half day sessions.</p>				
57	Cheryl Susan	McWatters	University of Alberta	Mercantilism and Accounting Records: Comparative Analysis of the Periphery-Core Structure and its Impacts on Indigenous Market Players
<p>The sixteenth to eighteenth centuries saw the creation of a number of major merchant trading firms (e.g., the Dutch East India Company, la Compagnie des Indes, the Dutch West India Company, the Hudson's Bay Company and the Russian American Company) granted charters to explore, trade, raise taxes, enlist private armies, and importantly generate profits for their shareholders. As quasi-states, they played key roles in colonial expansion. Arriving in distant territories, agents of these trading firms came into contact with Indigenous peoples whose systems of property assets and whose market models did not align with economic concepts grounded in western views of rational behaviour. In significant ways, these entities are early examples of the multi-national enterprise. As such the analysis of their accounting records, control systems and profits offers insights into the long-term outcomes of their operating decisions and actions, especially in terms of Indigenous relations. Given parallels with present-day enterprise, these analyses are an important mechanism to examine comparatively current models of international markets, trade and development.</p> <p>This panel will examine this periphery-core relationship in two ways. First, we are interested in the outcomes for those situated at the periphery, as opposed to the usual research emphasis on the returns to the centre/empire. Second, we focus on the means by which non-European trade actors reacted to the mercantilist system and control system, especially in spatially-extended trade networks. Importantly, we reverse prevalent thinking that non-European players did not act rationally. We highlight the dominance and mediation of non-economic factors that motivated the conduct of these actors. Inadequate attention to and frequent misinterpretation of these factors have led to the simplistic view that these players 'failed' to respond in a manner aligned with economic concepts of rational market behaviour. Third, we are interested in the outcomes of these mercantilist enterprises in different economic, political, cultural and spatial contexts, including the effects of changing political and economic policies established at the core which affected the profitability and stability of operations in far-flung settings.</p>				

Ref	Corresponding Session Organiser			Session title
58	Xavier	Duran	Universidad de Los Andes	Transportation and institutional change in global perspective
<p>Large transportation projects imply re-allocation of resources in an economy. Construction of transport projects implies re-allocation of rights over land (to assign the right of way). Operation of transport projects implies reallocation of labor and scarce raw materials to the service sector. Use of transportation projects leads to re-allocation of resources through trade diversion, trade creation and different growth rates between regions (depending on whether they were integrated or diverted). Changes in the allocation of resources imply that political decisions must be made by a relevant organization. The monarchy, congress, parliament, public works department, and regulatory agencies must allocate the right of way, design ownership policies, and set regulatory policies like profit guarantees, maximum prices, safety standards, etc. Political conflicts between different social groups and between different regions inevitably arise.</p> <p>Transportation entrepreneurs face important political challenges. Political conflicts imply that transport projects not only face economic risks (uncertainty in technology or unexpected changes in prices), but also political risks. First, a transport project expected to be profitable on technical and economic grounds (Pareto improving) may still face substantial political conflicts because it harms one group or region. The political conflict may be acute if no credible political agreement for compensation exists. Second, under these circumstances, even if the initial political equilibrium favors the transport project (the right of way is allocated and it is built), the political risk is still latent as the political equilibrium may change and the initial "contract" may change (through expropriation of assets, changes in regulation of transport project, changes in regulation of competing transport projects).</p> <p>Transport projects are therefore highly political and its expected profits likely to be sensitive to changes in the political equilibrium. Moreover, because most transport projects are long term investments they are likely to experience several changes in the political equilibrium throughout their life cycle.</p> <p>The purpose of the session proposed is to explore the issues raised by the political nature of different transport technologies, in different parts of the world, throughout the long time span of 1600-1950. The results will help to learn about the relationship between transportation and the institutional setting.</p>				
59	Pierre	Siklos	Wilfrid Laurier University	Financial Markets and Financial Regulation: Sources of Instability or Growth? International Historical Perspectives
<p>Even before the financial crisis of 2007-2009 research into the causes and consequences of financial crises was a popular field. Nevertheless, there has been far less effort devoted to exploring the connection, from an historical perspective, between financial systems and their influence on economic development and growth, and financial as well as macroeconomic stability. For the purposes of this workshop we are only interested in analyses that deal with the period before World War II. The workshop is intended as a pre-conference meeting ahead of the 9-13 July 2012 Conference of the International Economic History Association (http://www.ueh2012.org/). Topics to be considered for the workshop include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the transmission of macroeconomic and financial shocks across countries or regions; • the state of cooperation in financial and banking markets and the responses and actions of policy makers; • asset price behavior before, during, and following financial crises; • the political economy of finance and banking in centuries past: case studies and analyses; 				
62	Katsuhiko	Kitagawa	Kansai University	Modern Economic History of South Africa from the Perspectives of Comparison and Connectedness: Land, Labour and Business
<p>This session is to investigate the historical background to recent economic development in South Africa since the abolition of apartheid, and democratization, in the early 1990s. Special attention will be paid to three critical dimensions of the issue: the land question, labour migration, and the dynamism of business.</p> <p>Firstly this session will discuss the influence of historical changes of land system and rural society on the agrarian struggles by peasants from the late 19th century to the third quarter of 20th century.</p> <p>Secondly, this session will investigate changes of the conditions of wage labour and the labour market in key economic sectors such as mining, in the context of dispossession from land and labour migration.</p> <p>Thirdly, focusing on the process of business concentration during the era of formal apartheid, 1948-94, this session will discuss the formation of a business group system which, like the Zaibatsu of the pre-war Japanese economy, played substantial roles in the rise of industrial concentration.</p> <p>Lastly, this session will place the rise of modern South African economy in wider contexts such as regionalism and globalism.</p>				
63	Ingo	Heidbrink	Old Dominion University	Ocean Yields: Market forces, resource depletion and the spatial expansion of the world's fisheries since c.1850
<p>Recent World Bank research highlights the huge opportunity cost of inefficiency in world fisheries over the past three decades, which it largely attributes to poor governance and a widespread failure to reconcile economic motives with the sustainability of fish populations. The proposed session will examine this developmental issue in two parts, with one 'time block' devoted to each. First, it will adopt a long-term perspective to identify the historical roots of the problem, which arguably lie in the development of the North Atlantic fisheries from the mid-nineteenth century.</p> <p>Here, with improvements in transportation opening up urban markets, fisheries based in northwest Europe and North America set in motion a dynamic process that entailed escalating innovation and spatial extension to offset declining yields. Second, the session will assess the extent to which this developmental process has impacted on other areas of the globe, through, for instance, the shift of North Atlantic fishing effort to the southern oceans in response to the 'territorialization' of the northern seas in the 1970s, and the replication in Africa, South America and Australasia of the short-termist treadmill of demand growth, technological change, overfishing and spatial expansion.</p> <p>The proposed session will build upon a pre-conference to be held at the University of Hull, UK, in September 2011. In the call for papers for this meeting, the organizers will invite contributions that address one of the two sub-themes of the session, as outlined above. They will suggest that papers might consider the ways in which the fisheries sector has engendered, propagated and mitigated ecological, economic and social losses in the North Atlantic region and the wider world. Papers that assess the strategies of important interest groups, such as fisheries enterprises, fish processing and retailing firms, scientists, administrators and policymakers, will be particularly welcome, as will contributions that demonstrate innovative use of research methods, analytical techniques, or hitherto unknown or under-utilized sources.</p> <p>Efforts will be made to raise travel subsidies to enable speakers from the southern continents to participate. It is intended that the research papers presented at the pre-conference will be debated at that meeting and revised for delivery at Stellenbosch. The organizers have provisionally arranged for the final papers to be published as a special issue of the <i>Studia Atlantica</i> series published by the North Atlantic Fisheries History Association.</p>				
68	Akinobu	Kuroda	University of Tokyo	Monies anonymous but multiple: a reason why no single currency ruled
<p>Why hasn't any single currency dominated the world? From a viewpoint of transaction cost it would be a rational choice in the point of reducing uncertainty in business. In other aspect, definitely money matters the sovereignty of state. However, global history also showed that, even under a political power or with the same culture, plural currencies and different units of account often worked side by side. As late as the first quarter of the 20th century, peoples in vast areas, such as Africa and China, still used plural monies depending on situation. There, unlike named relationship by debt (or credit), a currency was surely in circulation anonymously, but not universally. In spite of its popular presence, a set of dichotomies, including exchange or gift, urban or rural, and universality or personality, have researchers blind against this multiple anonymities.</p> <p>In contrast with deferred payment or future contract, the usage of ready money makes transactions anonymous and instant, but the merit can be available only when currency is supplied on demand. Some modern scientific data on currencies in circulation through sample surveys has revealed that two out of 100 coins become inactive for unknown reasons every year. It is easy to imagine how a significant portion of coins before the establishment of banking system became locally stagnant in social sinks. In addition, seasonality of demands, transportation costs, and disproportionate supply between denominations often make currencies in shortage to various extents in spite of chronological accumulations.</p> <p>Through credit supply and taxation, social and administrative frameworks also affect in both ways to save currency and to spur its scarcity. Deferred payments through oral agreements had been dominant among ordinary people in early modern Western Europe, while peasants in traditional China appeared often to make anonymous transactions through small currencies in local markets. Considering both the cost of maintaining local courts and prisons for unpaid debts and the low propensity of currency to assemble, monetary systems, market activities and social institutions were thought to be interconnected rather than independent.</p> <p>Through interdisciplinary comparison of global-wide facts, this session will reveal how complementary assortment of currencies and credits could sustain transactions ranging from village fairs to international trades. It also discloses a reason why no single currency could substitute others.</p>				

Ref	Corresponding Session Organiser			Session title
69	Denggao	Long	Tsinghua University	Land transaction in pre-modern economy
<p>There are plenty of original materials now, including tens of thousands of historical land contracts from Mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan, and Vietnam. We have already made some basic achievement till now.</p> <p>This session will discuss how integrated land rights and a mature land market results in the optimal allocation of resources.</p> <p>First, we reveal the "dynamic combinatory mechanism" of production factor. In pre-modern society, a common farmer would adjust the scale of his land operation proportionally to available family labor; there is historical evidence of these phenomena. The historical contracts corroborate the basic laws of resource allocation in neo-classical economics.</p> <p>Second, we discuss the function of integrated land rights. Integrated land right has three levels of rights: tilling rights which are about yield in kind, land appreciation rights which are related to future capital improvements on the land, and finance rights which makes possible diverse forms of property and property rights transaction. These three categories of land rights reinforce a private interest, namely, consciousness of ownership. Investment decisions of farmers depend on the sum of discounted value of future yield stream.</p> <p>Third, we discuss the ways to realize the interests and liquidity issues surrounding land rights, namely, the appearance of abundant transactional forms and traded objects. With ever greater abundant transactional forms, interests of land right are explored and embodied in greater detail. Different forms of transactions realized a freely adjusting equilibrium of production factors; these transactional forms delicately balanced integration/separation, risk/revenue, and present value future value. We will analysis that four ideal conditions must be met before production factors can reach sufficient fluidity.</p> <p>Fourth, we examine the function of a lively land transaction market. A land market with sufficient liquidity produces two effects on available resources. One is the effect of optimal distribution, that is land and labor can be combined at all scales. The other is value discovery. Financial equity has a "fluidity value", that is, when equity becomes easier to liquidate, its price will go up, because risk of investment is lowered. We will discuss how fluidity brings about the discovery of a land's value. The value of land, as a scarce resource, always increases as a society becomes more complex and its population greater, making the liquidity of land ever more important. The market is the best platform of providing liquidity.</p> <p>Fifth, we study the formation of diversified economic relations. The cause of the formation of various economic relations in traditional agriculture will be discussed under the framework of institutional economics. Various kinds of land right structures, yeomanry, labor employment, and different forms of tenancy, will be examined and compared with economic relations in corporations.</p> <p>Theories of transaction cost and the theories of optimal ownership will be used in explaining the causes of different kinds of land rights structure. Specific historical cases will be used to analyze the dominant factors of the form of land right structure. Which factors caused the ascendancy of tenancy and the difference of tenancy rates among different regions will be analyzed. We will also examine the advantages of tenancy system, namely that, tenancy system tends to achieve optimal resource allocation.</p>				
70	Jürgen	Kocka	Social Science Research Center Berlin	Capitalism: the re-emergence of an outmoded concept?
<p>In contrast to the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the concept "capitalism" has not been central for (non-marxist) economic and social historians, in recent decades. This may be changing, and perhaps it should. This session will discuss these tendencies and explore their potentials.</p> <p>Since the end of the Cold War, it has become easier to use "capitalism" in a non-ideological way. The recent financial and economic crisis has generated renewed interest in and studies on capitalism, connected to critical discussions of central problems of our time. How to compare crises of capitalism? What can we learn from history for dealing with present problems? The content of "Kapitalismuskritik" is changing. In which ways?</p> <p>The recent advancement of global history allows to discuss the spatial dimensions of capitalism over the centuries in a new light - between the West and other world regions. The ongoing transnationalization of labor history has led to renewed discussions of wage work and free/unfree labor in different world regions as well as of various forms of capitalism in this context. The flourishing field of history of consumption may profit from connections with the history of capitalism, its cultural contradictions (Daniel Bell) and its need for legitimacy. "Varieties of capitalism" have been studied by institutional economics, historians can relate to this.</p> <p>The concept "capitalism" draws the attention of social and other historians to economic matters (which many of them neglected in recent decades). At the same time it emphasizes the non-economic (social, cultural, legal, political, religious...) conditions and consequences of economic behavior and processes. The notion of "embedded capitalism" deserves particular interest. "Capitalism", well defined, may generate new ways of cooperation between different types of historians (and social scientists).</p> <p>The session will emphasize social historical dimensions in a broad sense. It will investigate the usages of the concept "capitalism" in classical studies as well as its role in different subfields of present research and discussion. It will examine the reasons which speak for and against a renaissance of the concept. It will contribute to the redefinition and contextualization of "capitalism" for future research, particularly for the cooperation of social and economic history in new ways.</p>				
73	Astrid	Kander	Department of Economic History, Lund University	Energy, trade and environment in global history, 1700-2010
<p>Much economic history is comparative, where the independent development of nation states or regions is compared. A more difficult approach is to study how national economies complement and have been dependent on each other. The aim of this session is to study global economic history as an interconnected system of national economies, where trade affects the positioning of countries in income, energy consumption and environmental impact. This addresses a fundamental issue in economic history, whether the dependencies that are created are asymmetrical and benefit some countries more than others. More specifically, the impact from international trade in energy intensive goods (from early modern products like potash, iron, and salt to modern products such as paper, textiles, aluminum and chemicals) on the energy consumption of nation states will be explored.</p> <p>The energy contained in trade flows is highly germane to allocating 'responsibility' for emissions in the global warming debate. There has been a strong 'historical' argument that wealthy nations have already benefited from their past emissions, which become a stock in the atmosphere. For rich countries it is relatively easy to cut down their national carbon emissions when energy-heavy production moves to underdeveloped countries. Is it ethically justifiable to demand that underdeveloped countries also cut their emissions in the same way, when their economic maturity is much lower, and they produce goods on which more developed nations still depend? But if we are to take trade flow arguments seriously, this should be applied to the past too, and economic historical research is needed to address these issues. Past economic development is already the product of trade flows and interdependencies, rather than the autarkic emergence of national economies.</p> <p>During the industrial revolution, for example, Britain and Germany had extremely high energy use in relation to their GDP, compared to other European states, and one key issue of the session is to explore how much of this was due to their exports of cheap iron, which stimulated industrial development elsewhere. In the early modern period, on the other hand Britain and the Netherlands were significant importers of energy-consuming goods such as iron, potash, tar, and sugar. These historical stages of energy consumption and trade flows may be compared to the present global economy, where China acts as a workshop of the world for cheap industrial goods..</p> <p>Issues of convergence and divergence in energy intensity (energy/GDP) and carbon dioxide emissions are possible analytical angles in the session that may be studied in the light of trade flows. The flows of energy between leaders in the economic development and followers in various parts of the world will be explored. Papers dealing with these issues over the period 1700-2010 are invited.</p>				
76	Yuru	Wang	Nankai University	Studies of Chinese Economic Development since the Qing Period: Historical Data, Methodology and Evidence since 1644
<p>Ever since the Industrial Revolution that ushered the world in a new age of industrial society economic development has become the pulse of social life. Hand in hand with its global market expansion, industrialisation infiltrated the Orient. As economic historians, our concern is how social development continued in the old ancient Oriental civilisation of China and how the industrial economy diffused in the native Chinese economy.</p> <p>Although studies of long-term economic development are important to our current economic development, it is more important to concentrate on socio-economic development under the Qing, a period which embodied China's traditional social, economic and cultural traditions and which at the same time opened China's door to the outside world.</p> <p>Since 2005, there has been a Chinese government project of the Qing History. Unlike the usual narrow approach of dealing with the economy under the heading of shihuo zhi, this project has separate volumes for agriculture, commerce, foreign trade, customs, handicrafts, mining, transport, finance and banking. In the past five years, a range of materials of the Qing socio-economic development has been systematically processed.</p> <p>Outside China, new discoveries have also been made regarding the Qing historical geography, regional economies, trade networks and environmental impact. The aim of our session is to synthesise those recent findings in order to capture the real growth stance in Qing China and to trace the overall path of China's economic transition from tradition to modernity.</p>				

Ref	Corresponding Session Organiser			Session title
77	Xiaoliang	Wu	Director of the Institute of Chinese Economic History of Yunnan University (China)	China's Southwest Frontiers Region and the World Economy in Modern Times
<p>Geographically consisting of Yunnan, Sichuan, Guizhou, Guangxi and Tibet, China's southwest frontiers region is one of the most diverse regions in the world, ecologically, ethnically, culturally and economically. Its location as the intersection of East, Southeast and South Asia increases this diversity.</p> <p>In modern times, with the early economic globalization, great changes have taken place in this region's economy and its relations with other parts of the world. Firstly, economic globalization came first to those areas of lower altitudes and then to those of higher altitudes in this region.</p> <p>Secondly, the region's economy interacted with the world economy more frequently and showed remarkable trends towards globalization. Closely linked with it was most of significant phenomena which happened in this region during the period, such as the introduction of new crops (maize, potatoes, sweet potatoes, opium, coffee, rubber plant, etc.), changes of commercial roads, the decline of the tribute trade and traditional tea-horse barter trade, the substitution of silver dollars for copper coins, the opening to the Western powers, the changes of economic structures, and the others.</p> <p>The discussion of these issues will be helpful not only to our understanding of hows and whys of this region in the early economic globalization, but also the globalization itself.</p>				
78	Ilija	Van Damme	University of Antwerp (Belgium)	Second-Hand Circulations in World Perspective: Local Practices and Global Change Regarding the Re-Use of Old Objects (ca. 18th – ca. 20th century)
<p>Recently, new consumer research highlighted the importance of second-hand circulations across a wide range of goods and a broad spectrum of societies. It also stressed the need, however, to place European findings in a global perspective. As such, differences and similarities can be brought into sharper relief by exploring the ways in which local practices and motivations are susceptible for change in very different economic, social and cultural milieus. Moreover, as methodologies and interpretations in this field of research are constantly growing, so looms the need to correct existing paradigms and assumptions regarding long-term changes in second-hand circulations. Now is the time to challenge established orthodoxy, which claims that the 'value' (economic, social or cultural) of second-hand declined from the end of the eighteenth-century onwards – with the rise of industrialization, standardized products, the manufacture of cheap and new goods and the advent of a so called 'throwaway' society. Just as waste 'regimes' of the past were no quasi-natural ecosystems in which every object was re-used, repaired or recycled, so did second-hand circulations remain an integral part of modern systems of consumption.</p> <p>The historical study of second-hand circulations can only be successful if new concepts and ideas are drawn from an interdisciplinary variety of present-day perspectives, such as economic, social and anthropological research on consumer preferences, mechanisms of exchange, value construction and waste regimes. Unfortunately, far less time has been devoted to the intricacies and complexities inherent to past practices of re-use, recirculation and recycling. Especially the more structural relations between the consumer and his re-used objects remain often blurred. Indeed, the 'world of goods' is not located in singular moments of acquiring new goods, but timed more evenly over a longer period of 'consumption flows'.</p> <p>Recent studies speak in this aspect about the 'biographies of things': the relation between people and things have life-histories of their own, dominated by use and re-use, collection-building, disposal and dispersal, gifts, storage and lending, pawning and circulation, renewal or changes in one's lifestyle.</p> <p>This session wants to place these important, but under-researched second-hand circulations in a global and multi-disciplinary perspective. It welcomes papers from any region, primarily focusing on the transition from early-modern to modern times. Participants will be asked to place local findings – based on empirical research or new theorizations – in a larger comparative and long-term framework:</p>				
79	Harry X	Wu	Hitotsubashi University	Comparative Analysis of Historical Growth and Productivity Performance by the Purchasing Power Parity Approach
<p>Benchmarking the performance of an economy to that of other economies provides a better or more reliable alternative to the non-benchmarking approach in historical economic analysis, especially when there are no reliable time series data. Benchmarking using the purchasing power parity (PPP) approach (i.e. cross country price comparisons) is theoretically sounder than comparisons in volumes measured in national currencies or physical quantities because it reflects relative prices of both tradables and non-tradables between countries in comparison.</p> <p>The expenditure-side PPP approach focuses on the relative prices of final goods and services. It provides a sensible measure of comparative welfare levels between countries. However, its inseparability nature makes it impossible to explain the income gaps between countries in comparison. The production-side PPP approach, on the other hand, enables the decomposition of income gaps between countries into labor participation, labor productivity and structural effects so that it facilitates analysis of the resource reallocation effect along with productivity changes across industries in the course of a country's economic development in comparison with its reference countries.</p> <p>Besides, the results of the production-side PPP approach can also provide a sensible crosscheck with the results by the expenditure-side PPP approach. For example, Angus Maddison's world historical data are constructed mainly by the expenditure PPP approach. Studies that constructing historical production-side PPPs may confirm or challenge his work, either of which will make an important contribution to our knowledge about the long-run growth of the world economy.</p> <p>Based on the previous work by the two organizers, this session encourages authors to make further progress in this area of research. Studies may focus on relative prices of commodities and services, relative factor costs (e.g. wages, interests and rents) for single or multiple benchmarks.</p>				
80	Jonas	Ljungberg	Lund University (Sweden)	Innovation in the Modern Economy: Indicators and Analysis
<p>Innovation is a major factor in economic growth and for the improvement of living standards. However, our knowledge about innovation in more precise terms, their characteristics and change over time, is still not very developed. For example, Schumpeter's presumption that innovations emerge as clusters in a periodical pattern is still not settled, and neither is the question whether innovations typically originate in small firms or in larger corporate organisations. One reason for the underdevelopment of knowledge in this field is the lack of data on innovation, in particular time series that would make possible comparative analyses of innovation and economic growth. The aim of this session is to gather papers and scholars dedicated to the assessment and analysis of innovation in the modern economy. Much of the research on innovation is focusing contemporary or very recent times and the present session is connected with this research. However, both for theoretical and historical reasons it is important to have a longer time perspective and the session will also address innovation in preceding centuries. Issues dealt with may range from methodological problems in the search for indicators on innovation to empirical analyses of the impact of innovation over time and space. Moreover, papers dealing with related indicators such as patents and R&D, as well as their analysis, are welcome. There is an emerging research in the construction of databases of innovations which will be reported.</p>				

Ref	Corresponding Session Organiser			Session title
82	Youssef	Cassis	University of Geneva (from January 2011, European University Institute)	Financial Crises and the Transformations of the Financial System since 1945
<p>Amongst the many questions raised by the recent global financial crisis –Howard Davies has recently identified 38 explanatory strands(1)– a recurring one has been the extent to which the debacle of 2007-2008 has been different from previous shocks. More than at any other time since at least a generation, there has been a demand for history, an urge to place the crisis in a proper historical context. While Carmen Reinhart and Kenneth Rogoff have rightly emphasized the systemic risks posed by excessive debt accumulation and the illusion that ‘this time is different’ prevalent in each boom(2), there has also been much concern about the peculiarities of the financial system in the early twenty-first century.</p> <p>The aim of this session is to assess, in a historical and comparative perspective, the changes that have taken place in the banking and financial world since the end of Bretton Woods, in particular during the period extending from the mid seventies to the late eighties –a period which signaled the return of financial crises amidst a new wave of financial innovations, market liberalization, and rising international capital flows.</p> <p>The extent of the changes taking place in these years should not only be considered in contrast to the era of regulation and controls that followed the Second World War, but also in comparison with the pre 1931 globalization and to further developments, especially at the turn of the twenty-first century.</p> <p>Topics that will be prioritized include: the role of financial regulation (in particular the organization of national, international and supranational regulatory institutions); the governance of financial institutions; the functions of central banks; the securities markets and institutional investors; sovereign debts and sovereign defaults; international financial cooperation. More generally, the session will be concerned with the onset of the ‘financialization’ and its impact on development. Particular effort will be made to include cases that refer to both developing and developed financial systems.</p> <p>(1)H. Davies, <i>The Financial Crisis: Who is to Blame?</i>, Cambridge and Malden, Polity Press 2010. (2)C. Reinhart and K. Rogoff, <i>This Time is Different: Eight Centuries of Financial Folly</i>, Princeton and Oxford, Princeton University Press, 2009.</p>				
84	Masaki	Nakabayashi	Institute of Social Science, The University of Tokyo	Understanding the Nineteenth-Century State
<p>State actors play a key role in determining a country’s level of economic development. For most of human history states have undermined development by levying high taxes and/or providing few public goods. However, by the nineteenth century state actors began to act differently. In many countries, tax rates declined in real terms or became more predictable. States built roads and railways in an effort to develop their economies. States began expanding publicly-funded education or designed institutions that allowed for great private financing. States began to unwind restrictions on land and labor markets and to create institutions for the governance of market trades. In short, nineteenth century states were more conducive to development in terms of tax policy, public investment, and the development of institutions than their predecessors in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.</p> <p>This session will bring together experts on the nineteenth century state across the world. It will explore the ways in which “western” states affected economic development and how non-western states adapted to new roles invented by western states. For example, new structures for financing infrastructure, education, and other public services will be examined especially as they relate to their incentive effects on private actors. Judicial systems and other institutions of trade governance will also be dealt with as critical factors to the emergence of modern market economies. Finally, drastic changes in incentive mechanism for economic development both of public and private sectors as a whole.</p> <p>Overall the session will examine long-run and cross-national perspectives on the evolution of states roughly from 1800 up to World War I. The session will complement previous World History Congress sessions on the early modern state. The session will examine the i;€GerschenkroniÇ paradigm in which British, French, Dutch, and American experiences are treated as benchmark cases of state action, while Southern and Central Europe and Japan are treated as followers who caught up while partly preserving traditional institutions.</p> <p>The session will also shed light on nineteenth century China that made efforts in modernization while facing imperialist threats. West Africa will be studied as a case where western rulers “found” domestic institutions and assembled them into a state.</p> <p>Overall it will examine whether diverse paths of development since the nineteenth century were realized by arrangement of western and domestic systems, as opposed to a rejection of westernization.</p>				
85	Stephen	Morgan	University of Nottingham	Anthropometric consequences of economic and environmental shocks
<p>Economic and environmental shocks impact on human welfare in diverse ways.</p> <p>Where these shocks affect adversely nutrition, the consequence for human growth can be severe, such as stunting of children or a decline in stature of vulnerable populations. Most notable are severe and prolonged nutritional insults that arise from droughts, floods, civil disturbances and wars, and economic crises, which in themselves might be a consequence of another shock, such as an environmental perturbation. Recent concern about climate change has attuned us to environment effects in particular. We know from past environmental shocks that human societies often adapt. Markets often play an important role in adaption, where price signals can generate supply or demand responses that smooth otherwise welfare-threatening effects. The aim of this panel is to explore the consequences of various forms of shocks (in particular economic and environmental) for human welfare in the past. Invited presenters will be primarily economic historians who are specialists in East Asia, Africa, Europe and North America and who research various dimensions of human welfare using anthropometric data, with a focus primarily from the 16th century to the present.</p>				
87	Juliette	Levy	University of California Riverside	Financial intermediation and economic growth across the globe
<p>This panel will discuss and explore the historical role of non-bank intermediary institutions in capital markets. We are interested in traditional forms of non-bank credit, such as merchant credit, personal loans and store credit, but we are also and particularly interested in financial institutions that predate banks that we do not always recognize as such.</p> <p>To this end, the panel will bring together research on different parts of the world and different times in history to compare and connect the many different and complementary forms of financial intermediation that that have supported the development of credit markets and economic growth in history. Many financial intermediaries self-identified as such in the historical documents – brokers and merchants for example – others, such as notaries or inkeepers or even convents – have a less obvious intermediary role in financial transactions. There are many circumstances in which financial intermediaries are not easy to detect, but are essential to identify and this panel will be a forum in which to explore these intermediaries and their role in the economy.</p> <p>The work of this panel is particularly relevant in our contemporary context because banks as we know them today are a relatively recent innovation, and for the better part of human history, banks were not the most important financial intermediary. Furthermore, the lack of banks in remote or less developed parts of the world today still forces lenders and borrowers to interact via non-bank intermediaries (like rotating savings associations or micro-finance companies, or in extremis, loan sharks and pawnshops).</p> <p>Interest in financial intermediaries and intermediation in general in developing markets is increasing, and the historical understanding of the role and variety of intermediaries this panel will explore has practical applications in this context.</p> <p>The main question we aim to answer in specific historical and regional contexts are: 1.How big was the financial sector? Which part of it was intermediated? 2.How were information asymmetries solved in this sector? How did intermediaries perform this role? 3.What is the relationship between intermediaries/intermediation and economic growth in the specific cases? 4.What measures can we use to compare the effect of intermediation on growth across specific cases? This last question is as much about quantitative measurements as it is about the qualitative value of the historical sources that are being used.</p> <p>We want to start a conversation about the nature of financial intermediation, the legal regimes that give rise to variations in the types of intermediation and the intermediaries themselves, the political and economic context that change existing forms of intermediation or reinforce them.</p>				
89	Gareth	Austin	Graduate Institute Geneva	Precolonial Sub-Saharan Africa: Interactions Between Internal and External Sources of Change, c.1450-c. 1890
<p>Precolonial African economic history attracted major pioneering research from the late 1950s to mid-1980s, but has been doubly neglected since. The general field of African economic history has been relatively neglected (Hopkins 2009), and the main focus of such research as continued switched to the twentieth century. The Atlantic slave trade was the one topic to continue to receive intense attention. Given that most of Africa’s history to date was ‘pre-colonial’, the overall lack of recent research on the era is lamentable. It is especially unfortunate from a comparative perspective, in that much of the recent ‘global’ economic history and ‘historical economics’ sees the great divergence(s) between continents as having originated in that era. Placing Africa properly within comparative and global economic history requires more work on the long era of interaction between independent African societies and foreign, especially European, traders (state-supported and otherwise).</p> <p>This (double?) session aims to draw together, through papers and debate, the main threads from such work as has been done in recent years, as a foundation and inspiration for further work, we hope on a larger scale, in the future. For, though not voluminous, new research in the field has never stopped, for example on slavery within tropical African economies, especially the timing and sources of its spread (e.g. Thornton 1998, Lovejoy 2000, Austin 2005); on commodity currencies and precolonial monetary systems in general (studies by Guyer, Kuroda and others following earlier work by the likes of Curtin, Lovejoy and Johnson); and on the interactions between markets and states in a region famously characterized by very varied levels of political centralization (Lovejoy and Richardson 2004; Inikori 2003).</p> <p>We expect that the issues addressed in the session will include the relationship between (a) the extension of commodity production for African as well as overseas markets, (b) the growth of slavery; how far successive changes in African monetary systems (such as the spread of the cowrie-gold currency zone in West Africa) may be considered as reducing transaction costs; and whether state formation in precolonial Africa facilitated market activity. Finally, the session as a whole will illuminate the general issue of the interactions of internal and external mechanisms of change in African economies: the internal logic of development in conditions of relatively abundant land (but where natural conditions resisted agricultural intensification) and whether external slave trades brought about a reversal of Africa’s relative fortunes (e.g. Austin 2008).</p>				

Ref	Corresponding Session Organiser			Session title
91	Dario	Nappo	Oxford University	The relation between the development of an integrated transport system and the growth of the economy in the Roman World
<p>According to the analyses of the modern scholars, the Roman Empire developed one of the most successful pre-industrial economies. If indeed this was the case, how could it perform better than previous economies, and why? This was certainly due to a number of reasons, such as the internal peace, the unification of the Mediterranean World in one Empire, and so on.</p> <p>Yet, one of the main reasons that favoured the rise of the Roman economy was definitely the ability displayed by the Romans, to build up a very efficient network of infrastructures, which greatly fostered the communication between the different areas of the Empire and opened new paths for trade and commerce.</p> <p>The first aim of this session, in the footsteps of the main theme of the congress, "Exploring the Roots of Development", is to demonstrate how the infrastructures built up by the Romans helped the economy and especially the trade to develop. The second and even more significant aim is to reconstruct the official policy conceived by the Roman rulers and administrator in order to create and constantly improve this network. Focusing on the Eastern part of the Roman Empire, the session will put forward the hypothesis of the existence of a proper integrated transport system in the Roman Empire. Such a system would involve transport by land, sea and river.</p> <p>The approach chosen for the proposed session will be based on case studies.</p> <p>First of all, there will be a theoretical paper on the general subject of the integrated transport system, aimed to clarify the theoretical frame of our approach. Then, a number of papers will show how the theory can be verified in the actual history of a number of sites, which offer a favourable point of view to reconstruct the functioning of the system.</p> <p>Finally, the session will try to stimulate a discussion on the subject, hopefully involving scholars with expertise on historical periods other than the Roman Age, to compare the analysis put forward by us with other historical periods.</p>				
94	Guillaume	Daudin	University of Lille and Sciences Po	Looking for the roots of development in early trade statistics (18th-19th century)
<p>The structural changes of the eighteenth century and the early nineteenth century, including the Industrial Revolution, are at the root of the development of our economic system. However, the on-going discussion about the Great Divergence between Europe and Asia (Pomeranz, Clark, etc.) shows that the nature and the immediate causes of these structural changes are still a matter of debate among economists and historians.</p> <p>This session will explore these from the point of view of early trade statistics. This parallels the motivation of eighteenth and nineteenth state officials and economic authors who stressed again and again the importance of foreign trade for prosperity and the need to know it better. Indeed, foreign trade statistics are for many countries (including Europe, the US and the Ottoman Empire) among the earliest and most reliable economic data produced by past governments. They are available from mid-eighteenth century onward for most of these nations, sometimes even earlier (England, France), and present fairly continuous series. True, for a long time, external trade was seen and interpreted as a minor factor (if a factor at all) in the explanation of the British Industrial Revolution. As the impact of globalization on modern economies has proved that international trade has the potential to accelerate or impede the growth of national economies, this lack of interest in international trade has been called into question. In light of the importance of extra-European goods in fuelling an industrious revolution through the diversification of consumption and releasing the Malthusian constraints of pre-industrial, 'organic' economies, international trade is now being presented as a major dimension of the first industrial revolution.</p> <p>Researchers have often used trade statistics of individual countries, but little comparative work has been done to assess their reliability and provide a more comprehensive view of the picture they give of early economies. This session will examine the construction of early international trade statistics and how they can be used to explore the issue of early development. It will go beyond the usual case studies in Western Europe and include contributions on Northern and Southern Europe, the Ottoman Empire and America. It is part of an on-going project that aims to provide a systematic collection and publication of trade data of the pre-statistical age.</p>				
95	Leigh	Gardner	University of Cape Town	Labour, Wages, and Living Standards in Colonial Africa
<p>The abolition of the slave trade and the establishment of colonial rule revolutionized the labour market in sub-Saharan Africa. New opportunities for small-holder export production in some colonies competed with opportunities offered by wage employment in commercial farms, mines, plantations, and colonial administrations. Meanwhile, colonial governments often colluded with commercial producers to keep African wages low.</p> <p>The impact of this shift on African incomes and living standards has long been obscured by limited data available from before 1945. However, recent innovations in the use of quantitative data from the colonial period have shed new light on wages and living standards in colonial Africa.</p> <p>Anthropometric data have shown that in some regions living standards actually improved during the colonial period. Meanwhile, real wage indices have shown increases in some periods. This research suggests that colonial times, far from being purely exploitative, offered many Africans the opportunity to improve their standard of living, while also increasing levels of inequality. These new findings complicate attempts to assess the long-term impacts of colonialism on social and economic well-being in Africa.</p> <p>This panel aims to build on these findings by inviting papers on labour, wages and living standards in colonial Africa. Relevant subjects will include labour conditions and the structure of labour contracts, wages for different occupations, and assessments of living standards. Papers are encouraged, but not required, to highlight new and reliable sources of quantitative data for the colonial period.</p>				
97	Bram	Bouwens	Utrecht University	Varieties of Capitalism: theory and historical evidence on institutional change during the 20th century
<p>The economic crisis of 2008, centered as it has been in the financial sector, inspired a renewed discussion about the capitalist system. The pro-market, laissez-faire philosophy turned out to be a system of mixed blessings. Should the guiding principles be revised and are the alternatives any better? Can history help us in finding answers? This session aims to contribute to these discussions. It focuses on how national variations in institutions affect economic performance and explores the question on how changes in the institutional context take place.</p> <p>In 2001 Peter A. Hall and David Soskice edited the volume Varieties of Capitalism. The Institutional Foundations of Comparative Advantage (Oxford: OUP 2001). This volume has become a seminal work on analyzing capitalist systems. The approach assumes that firms are the central actors in the economy whose behavior aggregates into national economic performance.</p> <p>Historical research indeed demonstrated that there are systematic differences among nations that corresponded to the underlying dimension of market-oriented (Liberal Market Economy) versus strategic coordination (Coordinated Market Economy) distinguished by the VoC approach, but historical research also highlighted changes over time. (Fellman/Iverson/Sjögren/Thue 2008; Sluyterman 2010).</p> <p>The VoC-approach has been criticized extensively, especially on the neglect of institutional change and the exploration of the drivers of transformation. These critiques challenged scientists to undertake new research and to refine existing theoretical frameworks (see e.g. Streeck/Thelen 2005; Hancké/Rhodes/Thatcher 2007; Mahoney/Thelen 2010).</p> <p>In the session 'Varieties of Capitalism' we want to add historical evidence to the ongoing discussion on this approach. Questions to be answered could be: if national business systems are coherent as a consequence of institutional complementarities, how can they change? And if they change, what are the drivers behind these changes? Are countries responding to the same set of drivers differently according to their national business systems? Finally, how can we assess and compare the performance of firms in different business systems?</p> <p>Historians from a wide range of countries with different or comparable business systems in Eastern and Western Europe as well as Australia, Northern America and East Asia, have agreed to submit a paper to this session. Both empirical and theoretical based papers discussing the varieties of capitalism literature and/or dealing with the interaction of firms in their national and international institutional setting are welcome.</p>				
101	Giovanni	Federico	European University Institute	Trade and the integration of peripheral countries in the world market
<p>The main objective of this panel is to stimulate new quantitative research and new interpretations of the relation between globalization, growth and convergence in the "long" 19th century, from Waterloo to World War One, and in the interwar years. The literature on these issues is huge, but it deals mostly with the "classic" period of the first globalization, from 1870 to 1913 and with the Atlantic economy. In spite of some very recent work, the period(s) before 1870 and after 1914 are still too poorly known. Similarly, we know very little too little about the regional and international trade integration experience of peripheral countries, inside and outside Europe.</p> <p>Yet a lot of research is being done on these issues, also from scholars in Asia and Latin America. The initial results are quite promising. For instance, they show that, at the beginning of the 19th century, Latin America was more open to trade than European countries.</p> <p>The panel aims at offering an opportunity to discuss this on-going research projects with top scholars from the United States and Europe. It builds on the very positive experience of an early conference on Tariffs and growth (Madrid may 2010), but it would extend the range of topics. We would accept papers on trade, market integration, trade barriers and cost of transportation and so on.</p> <p>While selecting papers, we would privilege the empirical research, with particular emphasis on new data. We will also try to have a geographical and time coverage as extensive as possible.</p>				

Ref	Corresponding Session Organiser			Session title
104	Mikhail	Lipkin	Institute of World History, Russian Academy of Sciences	"New World Economic Order(s)" in Theory and Practice: 1940s-1990s
<p>The world economic crisis of 2008 has put on agenda the issue of reforming global economic and financial institutions and raised voices for a necessity to enter into the era of some "new economic world order" which shall normalize the world economy and stipulates some new "code of international behavior".</p> <p>Historically the notion of "new world economic order" was connected with an idea of some special, fair and gentlemanly "code of behavior". During a discussion of key postwar global institutions and new postwar system (IMF, IBRD, GATT/WTO) in 1944-1945 the Anglo-American proposal of obligatory Code of rules for world trade regulation was in the centre of attention. During the short "early détente" on the edge of 1950s-196-s, partly as reflection on the started process of decolonization the "Year of Africa" the "international code of behavior" for East and West had been worked out by the British Foreign Office. In 1964 backed by the Eastern block UNCTAD was formed which passed the "Principles of international trade relations and trade politics, facilitating development". A true splash of various projects of "codes" and "rules of the game" in economic sphere occurred after the start of the "economics of détente" in the first half of 1970-s. Discussion on "Charter of the states economic rights and obligations" starts in UNCTAD, projects of a new World Trade Organization and new regional structures arise on the wake of the CSCE. The term "new world economic order" gets its new meaning with attempts of the eastern countries to integrate into the world market and on the same time active inclusion of new countries of the Third world. NOEI (Nouvel Ordre Economique International) enriches the diplomatic language of this period. The turbulent era of Eastern bloc's disintegration in 1980s-1990s started a new wave of discussion on global governance.</p> <p>All this colorful spectrum needs to be analyzed again in a "longue duree" with accent on how the East-West confrontation logic coupled by the North-South dispute contributed to debates about fair trade, code of behavior, and proper global institutions - all those issues at stake which were part of the evolving concept of a "new world economic order" (which claimed to be new several times - in 1940-s, 1960s/70-s and 1980s/1990s).</p> <p>Each time various countries and groups of countries suggested its various concepts and had various (mostly) perceptions of what it should be in ideal and what they want to distinguish by it.</p>				
106	Dominique	Barjot	Paris Sorbonne University	The Construction Industry in the 20th Century: An International Perspective on Interfirm Comparison
<p>There are two major goals:</p> <p>A/ First, the conduct of a European study focused on building material and its two specific sectors: 1/ The European cement industry. It is, in itself, a typical example of advanced globalization. 2/ The distribution of building supplies. Contrary to the cement industry, this business is characterized by fierce but uneven competition that varies according to the concerned geographic areas. B/ the second study will analyse the shift to services initiated by the European public buildings and works firms ("BTP" firms in French). Five types of models can be identified: the British, the French, the German, the Japanese and the US models.</p> <p>Three lines will direct our research. A/ the shift from the international to the global firm. We hypothesize that there exists one. B/ from industry to services The shift from industry to services is a structural orientation of the developed economies. The project intends to develop the research question at three levels: 1/ The construction industry (Property development, Public Utilities, Engineering 2/ The construction material and product industry 3/ The building and public buildings and works industries C/ Existence and limitations of national models. The third line of our research project is focused on building a typology of national models. The research will draw a comparison between world major countries and use the examples of dominant firms mostly from the following countries: - Germany and Austria - Benelux (public buildings and works firms and property development) - France - Italy - United Kingdom - Sweden (public buildings and works firms)</p> <p>As a result, it seems possible to contrast very industrial-intensive countries (Germany, France, and even Italy) with predominantly service-intensive countries (United Kingdom, Spain, Sweden, The Netherlands). But it is also very important to take the global environment into account and enlarge the perspective for instance to North America (USA and Canada as regards engineering), Mexico for cement, the far East, namely Japan (public buildings and works sector, property development, engineering) South Korea (public buildings and works sector, engineering) and China (public buildings and works sector and property development).</p>				
108	Gareth	Austin	Graduate Institute Geneva	Dynamics of Agriculture and Agrarian Institutions in Sub-Saharan Africa, 19th and 20th Centuries
<p>Agriculture was overwhelmingly the principal occupation of Africans until very recently. Within this generalization it is important to distinguish settler and plantation colonies from 'peasant' colonies, the latter defined by the absence of large-scale appropriations of land for European use. The traditional view that indigenous African agriculture was static, its growth inhibited by customary arrangements governing resource-use, was rejected to varying degrees by a pioneering generation of research in the 1960s-80s.</p> <p>These scholars documented (a) the long history of innovation in African agriculture, especially through selective adoption of new crops from other continents, (b) that the export-crop 'revolution' in the peasant colonies owed much to the flexibility of indigenous land tenure, and was often led by large-scale African farmers investing long-term, (c) that even in the settler colonies Africans responded rapidly to opportunities to produce food grains for urban markets, and that the rise of European farming was greatly facilitated by state interventions – by no means entirely successful – to drive Africans out of the produce market and on to the labour market. The research of the 1990s-2000s, though smaller in volume, generally reinforced these propositions, while adding a much sharper focus on institutions.</p> <p>This panel is intended both to take up the unfinished business of the pioneer generations and to examine fresh questions. Was the 1960s-80s emphasis on the economic efficiency of indigenous institutions too sanguine, given the slow aggregate growth of African agricultural output? Or did the constraints derive from resources or policy rather than institutions? One paper will offer a new framework to replace the 'vent-for-surplus' model, which depicted the growth of African export agriculture in the peasant colonies as a rational but risk-free, opportunity-costless expansion within the pre-existing production function. Much criticised for overlooking both the extent of African innovations and the costs involved, including to food security, it is time to replace 'vent-for-surplus' with an interpretation that does more justice to the accumulated evidence. Again, the papers will consider the agricultural implications of the twentieth-century growth of both population and exports. Where land-surpluses gave way to agricultural intensification, was the process Boserupian progress or Gertzian stagnation?</p> <p>The panel will also consider how anthropometric techniques have begun to alter our understanding of the welfare implications of different agrarian regimes and different crop innovations. Finally, we will revisit the relationships between settler and peasant agriculture in the light of post-colonial as well as colonial experience.</p>				
109	Judith	Clifton	Universidad de Cantabria	Foreign Direct Investment in Infrastructure: What Consequences for Development? Experiences around the World from the Post-war to the Present
<p>Infrastructure services are widely regarded as being essential for development. Developing countries, in particular, require reliable infrastructure to guarantee provision of basic services, such as energy, water and communications, to sustain economic and human development.</p> <p>The historical pattern by which international infrastructure such as electricity and telecommunications has been financed over the last two centuries has been organised into three overarching phases (Hausman, Hertner and Wilkins 2009). From the post-war period, a gradual process of "domestication" occurred, but, over the last two decades, a cycle of "internationalization" took place, which is partly reminiscent of the first phase of the internationalization of infrastructure finance from the end of the nineteenth to the beginning of the twentieth century. During the second phase of internationalization, infrastructure Transnational Corporations (TNCs) from the developed world significantly increased their investment activities in developing countries. And yet, foreign capital in infrastructure is still concentrated in OECD economies, while developing countries still suffer under investment (UNCTAD 2008). Though developing countries have received recommendations from international economic organisations such as the World Bank, the IMF and Regional Development Banks on how to attract FDI, this advice is not always appropriate in the local context.</p> <p>This session calls for papers examining the historical evidence on phases in infrastructure finance and the consequences for development. Attention will be paid to the international context, including experiences in Africa, Asia and Latin America, focusing in particular, on the post-war period to the present, characterised by de-colonialization, nationalization and then, internationalization.</p> <p>In particular, scholars will be invited to examine historical evidence to address the following issues. Tensions often arise between foreign investors vis-à-vis domestic investors and host governments because they have different priorities, investors with commercial and financial interests, and governments with development and regulatory requirements. How has this affected the investment decision at different stages of the infrastructure building and operation? How does uncertainty in the form of financial booms and busts affect negotiation and implementation of FDI? How have the TNC and financial investors dealt with local (Municipal), regional (Provincial), national, cross-border or transnational projects and networks of infrastructure for development? What happens when conflicts break out among these various levels of public decision-makers? Have developing economies provided and acquired adequate human, managerial, engineering and technological capabilities or should the foreign investor come with their own capacities to improve development prospects.</p>				

Ref	Corresponding Session Organiser			Session title
111	Suzanne	McCoskey	George Washington University	Does the History of Entrepreneurship in Africa Matter?
<p>Despite a long and rich history of entrepreneurial activity on the African continent – a history that has significantly shaped developed patterns in the rest of the world – the history of entrepreneurship on the continent is still very much neglected. For instance, the recent path-breaking ‘The Invention of Enterprise’ by David Landes, Joel Mokyr and William Baumol covers in 18th chapters the historical richness of human entrepreneurial activity, from the Roman Empire, ancient Babylon to the early emergence of entrepreneurship in India and China. But not a single chapter is devoted to Africa. And with the continued marginalisation of Africa in the world economy, its struggle to industrialize, and the growing diaspora of its best and brightest, the current analytical debate is often devoid of consideration of how entrepreneurship, both foreign and indigenous, has played in role in creating or mitigating, the conditions for Africa’s current challenges. Connections between foreign and indigenous entrepreneurs had developed since the fifteenth century and by the nineteenth century had facilitated the formation of lucrative and growing markets of exchange for imports and exports. These markets were developed by large state-led entities, small entrepreneurs, family businesses and foreign companies, both large and small. A dynamic relationship emerged in markets where domination was determined by access to resources, power and internal and external links – with important implications for understanding the business environment in modern Africa. Hence it is our contention in proposing this session, that the history of entrepreneurship in Africa matter for today.</p> <p>In this light, this session is proposed to put the importance of the history of entrepreneurship in Africa firmly on the agenda. As such the session aims to explore the rich development of entrepreneurship, markets and business activity in and with Africa – particular since the nineteenth century. Papers dealing with the relationships between indigenous and foreign entrepreneurs, between states, elites and entrepreneurs, with the relationship between historic patterns of entrepreneurship and modern day development outcomes, and with the patterns of migration and sector specialisation in Africa, are particularly welcome. The session promoters will endeavour to find a special outlet, such as a special journal issue or book, for the publication of the papers selected for this session.</p>				
115	Anne	Winter	Vrije Universiteit Brussel	Migrants, entitlements and welfare: Comparative perspectives, 1500-2010
<p>Over the past 500 years, access to welfare provisions has often been conditional upon some form of belonging to a community that is – partly or wholly – defined in spatial terms, such as a parish, village, city or nation. By mediating access to communal provisions, such conceptions of belonging determine the extent to which migrants can or not participate in welfare arrangements when away from home. Depending on the importance of welfare arrangements in the lifecycles of the poor, the nature of these spatial entitlements can therefore constitute an important factor in decisions to migrate, to remain put, to settle or to return home, while it also helps to mould cultural conceptions of insiders and outsiders. Defining migrants’ access – or not – to welfare in turn represents a device by which the influx and settlement of newcomers can to a certain extent be discouraged or stimulated, and has implications for the social distribution of the costs and gains of migration. Therefore, the spatial dimensions of relief and welfare entitlements have had important implications for migration behaviour, the scope of social interactions, conceptions of identity and community, and the allocation of labour, and by extension on social, economic, political and cultural life as a whole.</p> <p>While so far most historical research on the spatial dimensions of welfare entitlements has focused on the early modern Poor Laws and Settlement Laws of England and Wales (Snell, King, Feldman, Smith, Solar) or – to a much lesser extent – on other parts of Europe (Hahn, Van Leeuwen, Gestrich, Lucassen, Winter), this session aims to approach the associated debates from a global and long-term comparative perspective. It is particularly interested in uncovering the ways in which different practices of migrant entitlement interacted with processes of proletarianization, state formation, urbanization and industrialization, and the ways in which diverging conceptions of spatial belonging were tied in with long-term trajectories of economic, social and political change from the early modern to the contemporary period (O’Brien, Pomeranz, Tilly, Wong). It builds upon intensified comparative collaboration between researchers on different European relief and settlement systems, and explicitly aims to draw in experts on non-European welfare practices and migration patterns such as the Chinese hukou system.</p>				
117	William	Freund	University of KwaZulu-Natal	THE SOUTH AFRICAN INDUSTRIALISATION MODEL AND ITS CONSEQUENCES, SESSION I
<p>Over the past 500 years, access to welfare provisions has often been conditional upon some form of belonging to a community that is – partly or wholly – defined in spatial terms, such as a parish, village, city or nation. By mediating access to communal provisions, such conceptions of belonging determine the extent to which migrants can or not participate in welfare arrangements when away from home. Depending on the importance of welfare arrangements in the lifecycles of the poor, the nature of these spatial entitlements can therefore constitute an important factor in decisions to migrate, to remain put, to settle or to return home, while it also helps to mould cultural conceptions of insiders and outsiders. Defining migrants’ access – or not – to welfare in turn represents a device by which the influx and settlement of newcomers can to a certain extent be discouraged or stimulated, and has implications for the social distribution of the costs and gains of migration. Therefore, the spatial dimensions of relief and welfare entitlements have had important implications for migration behaviour, the scope of social interactions, conceptions of identity and community, and the allocation of labour, and by extension on social, economic, political and cultural life as a whole.</p> <p>In this case, South Africa in the twentieth century would be the growth path delineated. The proposed papers consider the formative period of South African industrialisation [Made in America: The Establishment of the South African Mining Corporations], the extent to which a ‘developmental state’ can be said to have been its crucible [The Smuts Government as a Formative Developmental State 1939-48] and how this model played itself out in industrial, agrarian and urban contexts. [Ons bou werklik hier ‘n nasie; nationalism, modernism and the SASOL project before the coming of the security state; Reconstruction, city and state in the S.A.40s; Good Wine, Bad Wine and Brandy Wine: The KVV and the Politics of Regulation 1918-60 and Technological Solutions to Rural Underdevelopment: The Pongola Region and the Lure of Irrigation]</p>				
119	Tamás	Vonyó	University of Groningen	THE QUANTITATIVE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF EASTERN EUROPE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY
<p>Eastern Europe was arguably more affected by the political and economic transformations of the twentieth century than any other part of the world. This statement is particularly true for the interwar period, when the break-up of former empires gave rise to new nation states, and for the Cold War era, during which Eastern Europe undertook a unique political and socio-economic experiment. Not surprisingly, these episodes have attracted a great deal of attention from economists and historians alike. However, the bulk of the existing literature focussed primarily on policy issues and the dynamics of comparative economic systems. Consequently, we still know little about the actual performance of the region in terms of factor accumulation, productivity levels and growth rates, structural change, technological adaptation, cyclical fluctuations, or the efficiency of institutions.</p> <p>Since economics in Eastern Europe has long been dominated by political economy with a strong emphasis on current developments, new economic history has not made strong inroads into Eastern European scholarship. By contrast, independent research conducted by western academics was hampered by a limited knowledge of and/or access to existing quantitative sources. Only recently did democratization and European integration created opportunities for making good on these shortcomings. International collaboration has already yielded several high quality papers that both put Eastern Europe back onto the map of economic historians and presented new quantitative evidence drawn from original sources. Additionally, young economists from the region have written, or are in the process of writing, worthy dissertations at top universities on the subject with the application of modern analytical tools.</p> <p>By creating a forum for quantitative research conducted on the economic performance of Eastern Europe during the late nineteenth and twentieth century, we aim at fostering collaboration on this still under-researched field and also at presenting new results comparable with the existing evidence on other regions. For this purpose, we especially welcome research papers with a comparative perspective. New findings will also shed new light on old questions: such as the failure of Eastern European nations to catch up with advanced economies during the first era of globalization, their exposure to the pernicious exogenous shocks of the period between 1914 and 1945, or the relative effectiveness of central planning under state socialism. Our session welcomes contributions applying a wide range of theoretical models and analytical tools: standard growth accounting, benchmark analysis, evolutionary models of technological change, dynamic factor analysis, and other relevant quantitative methods, as well as novel estimates on variables that are critical for these types of research.</p>				
126	Gerardo	della Paolera	Global Development Network and central European University	THE ART OF CENTRAL BANKING IN HARSH TIMES
<p>Eastern Europe was arguably more affected by the political and economic transformations of the twentieth century than any other part of the world. This statement is particularly true for the interwar period, when the break-up of former empires gave rise to new nation states, and for the Cold War era, during which Eastern Europe undertook a unique political and socio-economic experiment. Not surprisingly, these episodes have attracted a great deal of attention from economists and historians alike. However, the bulk of the existing literature focussed primarily on policy issues and the dynamics of comparative economic systems. Consequently, we still know little about the actual performance of the region in terms of factor accumulation, productivity levels and growth rates, structural change, technological adaptation, cyclical fluctuations, or the efficiency of institutions.</p> <p>The session is about a Comparative Analysis of Central banking in the Americas and Europe during two very well identified harsh times: the Great Depression (1929-1934) and the Contemporaneous Great Recession. The importance of this comparison is to analyze what were the most significant Monetary, Banking and regulatory innovations during the first unprecedented global meltdown. What were the lessons then and the fixes and how it comes then that with all the technological progress obtained in PWWII the Art of Central Banking seemed again rudimentary to tackle the devastating effects of the contemporaneous crisis. Is it a matter of lack of historical perspective or/and complex theoretical understanding?</p>				
127	Maria Eugenia	Mata	Universidade Nova de Lisboa	STOCK MARKETS IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE
<p>The study of world stock markets shows that they have adopted a plethora of practices, rules, and regulations, changing over time and sometimes exhibiting great differences, but tending to some convergence over time. In what way must they be viewed as a result of historical experience, and market expertise? If they are a requirement for dealing in financial operations, they can be approached as progressive legal adjustments to good practice. Juridical aspects and regulation can inspire contributions for this section.</p> <p>The twentieth century ushered in a maturing process of Economics in general, and Financial Management, in particular. The secret for world hegemony may be related to cultural contexts and historical traditions, but also to securities settlement systems, taxes, and listing fees. Papers on these issues are welcome.</p> <p>There have been many studies on Cost of Capital, not only in the USA, but in Europe and elsewhere. To the extent that savers must be compensated for postponing their consumption by purchasing securities (shares, bonds, etc.), the historical evidence may illustrate the level of rewards expected and demanded by those investors at different moments in time in different stock markets. The risk aversion, the subjective estimation of risk, and its association to political events such as nationalizations (and privatizations) strongly influence investors’ decisions. Papers on these perspectives are welcome.</p> <p>Barro and Ursua (2008) goes into full annual data on Consumption for 22 countries to detect crises, as this is the variable that enters into usual asset-price equations. He also uses GDP for 35 countries. For samples that start as early as 1870 a peak-to-trough method was used for each country to isolate crises: 87 crises for consumption and 148 for GDP were discovered, leading to the conclusion that 3.5 years was the average duration for disasters, having a mean of 21-22%, under a coincident timing both in Consumption and GDP. The conclusion is that a Lucas tree-model with i.i.d. growth shocks and Epstein-Zin-Weil preferences accords with the observed average equity premium of around 7% levered equity, after supposing that 3.5 was the coefficient of relative risk aversion. In this section an important dialogue may be established with macroeconomics in looking for evidence on crises, from the large laboratory of experiences and facts that history makes available whenever long-term analyses are pursued. The stock-exchange variables are now a decisive topic for the global scientific community, and for different schools of economic thought.</p>				
129	Latika	Chaudhary	Scripps College	DESTINY AND POLICY: PERSPECTIVES ON COLONIALISM AND INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
<p>While an earlier economic history literature has emphasized the negative effects of colonialism on the development of the Indian economy, a stronger understanding of how initial conditions influenced both the choice of colonial policies and the functioning of the economy has been largely ignored. This proposed session seeks to better understand the often endogenous roots of policies and their subsequent impact on the Indian economy. In recent years, scholars working on different aspects of the economy have compiled detailed information on colonial legal institutions, the irrigation network and military set-up, and how economic and political conditions influenced outcomes within these sectors. We hope to bring together researchers in economic history and development economics to increase dialogue among the different people working on Indian economic history and to also encourage scholars to compare and contrast the development experience across different sectors of the economy.</p> <p>The contributors who have agreed to participate are Dave Donaldson (MIT), Bishnupriya Gupta (Warwick), Saumitra Jha (Stanford), Tirthankar Roy (LSE), Anand Swamy (Williams), Susan Wolcott (SUNY Binghamton) and Oliver Vanden-Eynde (LSE). Donaldson explores the relationship between the development of railways and famine amelioration. Gupta identifies the constraints on irrigation development in the colonial period. Jha studies health crises such as the polio epidemic and the link to inter-religious complementarities. Roy explores the origins of British India linking state formation to military and fiscal undertakings. Swamy studies the effects of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act, which was intended to tighten the regulatory climate on credit. Wolcott looks at the evolution of female employment. Vanden-Eynde studies the link between military recruitment and educational development.</p>				

Ref	Corresponding Session Organiser			Session title
130	Morten	Jerven	Simon Fraser University	NEW AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY: APPROACHES TO LONG TERM AFRICAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
<p>African Economic History has been invigorated by new and innovative studies of Africa's long-term development, particularly from the work of economists.</p> <p>The aim of this session is to stimulate discussion on future challenges and opportunities in the field African economic history. The lack of reliable and consistent data over time is perhaps the most fundamental challenge for the practice of African economic history. The paucity of reliable time series data on African economic development complicates the evaluation of the economic importance of key historical events such as the slave trade, the colonial impact, as compared to 'initial conditions' of geography. Furthermore, when considering the relative importance of types of 'legacy', a lack of comparable evidence further impairs our ability to assess the impact of different paths of development taken since independence.</p> <p>Economic growth or development can be measured by conventional methods like historical national accounts or external trade data, but may carry different types of bias and measurement problems. In response different proxies have been suggested like data on rainfall or heights, while yet another route is to gauge development through documented institutional change, like property rights in land and labour. We are calling for research that offers ways of interpreting of long-term economic development in pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial Africa. We also welcome papers of a historiographical nature, focussing on the disentangling of causal mechanisms of economic development and social change. Innovative approaches to existing empirical data or new research that unravels new sources of data for analysis are particularly welcome.</p>				
131	Anna	Carreras-Marín	University of Barcelona	TRADE AND GROWTH IN THE PERIPHERY: THE DEPENDENCY THEORY REVISITED
<p>It is now acknowledged that "dependency theory" fell short in explaining the complexity of the first export era (1870-1929) and its contribution to the economic growth of the Latin American countries. A lot of recent research has provided evidence that exports were not always negative for growth and that openness and integration into the world economy did not necessarily was the cause of underdevelopment. In spite of that, a new comprehensive interpretation of that phenomenon, in which the pros and cons of a pattern of growth based on the export sector is more systematically evaluated, has not yet been constructed. The purpose of this session is to advance in that direction, by providing new evidence on the role of exports and economic integration in the performance of Latin American economies in the long run.</p>				
133	Riitta	Hjerppe	University of Helsinki	DID THE COUNTRIES AND AREAS AROUND THE BALTIC SEA FORM AN INTEGRATED ECONOMIC AREA BEFORE THE FIRST WORLD WAR?
<p>Before the First World War there were many economic actors around the Baltic Sea: large states like Russia, with Grand Duchies, and Germany as well as small national states like Sweden and Denmark. The countries were different in size and in internal regimes. They had a variety of economic contacts with each other: trade, foreign direct investments, and debt relations, migration of entrepreneurs, merchants, professionals and workers. The First World War caused unexpected and permanent interruptions to this.</p> <p>But what were the economic relations and interactions between the Baltic Sea countries and areas like before the WWI? What kind of an economic area was the Baltic Sea? What share of the international economic connections and interactions did the Baltic Sea connections form in these countries, and were the connections increasing or decreasing when the WWI broke out and ended a large part of these connections?</p> <p>We invite papers to discuss the economies of the Baltic Sea area during the years or decades before the WWI. Papers should deal with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - external trade - foreign direct investments, - financial and debt relations - diffusion of technologies - diffusion industrial management practices - institutions created to favour economic relations, e.g. free ports - trade and other government policies to foster Baltic Sea connections - market integration in the area <p>A preliminary workshop related to these themes was held in Helsinki in October 2009.</p>				
134	Robert	Vonk	VU University medical centre	PIONEERING THE WELFARE STATE? SICKNESS, ACCIDENT, DISABILITY AND OLD AGE INSURANCE AND THE MAKING OF SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY
<p>During the years following the 'credit crunch' and the consequent world wide economic crisis, the welfare state has again become an object of heated political and social debate. This dispute on sustainability, quality and access of social security in times of economic recession is not confined to Europe alone, but discussed on a global scale as well. Existing national systems of social security, which during the nineteenth and twentieth century have provided the population with coverage against the risks of sickness, accident, disability and old age, are placed under closer scrutiny.</p> <p>As a result of this, the interest in the history of social security and the development of the welfare state among historians, economists and social scientists is growing. Some scholars argue that from the late nineteenth century onwards a so called 'social insurance movement' crossed the globe. Fact is that many countries in the world developed or tried to develop a system of social security during the course of the nineteenth and twentieth century a system of social security. Most of the time this system was based on a pre-existing infrastructure (i.e. Germany), however, sometimes it was something radically different (i.e. post-war UK). These welfare types are usually systematised in theoretical models (i.e. Bismarck, Beveridge, Shemasko/Soviet), but these models have been subjected to various forms of critique as well. Some historians have pointed out that 'grass-root' or commercial insurance organisations have significantly contributed to the development of welfare provisions in various countries. Others emphasize the importance of the institution of national insurance schemes and the transfer of social-political ideas from one state to another, i.e. through policy emulation or colonial ties.</p> <p>Furthermore, by emphasising models based on western-European and/or north-American history, the present interpretation of welfare-state development tends to be Eurocentric in nature and fails to explain global, transnational or regionally divergent modes</p>				
135	Rory	Miller	University of Liverpool, UK	VARIETIES OF CAPITALISM: THE STATE AND BUSINESS IN EMERGING MARKETS, 1930s-1980s
<p>This panel will examine the relationship between the state and business in emerging economies between the Depression of the 1930s and the consolidation of neoliberalism in much of the world after the early 1980s. The underlying premise is that a wide variety of capitalist institutional structures supported the transformation of impoverished economies during the twentieth century. We focus on one common characteristic of economic transformation during these years: the leading role taken by the state in structuring the business environment and enterprise.</p> <p>Whether contextualised as industrial planning or development strategy, the most important forms of state activity in what are now regarded as 'emerging markets' included ownership or control of enterprises, policy incentives and financial market intervention. State intervention clearly influenced long-term development prospects, in terms of business structures, governance practices, management and government capabilities, the institutional framework within which business operates, and cultural attitudes towards both the public sector and private business.</p> <p>Understanding of these themes can be deepened by contextualising them within the 'varieties of capitalism' literature. Such an approach emphasises the long-term consequences of structures and institutions established in earlier periods, and focuses on differences among countries in these structures and institutions. Having been developed initially in order to analyse the leading 'liberal' and 'coordinated' market economies in the era of globalisation, the approach has more recently been applied much more widely (see the forum and articles in Business History Review, Winter 2010). It forces historians and social scientists to give attention to the inter-relationships among the state, financial institutions, and the non-financial business sector, by considering the consequences of the national institutions and business structures developed in earlier periods for policy-making, corporate governance, and business cultures. It thus emphasises the constraints imposed by the institutions and structures developed in earlier periods, but at the same time the opportunities that these might offer for an individual country to take advantage of changing patterns of global production and trade.</p> <p>The papers in this panel aim to assess the structures of state-business relations that developed during the period of state-led growth and consider their long-term legacies. The organizers contemplate publication of the participating papers either as a special edition of one of the leading business history journals (Enterprise and Society or Business History) or as a launching pad for a later conference, with a larger selection of papers and eventual publication as an edited collection.</p>				
136	Jagjeet	Lally	University of Cambridge	WHERE IS CENTRAL ASIA IN LONG-RUN HISTORIES OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT?
<p>Europe, the Americas, Asia, the Levant and Sub-Saharan Africa have all variously featured in the vast literature prompted by the work of eminent economic historians such as North, Greif, and Acemoglu et al, on institutions, exchange and economic development. Central Asia, however, has been conspicuously absent. The recent interest in the region has, instead, come from two sources which fail to locate the region in long-run analyses of economic development.</p> <p>The first comes from global historians who position Central Asia as a crossroads for global commerce - although their narratives often end abruptly when the East-West Silk Routes declined. These histories have tended to relegate the economic importance of the region by positioning it as a global 'thoroughfare', rather than as a global 'workshop' that produced globally-consumed commodities vital to economic development amongst trading neighbours. The work of Jos Gommans on the 'Warhorse and Post-Nomadic Empires in Asia, c.1000-1800' is a singular but overlooked example to the contrary.</p> <p>The second comes from historians of Central Asia who are determined to show that it did not become a 'backwater' after the development of direct maritime commercial links between Europe and Asia after c.1500. These histories have tended to focus on religious, cultural and social connections with other regions - or with merchant networks - rather than economic issues of institutional development, diffusion and evolution; in so doing, they have ironically placed Central Asia in a 'backwater' to the new economic histories.</p> <p>This panel thus hopes to bring together historians who can re-locate and re-position Central Asia within these historical narratives of long-run economic development in the medieval to modern period. It is hoped that research examining the history of economic development in Central Asia and/or the ways in which Central Asian development was influenced by (or contributed to) global economic development will be presented. The following themes are illustrative of the themes for discussion:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the role/significance of Central Asian goods to economies with which it traded (e.g. India, China, Persia, Russia); (2) assessing the success or failure of Central Asian socio-economic institutions in a global/comparative perspective; (3) the influence of Eurasian socio-economic institutions on institutional development and the path of economic development in neighbouring regions (e.g. the Mughal and Durrani empires); (4) the role of Central Asian trade to Russian industrialisation from the eighteenth-century; and (5) the effect of railroad connections on markets, commercialisation and the re-orientation of trade from the nineteenth-century. 				

Ref	Corresponding Session Organiser		Session title	
137	Jutta	Bolt	University of Groningen	THE MADDISON PROJECT, AN INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATORY TO CONTINUE THE WORK OF ANGUS MADDISON ON MEASURING ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE ACROSS TIME AND SPACE
<p>Angus Maddison's life work on the measurement of GDP and population in the world economy between Roman times and the present was not only an unprecedented achievement, but also produced a service that was of great value to the community of economists and economic historians. That is why we feel it is very important for the profession to continue to render this kind of service. The Maddison Project was established with the aim of continuing this work by creating new generations of estimates of GDP, population, and GDP per capita in the world economy which integrate the state of the art of current research in the field.</p> <p>While preserving Maddison's monumental work, we aim to generate a second generation of statistics in the tradition and spirit of his work, building them on the basis of historical conjectures, in-depth analysis of the available data, a rooting in the modern tradition of national income accounting, and stressing international comparability and consistency over time. At the same time we want to improve the quality of the series and to enhance the distribution of the results to the broader research community.</p> <p>Some important issues that need to be addressed in this project, and therefore will be discussed at the XVth World Economic History Congress are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- How to integrate the new 2005 PPPs (and upcoming 2011 PPPs) of the International Comparison Program (ICP), which have large consequences for the comparative level of GDP for large emerging economies, in particular China - and therefore for the consistency of the whole dataset? -- How to deal with the more general problem of the consistency of the results using a single benchmark PPP, over time. How to deal with inconsistencies between various PPP rounds and the (backcasting of) time series estimates? -- Can we bring more precision to the estimates of China? The growth estimates for the period under communism (but also after 1979) and before 1940s is highly uncertain. Given its huge size, different estimates of the growth of Chinese economy have a major impact on the overall results. -- There are similar concerns about estimates for (pre 1950) Africa, (pre 1914) Latin America, and large parts of Asia (pre 1950). -- How can we improve the pre 1800 estimates, which are often highly tentative (and a fortiori, what to do with the very old - Roman Times - estimates); should we try to cover the world for all centuries, or concentrate on those countries only for which we have more or less reliable estimates. How 'complete' should the new set of estimates be? <p>The aim of the session at the XVth World Economic History Congress is to bring together scholars working on these and related issues. The discussion on these subjects should advance the work on a new set of GDP estimates, and stimulate a new generation of scholars working in this field.</p>				
138	Robin	Pearson	University of Hull	CORPORATE FORMS IN THE INSURANCE BUSINESS: PERSPECTIVES ON A COMPARATIVE HISTORY
<p>The media attention paid to the waves of demutualization in insurance and other financial services over the past two decades has highlighted the limits to our knowledge of the history of corporate forms in this sector. The primary aim of this session is to improve our understanding of how and why the insurance business selected particular corporate forms of organisation at different times and in different countries over the past 200 years.</p> <p>In addition to our primary research question, there are a range of other hypotheses that contributors to this session might wish to explore, including (i) that mutual forms of insurance arose to resolve asymmetric information problems, and in lines where a priori pricing of risk was especially difficult; (ii) that organizational form is an important determinant of the claims experience; (iii) that in periods of economic downturn, the market share of mutual insurers increases at the expense of stock companies; (iv) that mutual insurers have commonly been preferred by states that were (a) authoritarian regimes, following a policy of autarky, or (b) social democracies, following a policy of economic intervention with social welfare goals; (v) that forms of mutual or cooperative insurance were particularly preferred by frontier and settler economies; (vi) that mutual insurance arises in order to internalise and minimise conflicts between owners and policyholders, by doing away with the division between the two groups.</p> <p>Most of the above hypotheses relate to the costs and benefits of different ownership structures as discussed in the economic literature, but they have seldom been examined in a historical context. They merely represent our initial thoughts. However, there could be many other historical questions (for example, cultural or political) worth asking outside this particular framework, and contributors would be free to explore these too.</p> <p>This session is linked to an ongoing international project directed by Takau Yoneyama (Hitotsubashi University, Japan) and Robin Pearson (University of Hull, UK), and funded by the Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Japan (see the project website, http://hiscof.jp). There will be an initial workshop for a small number of existing contributors in Tokyo in September 2011, but we intend to make an open call for further contributions in advance of the WEHC session.</p>				
139	Tamás	Vonyó	University of Groningen	REVEALING THE BLACK BOX: MEASURING ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE DURING AND IN THE AFTERMATH OF WORLD WAR II
<p>World War II represents a watershed in modern history. It brought an unprecedented scale of material destruction onto several nations in Europe and Asia, but was also an episode of technological advancement and organisational innovation. The economies of all major belligerent states were severely dislocated from their regular long-term development paths and were reorganised for the purpose of war production. Yet, mainly due to the scarcity of readily available data, there is still a shortage of in-depth quantitative investigations into war economies, and in particular into the industrial performance of belligerent nations during the war years. The same holds for the immediate post-war period, the late 1940s, when wartime economies underwent a major reshuffling, both in a structural and in a regional sense. As a result, it remains unclear how persistent the impact of wartime dislocation actually was on post-war economic performance, especially at a disaggregated level.</p> <p>The aim of our session is to bring together researchers currently working on these issues. We do not only wish to open a forum for cutting-edge research on the topic; the members of our session are committed towards future collaboration to facilitate comparative investigations on the measurement of wartime economic performance. A genuine comparative perspective has been notably absent from most of the literature, which has been so far dominated by single-country investigations. The quantitative and comparative nature of our research endeavour necessitates strong cooperation between economists and historians from different regions of the world. The World Economic History Congress would provide an ideal framework for our initiative, and it would allow us to disseminate our findings to a broad international audience.</p> <p>We welcome contributions applying a wide range of analytical methods and thematic foci from international productivity comparisons, through the investigation of structural shifts, to in-depth analyses of particular branches in armaments production. Although our research concentrates on the industrial performance of the major belligerent nations, we would also be pleased to integrate papers into our session which investigate the impact of WWII on the development of frontier economies. Some of them, the former British dominions in particular, experienced a boom driven by raw-material exports that were needed to feed the Allies' war industries. We have already secured promises for several high-quality contributions, but we would still have room for a number of additional papers.</p>				
141	Béatrice	Touchelay	Université de Paris Est	DIVERSITY OF ACCOUNTING KNOWLEDGE IN THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES: TAKING THE FIRST STEPS TOWARDS A COMPARATIVE APPROACH
<p>The purpose of this project is to set up a session at the next International Conference of Economic History with a limited number of parties (5 maximum). The aim is to give the project an international basis, to attract other interested researchers and to test various hypotheses, before launching a broader research agenda and expanding the original team. The scope of the chosen topic is very ambitious; the session will provide an opportunity to clarify its chronological and geographical boundaries. Defining what "accounting knowledge" is breaks down into a number of stages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Its development: Through corporate practices or through the work of academics, professionals (accountants and jurists), at various levels (sector-wide, national or international) and influenced (or not) by foreign models (i.e.: the impact of a mainland on distant colonies, of foreign lobbies, etc.) - Its content: What is "accounting knowledge" content? Is it a set of techniques or know-how to run a business? Is it the application of rules and standards to meet the requirements of tax administrations, shareholders and regulators? - Its distribution: How are/were accountants trained (private tuition, school and university textbooks, etc.)? What is the weight of both the public and private sectors in this training? How does it relate to other forms of knowledge - law, mathematics, statistics, etc.? What role do associations, trade unions and governments, etc. play? - Its roles and purposes: How does the use of accounting calculation (cost vs. benefit, profit vs. loss) extend into different areas of social and political life? What are the reasons underlying the current "cult" of evaluation, ranking and performance? <p>The papers accepted should provide general overviews exhibiting the national aspects of these different areas of knowledge and should enable comparisons between countries. This project aims to break away from the traditional European-centered dualism between the Anglo-Saxon countries and those of Continental Europe (Germany / France and, more widely, other West Western countries) with a view to engaging a more polycentric history of accounting knowledge. This conference is an opportunity to attract African researchers as a first step; any future Congress could then provide a chance to broaden this research to include Asia and Latin America.</p>				
142	Sjoerd	Keulen	University of Amsterdam	THE CENTURY OF MANAGEMENT: FROM TAYLOR TO PRAHALAD. THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN MANAGEMENT FROM A HISTORICAL, POLITICAL, ECONOMICAL AND GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE, 1900-2010
<p>Since the early twentieth century management has been a key force in the development of states, economies and private enterprises alike. Frederick Taylor's (1911) and Henri Fayol's (1916) scientific management is regarded as the first modern form of management. At the same time Max Weber presented his work on bureaucratization - a historical based theory on how to organize public and private organizations efficiently. 100 years after this, we cannot imagine a world without management.</p> <p>This session will analyze why a historical approach of management is important for understanding economic history in its broadest sense. Contributors will study the rise of management, influential concepts in business and government and explain the success of management as a time-biased, cultural and global phenomenon. Finally, papers will analyze which historical approaches are most suitable for exploring management. Afterwards, contributions will be published in a special issue of Management & Organization History.</p> <p>Only through a historical perspective one sees that the content of management has changed significantly. After scientific management, 'military management' (Marshall-aid) and Drucker's integrated management followed. In the 1960's management rapidly spread worldwide when American consultancy firms settled in South America and Europe and advised both public and private organizations. In the 1980's management influenced popular culture deeply, when it became the overall bestselling genre, with gurus like C.K. Prahalad, selling millions of books. However, since the late 1990's these theories and gurus are debunked, but this did not hinder new concepts which focused on organizational learning and servant leadership to gain popularity.</p> <p>Although management is often regarded as a Western capitalist concept, influential counter concepts existed throughout the history of management. For example, the Yugoslavian model of Workers' self-management became highly fashionable in the West during the 1970's.</p> <p>From a global perspective one can distinguish many more concepts. Leading management thinkers of the 1980's were Japanese, introducing Total Quality Management all over the world, and after the successful ending of apartheid, Ubuntu was applauded as a new African management concept with its focus on humaneness. After 2000 Chinese management techniques and the "Indian way" got attention, especially when it became clear that the 2008 financial crisis had significant less influence in India than in the West. It was pointed out that Indians had a different management approach focused on long term development, while the West had favored short term models of public cost cutting and shareholder value.</p>				

Ref	Corresponding Session Organiser			Session title
143	Maria Ines	Barbero	Universidad de San Andres, Argentina	BUSINESS GROUPS IN A HISTORICAL AND COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE (19TH TO 21ST CENTURIES)
<p>Diversified economic groups are a common form of business organization in late developing economies, more generally outside Anglo-American countries. They stand out and play a prominent economic and social role in Latin America, Asia and Africa, as well as in continental European countries such as Spain, Sweden, Italy and France.</p> <p>Since the 1970s, development economists, economic sociologists, political scientists, management scholars and last but not least business historians have paid increased attention to the institutional environment, organizational structure, economic performance and social implications of business groups. They are relevant and pose challenges to Business History for at least three reasons: First, the existence and resilience of diversified economic groups shows that large firms adopt organizational structures other than the multidivisional, US-style corporation that is at the core of the Chandlerian model. Second, their diffusion in developing but also in advanced countries offers business historians the opportunity to test, eventually challenge well established theories of economic development. Third, historical studies reveal that business groups are not a new phenomenon, specific to the emerging economies, but an organizational structure that appeared and spread throughout the world in the second half of the nineteenth century (linked to the second industrialization and to the first globalization wave).</p> <p>This session aims to contribute to the historical and comparative study of business groups by encouraging long term and in-depth analysis of this unique form of organization and by promoting a transcontinental scholarly dialogue. Therefore, we invite you to submit proposals that do provide new empirical evidence as much as a sound basis to advance in the conceptualization of business groups. Trans-national and trans-continental studies are most welcome.</p>				
144	Rosemary	Ommer	University of Victoria, Canada	THE RECENT HISTORY AND PRACTICE OF LOCAL FISHERIES IN A GLOBALIZING WORLD
<p>Local (often, but not always small-scale) fisheries have been the mainstay of rural coastal populations globally for countless generations. However many local fish stocks are increasingly threatened by over-fishing, stock collapses, and the migration of people and of fish as the planet warms. Yet these communities traditionally showed the flexibility needed to survive, partly through occupational pluralism and partly through the development and use of traditional ecological knowledge. While a great deal is known about the traditional (19th and 20th century) economic history of some local fisheries (Newfoundland, Iceland, Norway, the Philippines), not enough is known about how this crucial occupational sector has responded to increasing pressures from deep-sea locationally-footloose industrial fleets.</p> <p>We propose a session on the recent economic history of local fisheries in a globalising world. We will discuss how coastal communities are surviving under the globalization of an industry that was once the foundation of development in many coastal places around the globe. Using a set of case studies, based on historical and contemporary data, this interdisciplinary panel will highlight the social-ecological developments that have occurred in recent years in communities around the northern North Atlantic, the north-east coast of the Pacific, the United States, South Africa, Tanzania, Namibia and Angola.</p>				
146	Florian	Ploeckl	University of Oxford	POST, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE AND THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THEIR RISE
<p>The 19th century saw the rise of modern communication and information exchange systems. The provision of universal service through the postal systems, the domestic and international spread of the telegraph as well as the introduction of the Telephone revolutionized the exchange and spread of information. Spreading from industrializing nations these repeated communications revolutions turned into global phenomenon. The establishment of new, interconnected communication networks extended the reach of these services all over the world and strengthened the first wave of globalization.</p> <p>The aim of this panel is to explore the role these institutions played in the emergence of modern economies and economic growth. The development of publicly accessible means of communication affected not only trading arrangements, but played a vital role in the allocation and monitoring of capital and labor. Progress in Information technology enabled organizational and institutional developments underlying modern corporations and public administration. Governments through their regulation and outright ownership of postal and telecommunication services affected growth, technological progress and the spatial structures in their respective economies.</p> <p>Due to the global nature of these services the session is not restricted to a particular geographical region; papers with a comparative approach are especially welcome. Although the intended time period is the long 19th century between the industrial revolution and World War I, studies from other areas will be considered as well. The following topics represent venues of explorations to investigate potential mechanisms through which communication services could have affected economic growth and development: -Capital allocation and monitoring -Business Organization and the emergence of networks -Arbitrage and Market Integration -Public Service and Public Finance -Private and Public Monopolies -International Technical and Political Cooperation -Technological Progress and R&D Literacy and Human capital</p>				
148	Marjatta	Rahikainen	University of Helsinki	EARLY PROFESSIONAL WOMEN, C. 1600-1850
<p>The proposed session will focus on early examples of economically active women who may be said to have anticipated, in one way or another, modern professional women. The papers in the session are expected to discuss women who were professionally ambitious, invested in developing their professional skills and qualifications, and may have taken economic or other kinds of risks in order to advance in their careers or in business. Socially they may range anything from elite women to women with middle-class or lower social background.</p> <p>The aim of the session is to enrich and complete the received image of economically active women in the past. Today the image appears slightly biased in two ways. First, it is dominated by women of popular classes who worked because they had to work in order to make ends meet, but who cannot be said to have been professionally ambitious in the present-day sense of the word. Secondly, research on professional women usually deals with the period after the mid-19th century when women's professional opportunities started to multiply, yet in many societies the story of women's professionalism may be older than that.</p> <p>In order to expand the geographic area of the recruitment of paper presenters, we will circulate an international call for papers. We plan to have a session of eight papers.</p>				
152	Janet	Hunter	London School of Economics	THE ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF NATURAL DISASTERS: JAPAN'S GREAT KANTO EARTHQUAKE OF 1923 SESSION
<p>Japan has a long history of having to cope with natural disasters, but the disaster of March 11, 2011, has demonstrated the problems that these events pose even for the most wealthy and best prepared economies. For developing and low-income economies, the challenges of recovering from such events are far greater. The earthquake and tsunami that hit Japan's capital area in September 1923, when Japan was still very much a developing economy, was the country's most significant natural disaster of modern times. With up to 150,000 dead and injured, and much of the capital, Tokyo, and most of Yokohama, the country's major export port, destroyed, the cost of the damage is hard to calculate, but some estimates have put it as high as 30% GDP. Yet the view of most economic historians is that with the exception of the financial sector the disaster had a very limited impact on the country's longer term development. Most economic indicators had returned to trend within a couple of years at most. Perhaps for that reason economic history research on the disaster remains limited.</p> <p>This panel takes as its starting point the assumption that analysis of the factors contributing to this rapid recovery is essential for our understanding of Japan's longer term economic development, and can also shed light on how Japan avoided the difficulties that many developing economies have faced in overcoming natural disasters. The panel will bring together a number of papers on the economic effects of, and the response to, the 1923 disaster. Discussion will embrace the financial consequences of the upheaval, the response of the authorities and business, the dislocation of markets for different goods, and the importance of social and institutional capital in generating an effective response. Panel presentations and discussions will be based around two main issues; firstly, identifying the factors at both macro and micro-levels that contributed to an effective response on the part of businesses, government and institutions, and brought about the stabilisation of market activity. Secondly, we will analyse the extent to which actions taken in the immediate aftermath of the disaster, and over the subsequent months, were key to the longer term recovery. In both respects, the 1923 disaster has much to inform analysis of contemporary developing economies facing natural disasters, and shed light on the way Japan itself has to respond to its current crisis.</p>				
153	Annelies	De Bie	University of Antwerp	HUMAN CAPITAL FROM A HOUSEHOLD PERSPECTIVE: KNOWLEDGE INVESTMENTS BEFORE AND DURING THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION
<p>Understanding the origins and causes of the Industrial Revolution and the so-called 'great divergence' has preoccupied historians for decades now. Most recently, economic historians tend to stress human capital and knowledge accumulation as a key factor in economic and industrial development. While Joel Mokyr situates the roots of the industrial revolution in the continuous feedback between technical (prescriptive) and scientific (propositional) knowledge during the Enlightenment period, Jan Luiten van Zanden argues that the European 'miracle' already materialized in the late Middle Ages - i.e., in the absence of technical schools, scientific institutions and revolutionary technological discoveries. It did so, he suggests, because of a relatively efficient capital market, the availability of printed books and the existence of efficient institutions such as guilds - which acted as 'third parties' in the creation of trust, necessary for the conclusion of apprentice contracts.</p> <p>Both theories are thought-provoking, but while Mokyr's work has stimulated research on the 'circulation of knowledge' in the eighteenth century (e.g., Hilaire-Perez & Garcon; Cotte) Van Zanden's ideas still beg for debate and empirical testing. Notwithstanding fierce debate on the role of institutions such as guilds (Epstein 1998, 2008; Ogilvie 2007, 2008) the formation and accumulation of human capital in late medieval and early modern Europe has remained largely terra incognita. Especially a clear insight into the actual investments in human capital is lacking. How and to what extent did early modern actors invest in human capital and what factors influenced their decisions? How did investments in human capital differ across social groups and how did this change in the long run? What was the role of the price and availability of books, schooling and capital, how was this related to the price of learning on the shop floor, and what role did the cultural and institutional context (guilds, schools, ...) play? While some first attempts have been made to assess the price and availability of books (e.g., Baten & Van Zanden) and the role of guilds (e.g., De Munck) this field is in an urgent need for further research.</p> <p>The aim of this session is to explore the investments in human capital in the preindustrial and early industrial period from a household perspective. We welcome empirical papers to shed light on investments made in training and education in the broadest sense. The following perspectives may be relevant: - the relative prices of books, schooling and learning on the shop floor in specific contexts; the effect thereof on choices made on a household level; - the role of both the availability and the price of capital; investments in human capital relative to other expenses made; and the relationship with literacy, numeracy and the price and availability of skills; - the impact of guilds on learning on the shop floor (in different sectors and contexts); the relative price of learning contracts (to be paid to masters) versus entrance fees (to be paid to guild boards); the relative price of learning in contexts with or without guilds; - the role of both private and public schools; the extent to which they enabled and facilitated learning to write, read, count, draw or introduced students to bookkeeping, languages, etc.; the investments of households therein and the relationship with the price and availability of skills.</p> <p>By combining these different perspectives, the ultimate goal is to enhance our comprehension of the preindustrial learning market and eventually of the Industrial Revolution and the 'great divergence' as well. To that end, we urge paper givers to adopt a long term and comparative perspective.</p>				

Ref	Corresponding Session Organiser			Session title
154	Radhika	Seshan	University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, India	TRAVERSING THE CURRENTS: INDIAN OCEAN EXCHANGE NETWORKS, 16TH - 18TH CENTURIES
<p>The Indian Ocean world has undoubtedly been the focus of much research. Building up on what has already been studied, this panel seeks to expand our understanding of the networks that operated in this world. M.N. Pearson had advocated a renaming, so as to refer to the Arabian Sea as the 'Western Ocean' and the Bay of Bengal network as the 'Eastern Ocean'. In the light of this kind of an understanding, how do we locate the movements of people, commodities, currency and ideas across these worlds?</p> <p>The Indian Ocean world has usually been treated as a single one, but it may be possible to trace three distinct (though overlapping) segments within it. These consist of the African-Indian, the Indian-Southeast Asian, and the Southeast Asian-Chinese segments. The internal dynamics of these segments, as well as the connections between and within them, are areas of potential research. Prasenjit Duara has argued that "In the national model of space, there is an effort to make culture and political authority congruent". His argument has, of course, to do with the colonial world/s, but given that the period of this panel encompasses both the entry of the European nation states into Asia, and the emergence of large empires within Asia, the congruence between 'culture and political authority' would be interesting to examine.</p> <p>The panel proposes to examine some of these issues within three broad themes - Currency Networks; Movements of Peoples and Commodities; Ideas and Cultures: Spanning the Maritime Worlds.</p>				
155	Peter	Stabel	University of Antwerp	BEFORE AND AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF THE GUILDS. DEVELOPING MEDIEVAL URBAN LABOR MARKETS IN A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE
<p>Urban labor markets in premodern Europe tend to be described in terms of guild organization geared towards control, quality, exclusion and monopolies, although recently scholars like Gustaffson, Rosser and Epstein have stressed the economic and social logic of guild systems in defining economic development. The fact that craft guilds only appeared late (in many European regions only in the 13th century) and that they were only able to penetrate parts of labor markets tends to be overlooked. Moreover, there is wide variety as to their social organization, economic efficiency and political impact. The picture becomes even more blurred as the comparison of guilds or guildlike institutions extends beyond Europe (Islamic world, China etc.). This session wants to explore a gap in historical knowledge. Little is known about the ways in which the emerging European guilds affected urban labor markets between 1100 and 1400. Moreover, progress on the ascendance of guilds and the problems they solved is likely to remain limited, if urban labor markets in very different context across Europe, Asia and North Africa are not scrutinized from a strong comparative perspective. The long 13th century was a period of intensive trade contacts across the Eurasian continent, stimulating exchange of manufactured goods over long distances and enabling industrial specialization.</p> <p>Starting from the need for more efficient labor markets in this period, this session wants to look at how varying contexts have led to similarities or divergences. Some scholars have claimed that Europeans were able to organize labor markets more efficiently by integrating women (European Marriage Pattern). Henceforth they could avoid the trappings of Malthusian stalemate by limiting household size. Similar developments allegedly affected processes of labor division in manufacture (textiles). The roots for this development can be linked to structural changes in the middle ages. Contributors of the session will be encouraged to assess the success of different urban labor markets across the globe by comparing those periods where "guilds" have started to set their mark and influenced processes of division of and access to labor (women, children, ethnic and religious minorities, foreigners etc.). In order to avoid Eurocentric interpretation, the social, political and cultural contexts and conventions in which labor markets function need to be addressed. The efficiency of labor markets is linked to the status of labor (freedom, standing, remuneration, skill, etc.). A changing mental framework is crucial in defining new ways to organize society. Le Goff's work on European merchant culture and the control of time has pointed already how economic organization depended on new mentalities. This framework is, however, in desperate need of a comparative approach, in order to assess the real impact of cultural change for diverging patterns.</p> <p>The organisers want to stress the open call for papers in this session. A preliminary workshop will be organised at the University of Antwerp in the spring term 2012 where the topic will be approached from a twofold comparison between medieval Europe and the Islamic World. The geographical scope will be enlarged at the Stellenbosch session to the Far East.</p>				
156	Claude	Diebolt	BETA/CNRS, Université de Strasbourg	NEW DATA AND NEW METHODS OF TIME SERIES ANALYSIS IN CLIMETRICS
<p>Introduction</p> <p>Climetric research is characterized by the systematic combination of data, statistical or econometric methods and economic theory.</p> <p>1. Data The data aspect concerns the availability and validity of data for analysis in economic history. The collection of time series was and still is one of the most time consuming task in historical research. Generations of economic historians have collected an enormous mass of data. An important task for present and future research will be to collect and to systematically compile these data in databases which can be used online. On the other side, new research fields yield to new demands of data which inspired new research projects which are mainly concerned with the gathering of new data out from historical sources. The proposed session tries to bring together research projects to both mentioned data aspects for time series in Cliometrics.</p> <p>2. Methodology Although reliable collections of time series are indispensable for looking into the past, linking it with present statistical and econometric methods are necessary as well to analyze the dynamics and structural relations of historical processes in the short, medium and long term. In some seminal works it has been demonstrated that time series analysis needs special tools. In this context methods have been developed which allows to test on the data generating process, to model and filter stochastic trends and cycles, to identify outliers and structural breaks and last but not least to model causal relationships between stationary and non-stationary stochastic processes. The proposed session tries to bring together research projects which use these newly developed methods in analyzing historical problems.</p> <p>3. Theory So far we have discussed the data and the methodological aspect. The last and remaining aspect concerns economic theory. Two aspects must be distinguished here. Economic theory can be tested by the use of valid data and appropriate methods. This is in the spirit of classical econometrics. The other and as we think the more important aspect nowadays is the generation of new hypothesis, new models and new theoretical insights into the dynamics and interrelations of economic variables over time and space by analyzing time series with newly developed methods. The proposed session tries to bring together scholars who explicitly discuss and develop hypothesis, models and theories for explaining economic history by means of time series and time series methods.</p>				
158	Tine	De Moor	Utrecht University	MARRIAGE PATTERNS, AGENCY IN HOUSEHOLDS, AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
<p>When addressing the roots of development, many scholars look at developments at the level of the household. This is not only true for development economists, but also for economic historians, who have claimed that this was where some of the driving forces behind change materialized. Over the past three decades the significance of decisions made at the household level has gradually also been acknowledged by theoretical economists (e.g. Gary Becker), who stress the fundamental importance of the switch from 'quantity to quality' of offspring as a cornerstone of modern economic growth. Moreover, many scholars have claimed that coercion, conflict and cooperation relationships based on gender differences at the household operate at all levels of the economy. The crucial role of the household is further acknowledged by the increasing focus of economic historians on changes at the micro-level, notably since Hajnal's work on the European Marriage Pattern and De Vries' hypotheses about the crucial role of households in the 'industrious revolution'.</p> <p>These issues are closely linked to the question of agency: how were households created and what did decision-making processes in households look like? How did changes in women's opportunities to progress reflect on their decision-making at home? How have the links between economic development and progress in women's status operated in what different societies? More in particular, we are interested in gender-related issues such as female empowerment with respect to the interplay between the household and the economy. Since the role of women - but also children and other family members - in households is often determined by cultural factors, these issues should be researched in a comparative way.</p> <p>The session "Marriage patterns, agency in households, and economic growth" will bring specialists together from all over the world to look at these and related themes in a global comparative perspective. To this end the session will address topics such as marriage patterns, agency, human capital formation, labour participation, wage gaps, employment segregation and financial management in historical households. This approach will allow us to sharpen explanations for the diverging development of Western Europe and developing regions after 1800 that start from the household level. It will also allow us to unravel the historical dynamics of different gender inequities in relation to the dynamics of economic growth in different regions.</p>				
160	Yoichi	Mine	Doshisha University	HISTORICAL ORIGINS OF DEVELOPMENTALISM: ASIAN AND AFRICAN EXPERIENCES COMPARED
<p>The notion of (democratic) developmentalism has started to attract keen attention in South Africa and several other African countries, given the widespread concern over the quality and sustainability of economic growth induced by the recent commodity boom across the continent. Our session intends to draw lessons from historical experiences of Asian developmentalism for the future development of Africa, and vice versa.</p> <p>Our starting point is to examine the history of developmentalism from policy perspectives. The Asian developmental states have achieved sustained growth through the dynamic expansion of export with higher added value, combined with vigorous and selective government intervention. The positive role of industrial policy and education was spotlighted some time ago, but the scope of effective developmental policy could be even wider. The agricultural policy must have played a crucial role in determining the paths, as well as other policy measures.</p> <p>The discussion of developmentalism should go beyond a mere policy appraisal. The papers will also take up various aspects of socio-economic transformation as the conditions of developmentalist paths. Topics may include rural-urban migration, proto-industrialization, diffusion of technology, work ethics, management of time, as well as the question of turning points in the framework of the Lewis model. Developmentalism postulates that the will to economize captures the life of ordinary people in nationhood. In this regard, the modes of social reproduction of labour seem to be of a critical importance, against the general backdrop of labour-abundant Asia and land-abundant Africa, and such issues as the integration of labour market and the functions of social welfare and housework will also be addressed.</p> <p>The historical implications of developmentalism shall be illuminated through a direct dialogue between Asian and African scholars, mainly from Japan and South Africa. The session will invite the participants to discuss the synchrony of local experiences and the particular ranges of possibilities that were available to Asian and African nations at critical junctures in the past, and thereby to enrich contemporary debates over developmentalism.</p>				
161	Graciela	Marquez	El Colegio de Mexico	DEVELOPMENT ARRESTED: PROPERTY TAXES IN THE XIX AND EARLY XX CENTURIES
<p>In the century before WWI fiscal authorities combined direct and indirect taxation in their effort to exact resources from all members of society. The transition from patrimonial tax regimes to systems with universal levies implied not only the generalization of the tax burden but also the creation of new taxes and the reform of others, the transformation of collection methods, and the strengthening of the fiscal bureaucracy. Equally important was the negotiations regarding local and national governments' fiscal faculties. In this process of building the fiscal base of modern states property taxes figured prominently as a steady source of revenue.</p> <p>Nevertheless, in many cases property taxes fell short in accomplishing the revenue goals the fiscal authorities had hoped for. On the one hand, tax rates were usually low reflecting the great influence of landholding interests on the legislative bodies. On the other, fiscal charges lagged behind value increases resulting from the modernization of infrastructure (railroads, port facilities, roads, irrigation works) because land surveys were costly and difficult to accomplish in times of political instability. Reform attempts, successful or not, became invariably a contentious issue in which small and large landowners reacted depending on the fiscal burden, the methods of collection, the level of political conflict, among other factors. What was the contribution of property taxes to the long run performance of public finances? Were methods of collection appropriate to maximize revenue? In federal systems, what factors explained regional differences? Were indirect taxes used to substitute property taxes? Did tax payers take an active role in shaping fiscal policy? Did tax reforms target increases in property values? How did policymakers cope with the absence of property taxes? These are some of the questions that will be addressed by the participants in the panel Development Arrested: Property Taxes in the XIX and Early XX Centuries.</p> <p>Our session seeks to examine the performance of property taxes in the century preceding WWI from a comparative perspective. Contributing papers would shed light on this important issue with significant implication for present-day policymaking in the developing world. There are four scholars working on Peru, Brazil, Mexico and Spain that have confirmed their participation. In addition, we will distribute a call for papers to include other countries or regions.</p>				

Ref	Corresponding Session Organiser			Session title
162	Ping	He	Renmin University of China, Beijing, China	THE PATH TO MODERNIZATION: THE HISTORY AND THOUGHT OF CHINESE MONEY AND FINANCE: PERSPECTIVE FROM THE TRANSFORMATION FROM ANCIENT TIMES TO MODERN TIMES
<p>The currency and finance of China has travelled a distinctive path of development. This group will discuss the change of the monetary structure of China, the features and its modern changes of traditional financial institutions as well as the forming of modern financial thought from the transformation from ancient times to modern times and thereby clarify the financial fountain of Chinese economic development.</p> <p>In ancient China, copper coins were the main part of monetary forms and circulated for a long time. Copper coins, silk and silver jointly formed a multicomponent structure which showed different proportions of its components at different times. When the Western world entered the modern age, China was one of the few countries whose key currency was still occupied in silver. In order to clear the features of the institutional structure of Chinese money, we need to discuss social and economic origins of the choices of forms of Chinese traditional money. Why are copper coins chosen to be the main part of monetary forms? What's the meaning of deflation and its unique solution "Duan Mo" (short sterling) under the condition that copper coins circulated as the key currency? How did the silver standard of modern China affect Chinese economy, and what were the pros and cons towards the China economy?</p> <p>For the development of Chinese economy in the long-term course, the organizational forms of capital accumulation were one key constraint. First, discuss the efficiency and features of the forms of financing in the development of Chinese traditional economy, such as banking houses (Qian zhuang), draft banks (Piao hao), pawnbroking (Dian dang) and so on. Second, discuss the adaptability of traditional financial institutions in the process that Chinese society and economy were modernized, such as in the reasons why draft banks (Piao hao), which contains the properties of modern banks which eventually failed, and the exchange and convergence of traditional financial institutions and western modern banks as well as other financial institutions in order to ascertain the features of the new-style financial system in modern China. On this basis, discuss how the changes of financial institutions affected the conditions of Chinese economic development.</p> <p>This group will discuss the thoughts about the relation between the government and finance, as well as how thoughts about saving and rural agrarian finance in modern China affected the modernization of Chinese economy and finance.</p>				
163	Stuart	Borsch	Assumption College	MONETARY DYNAMICS IN THE MEDIEVAL ISLAMIC WORLD
<p>In terms of monetary history, the pre-modern Islamic Middle East was subject to a series of challenges and dilemmas, such as the scarcity of precious metals, inflation and deflation, debasement of coins, and the chaotic use of currencies of account. Transaction costs were directly affected by degrees of chaos in the monetary markets, and were at times, quite high. The complexities of contracts also raised complicated questions that were often difficult to resolve. Islamic Law addressed many of the pertinent issues, but was often silent where it was needed most. Despite the development of very sophisticated commercial economies, the Islamic Middle East was still bedeviled by some of the most mundane monetary issues.</p> <p>This panel will address these issues by asking specific questions about the monetary systems of the pre-modern Islamic Middle East. How did money supply evolve during the post-classical period of Islamic history? What factors influenced the supply of gold, silver, and copper, and how did regimes react to the scarcity of these metals? Is the "Fisher Identity" of any use in understanding issues of money supply? What role did units of account play in the markets when bullion became scarce? Did the European silver famine have a powerful impact on the Islamic Middle East? How did the markets of commercial centers such as Cairo respond to the substitution of copper for silver during the late Middle Ages? How did regimes express their authority as they attempted to deal with these issues? To what extent was political authority capable of controlling monetary developments? Were they able to effectively intervene in turbulent markets? Did they have an impact on the supply and demand of currency? What was the reaction between market and regime during periods of heavy debasement? Was Gresham's law ever in effect - or were governments simply limited to a passive role here?</p> <p>Posing these questions and engaging in an informed debate about regimes and monetary markets will shed light on vital questions about the economic history of the Islamic Middle East. This panel will seek to foster a deeper understanding of how currency drove developments in the wider sphere of economic activity. It is hoped that answers will lead to further and fruitful study of the role of money in this often neglected but critically important part of the world.</p>				
165	Michael	North	University of Greifswald	INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND SECONDARY MARKETS: INVENTORIES IN THE DUTCH COLONIAL WORLD
<p>The session will present stimulating research on the material culture of the Dutch colonial world to the international economic history community. Inventories and auctions of the assets of deceased or insolvent estates are recognized as rich deposits of local information and resources for comparative economic and social history. Whilst in Dutch historiography the material world of the inventories is still solely regarded as indicator and reflection of wealth, research on colonial inventories shows different investment strategies.</p> <p>The Stellenbosch papers will therefore examine how different social and ethnic groups kept their wealth and invested their surplus, for example in slaves, animals, agricultural implements, houses, domestic interior etc. The second part of the session is devoted to estate sales and auctions as secondary markets for commodities and cultural objects. Products of the East (textiles, porcelain, lacquer, ivory) as imports from the Netherlands were sold to large extent as used goods in estate auctions. The papers will examine in several case studies the circulation of these objects and contextualize sellers, buyers and intermediaries socially.</p> <p>Furthermore, the session will stimulate the comparative research with this kind of sources, since the Digitization of these data-intensive documents (such as the transcription of the Orphan Chamber inventories at the Cape of Good Hope) facilitates work at broad regional (Indian Ocean) and even global scales (Europe and colonial north and south Americas).</p>				
166	Ni	Yuping	Beijing Normal University	THE PRE-MODERN COMMERCIAL AND TRADE IN THE EAST ASIA
<p>Until the first half of the nineteenth century, East Asia still took the most important position in the world economic system. At the same time, the commercial and trade of this area were also the center of the world economic. They had broad categories of goods, frequency of transactions, and huge of amount. How did the huge number of frequent cross-national business and trade change the economic structure of this area and the world? And What kind of influence of this history impacts on us today?</p> <p>Several important results had been made on this topic. The session is planned to discuss the commercial and trade of the East Asia area from the 6th century (corresponding to the Sui and Tang Dynasties of China). We will put more emphasis on the most important components, including tea trade, ceramics trade, food trade, and how these activities impacted on its political and economic system, such as the tributary system, re-exports, and commodity trade of this period.</p> <p>This Session welcomes all kinds of related topics, especially from the perspective of international economic exchange.</p>				
167	Daniel	Curtis	Onderzoek Instituut voor Geschiedenis en Cultuur, Universiteit Utrecht	LAND RECLAMATION IN PRE-INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES: ECONOMICS AND SUSTAINABILITY
<p>A common framework for understanding pre-industrial land reclamation is that population pressure put a strain on the distribution of natural resources, thus necessitating the cultivation of former wastes, woodlands and wetlands. This approach rarely touches upon underlying structures guiding the colonisation process. Furthermore, it distinguishes little between different extents and types of reclamation and fails to explain why some reclamation proved economically and environmentally sustainable and others only short-lived.</p> <p>In this session we offer a critical four-pronged framework for understanding pre-industrial colonisation and reclamation of land.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access to land and capital. How did reclamation in more egalitarian societies differ from reclamation under polarised social conditions? The social distribution of land and capital might explain variations in the extent and type of land reclamation. 2. Opportunity cost. To what extent can reclamation activity be explained by income strategy? Any decision to colonise new land had to be traded-off against preservation or improvement of existing resources. 3. Institutional arrangements. Which institutions were essential in stimulating land clearances, for example in sharing risks? Can we distinguish between institutional settings favouring short-term gain in reclamations and others favouring a long-term perspective? 4. Political Power. To what extent was reclamation stimulated through coercion or the granting of favourable concessions and freedoms? Much pre-industrial reclamation was not linked to direct agricultural exploitation of the land, but grounded in the extension of political and territorial powers. <p>In this session, supported by the CORN-network (Comparative Rural History of the North Sea Area), we explore how this social and institutional framework altered the impact of other commonly accepted motors of reclamation, like demography, the market, technology, or climate change. The conceptual framework proposed is applicable for all pre-industrial societies, and although the papers focus more on Europe where a long historiography on pre-industrial land reclamation exists, we make broad comparisons with other regions of the world - in particular the Middle East. By combining broad comparative papers and micro-studies focusing on chronology, environmental impact, and economic profitability of reclamation in particular regions, we aim 1) to move away from uncritical demographic explanations of reclamation activity 2) to provide a framework showing which conditions were more likely to stimulate land reclamation, and which conditions could stifle it and 3) to show which conditions were likely to support sustainable reclamation and which were susceptible to economic failure or environmental collapse.</p>				
168	Danièle	Fraboulet	Université de Paris 13 - France	HISTORICAL AND INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF BUSINESS INTEREST ASSOCIATIONS (19TH-20TH CENTURY)
<p>Since 2009, on some French scholars' initiative a group of European and North American historians and social scientists have been carrying a research program on Business interest associations (BIA) from a comparative perspective in time and space.</p> <p>The working hypotheses are that BIA have contributed to shape and transform economic, social and political systems at the local, regional or national levels and that not only peak association but also local, regional or sectoral ones deserve to be closely and jointly studied. Moreover, an empirical approach is the best way to address this topic.</p> <p>Two international symposiums took place in Paris in 2010 and 2011. Another one is scheduled in June 2012. This session aims to enlarge the span of our comparative approach beyond Europe and North America and to extend the network of the researchers involved in the program. Consequently papers focusing on BIA in Africa, America especially Latin America and Asia will be welcomed.</p> <p>Papers will address one or several of the following themes :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roots, early stages and specific framework underlying BIA. Why were BIA founded ? In what historical and legal context, for what reasons, and where (ie. were they local or nationwide)? Why did they last or why did their fail to last ? - BIA at work. How were they managed ? By elective leaders or by paid officials ? What were their functions ? What services did they offer to their members ? What were the relations of these organizations with the members of the unions? How did the business organizations interact with each other? - Finances. What were the sources of income and how much did they collect from their members and from other sources of assets? How did they use this money ? - Membership and representativeness. How many members joined the business associations? Was there a connection between the representativeness of these organizations and the number of affiliates? What were the dominant features of this representativeness? What was the sociological background of their members? - Strategies. What strategies have been adopted for the promotion and defense of business interest ? In what historical context ? How did BIA modify their strategies to a changing political, social, economic and legal context ? How did they contribute to the building of sectoral or overall identities ? In which fields of the economy were they best organized? 				

Ref	Corresponding Session Organiser		Session title
169	Svante	Prado	Department of Economic History, University of
<p>UNDERSTANDING INEQUALITY: MEASUREMENT, ORIGINS, PATTERNS, AND CONSEQUENCES</p> <p>This session aims to bring together scholars interested in understanding economic inequality in any form, at any time, and in any place. Inequality is one of the issues which most clearly has an impact on individual wellbeing, as well as being a major potential cause of conflict between and within nations. Inequality can express itself in a number of ways, including between countries and regions, between social classes, between sexes and between ethnic groups. An understanding of inequality - how to quantify it, how to explain it, and how to reduce it - is an issue of clear policy relevance, and one which economic historians are particularly well positioned to shed light on, as was shown in Utrecht (WEHC 2009), where income inequality occupied a great deal of attention. Economic history provides a wealth of examples of periods of both increasing and decreasing inequality, and a long term perspective helps understand how we arrived at the present situation, and thus also how we might work to decrease the large income gaps in the world today. Submissions are encouraged which examine all aspects of inequality in economic history. Papers might discuss, but need not be limited to, the topics discussed below.</p> <p>First, an important issue concerns how to measure welfare inequality. Economists often use standard income measures. A readily available alternative is the UN's Human Development Index. How can we improve on these? Historically, of course, we do not necessarily have access to such detailed statistics. What are the strengths and weaknesses of relying on such measures as land rent-wage ratios for assessing inequality? How should we measure inequality before the advent of modern statistics and record keeping?</p> <p>Second, we should consider the reasons for inequality. Apart from economic, are they for example political, social, institutional or cultural? How important are concepts such as the Kuznet's curve for understanding historical inequality?</p> <p>Third, we should try to understand the origins of modern patterns of inequality. This clearly relates to the 'Great Divergence' debate, but might also usefully consider other forms of inequality patterns, for example, the role of colonialism in explaining today's inequality in Latin America.</p> <p>Lastly, many other questions might be answered. What are the economic, political and other consequences of inequality? How has the history of economic thought regarding inequality evolved over time? Can we, as historians, say anything about the likely course of future trends in inequality?</p>			
170	Liliane	Hilaire-Perez	University of Paris VII (France)
<p>TRANSFERRING SKILLS IN PRE-INDUSTRIAL ECONOMIES: CONNECTED AND COMPARATIVE STUDIES</p> <p>Recent historiography of technical circulations has enhanced the complexity of these processes as technologies were so deeply rooted into territories and communities - a situation that made their eventual dissemination very uncertain. In this context, some historians have underlined the major part played by actors (intermediaries, cross-cultural brokers), and questioned both their identities and status, and the role of institutional mediations that helped codifying know-how and practices. These approaches have resulted into case studies and demonstrations, that helped to set the question of long distance circulations, but in some cases, when written or material record are lacking or tenuous, or there is only a hint of some technical transfers without evidence of the ways and times. In that logic, the comparative analysis of technologies across different cultural areas is a valuable tool for studying transmission of knowledge.</p> <p>While papers about experts and the institutionalization of technical knowledge, especially within the frame of powerful States such as in China and in Europe on the long run, will be welcome, we would like to set up methodological issues for analyzing, on the one hand, complex circuits of diffusion, and on the other hand, the practitioners' abilities that could foster technical transmissions.</p> <p>Our approach will allow to study the capacities of the actors to transpose, substitute, imitate technologies and then, their comparative and analogical skills, that were sources of adaptation and of technical creativity, and that were very often associated - in a restricted way - to the formalized engineering sciences. The concept of transfers will be understood broadly, encompassing all kind of circulations (geographic, social, sectorial) as well as interpreting and translating capacities. One hypothesis is that some synthetic knowledge has currently been associated to technical activities, whatsoever, and practiced in different contexts, by actors who were not aiming to build up any formalized knowledge. We would like to focus on transversal logics underlying cross-skills, in order both to improve our knowledge of technical circuits, and to question the notion of technical knowledge, that is the capacities to generalize practices.</p> <p>Whereas their study has often been limited to the engineers', literati's and experts' knowledge, it appears that on the long run, a whole range of diverse practitioners also developed an operational understanding of human activities. At the mean time, we will question the way in which technical hybrid knowledge was validated by transmitters and users, and how new capacities of expertise could develop.</p>			
171	Martin	Uebele	University of Münster
<p>SOLUTIONS TO POOR NATIONAL ACCOUNTING DATA</p> <p>Poor quality of national accounting data is an important subject in growth and business cycle analysis as well as historical macroeconomic research. National accounting data matters for business cycle timing and growth regressions, and for comparisons both in the longitudinal and the cross-sectional dimension (e.g. international business cycle synchronization).</p> <p>The problem is severe both in the case of developing and commodity exporting economies, and for data from pre-statistical times (see Christina Romer's project on long run volatility comparison for the US) but it also matters for current industrialized economies as Johnson et al (2009) show for revisions of the Penn World Tables, and Bruemmerhoff and Groemling (2010) show for recent revisions of German national accounts.</p> <p>Solutions are either further improving existing national accounting estimates or, alternatively, disaggregate data and mathematical-statistical procedures such as dynamic factor models. The latter has been successfully applied both for long-run macroeconomic questions, see Christina Romer (1991), and Albrecht Ritschl, Samad Sarfaraz and martin Uebele (2008), and current business cycles, see the research projects by James Stock and Mark Watson, and Ayhan Kose, Chris Otrok, and Charles Whiteman (2003).</p> <p>Despite these already successful research activities, the problem is still largely ignored in economic history and contemporary macroeconomics. An outcome of the session may therefore be a research project on estimating national and international business cycles using disaggregate data for a large panel of countries.</p>			
172	Annamarie	Steidl	Department of Economic and Social History, University of Vienna
<p>TRANSNATIONAL MARRIAGE MARKETS AND MIGRATION</p> <p>Marriage markets refer to the characteristics, composition, and geographic location of dating or formal matchmaking pools within which people search for intimate partners. Broadly speaking, marriage market research posits that individuals make decisions regarding the formation of intimate relationships according to the availability of desirable partners who reside in their marriage market. The market is a metaphor for describing how marital unions are organized through the efforts of men and women.</p> <p>Economists may systematize information on elements of the market such as key characteristics people take into consideration, communications and venues for dating or matchmaking, subgroup preferences, and the macro-economic opportunities for enhancing the market, particularly with an eye towards the economic costs and benefits both on the individual and state level.</p> <p>In migration research marriage markets play a decisive role in the process of integration. According to sociological and historical studies, intermarriage is a crucial, probably the most crucial, mechanism of ethnic intermingling, and of integration. In Europe today as well as in the contemporary United States, intermarriage of migrants children of low social status, such as Muslims from Turkey, North Africa, or Southeast Asia and Hispanics from Mexico and other Middle and South American states, attracts attention from research scholars but also from politicians and the media.</p> <p>But what if migrants are dealing with transnational marriage markets? Just as the international labor market served to advance capitalism, so too the transnational marriage market serves to maintain existing ties between different regions of the world.</p> <p>Participants in this panel will explore the contents of the term 'marriage market' in economic, social, and cultural aspects and how it refers to international migrants. This session aims at analyzing the role of match making as an indicator for migrants integration around the globe in nineteenth and twentieth centuries, a period when some groups moved according to cultural markers towards an emphasis on love in marital decision-making, while others applied a more parental or communal arrangement pattern. Different labor markets for women and men influenced heteronormative marriage markets, such as when male laborers found jobs in different regions than female laborers. Perceptions of gender roles differed across time and borders. How does this interlinkage between labor and marriage market change over time and world region? How do expectations of marital roles and of the relationship of potential spouses prior to marriage relate to this decision-making?</p>			
176	Josef	Ehmer	Department of Social and Economic History, University of Vienna
<p>WORK AND THE LIFE COURSE IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE</p> <p>The purpose of the session will be the analysis of major changes in the relations between work and the life course in the transitions from pre-industrial to industrial and from industrial to post-industrial economies and societies. In history, age has been one of the major factors (usually in combination with class and gender) which determine the position of individuals in the world of work, and which regulate their allocation to and their preferences for various types of work, such as gainful employment, housework and care. In many pre-and early industrial modes of production, particularly in Europe, the main feature of the life course was the transition from dependent work and wage labor at a young age to the position of self-employed or employer at a later age. The spread of industrial capitalism and the trend towards life-long wage labor created new patterns such as the U-shaped work careers of women due to the male-breadwinner/female-housekeeper model from the late 19th to the late 20th century. In advanced capitalism and particularly where it is associated with the welfare state, the so-called "institutionalization of the life course" (education-work-retirement) created and prolonged work-free life cycle stages in youth and old age and an ever stronger concentration of labor force participation in the middle years. Recent discussions in economics and sociology, however, raise the question of "de-institutionalization" of the life course as part of the transition to a post-modern economy.</p> <p>The first aim of the session is to stress the significance of the life course as an analytical category in economic and social history. The second aim is to stimulate comparative perspectives. Therefore, the session will include papers on early modern, modern and post-modern worlds of work; on the changing labor force participation of women and men as well as of young and elderly persons; and on work in colonial, post-colonial and "Western" contexts. Thirdly, the overarching theoretical question concerns the impact of social structural change and of changing preferences of individuals on the allocation of various types of work and of work and leisure to life cycle stages. The idea that led to this session was born at the International Research Center Work and Human Life Cycle in Global History at Humboldt University Berlin, Germany. Some of the projects of (former) fellows will be presented to a wider public at the WEHC, and linked to ongoing research in other academic settings.</p>			

Ref	Corresponding Session Organiser			Session title
177	Sakari	Saaritsa	Department of Economic and Political Studies,	INEQUALITY, HOUSEHOLD RISK MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
<p>The relationships between inequality, household risk management and economic development are an emerging field in economic history and development economics. While research on historical micro data from currently rich countries has gradually deconstructed the Kuznets curve (E.g., Piketty, Postel-Vinay et al. 2006), cross-country analysis has associated higher inequality with lower growth in currently developing economies (E.g., Shorrocks & van der Hoeven (Ed.) 2004). Household survival strategies involving sacrifice of future human capital for current needs, such as child labour, have been posited as a source of intergenerational poverty traps and bad equilibria hurting economic development (E.g., Humphries 2010; Humphries, Horrell & Voth 2001; Basu & Van 1998). Cumulative empirical literature based on longitudinal micro data suggests even short-term early-life stress can have significant negative effects on later life health, socioeconomic and demographic outcomes, with implications for labour supply and growth.</p> <p>The literature points towards a "trickle-up economics" resonating with the Lucasian/Beckerian propositions on the importance of investment into human capital within households for development (cf. "Unified Growth Theory"), but seeking empirical verification through the negative: shocks and deprivation stemming from inability to manage risks - theoretically attributable to market or policy failures - damage future human capacities and overall economic development. This would imply high long-run payoffs from interventions preventing transient as well as permanent deprivation in vulnerable households, past and present. In development economics, increasing attention has been given to cost-effective instruments to reduce deprivation and safeguard human capital formation in and by households in currently low-income countries, such as non-contributory old-age pensions or conditional cash transfers targeting women.</p> <p>The increasing availability of historical household level and demographic micro data suggest widening scope for empirical historical work. This CFP-based session explores the historical dynamics between inequality, household risk management, and economic development across periods and regions. In particular, papers based on household level and demographic micro data and potentially working towards a micro-macro link are welcome.</p> <p>Relevant themes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Shocks, interventions and long-run effects -Intra-household resource allocation, risk management and long-run welfare -Household risk management, policies and human capital formation -Income risk, consumption, finance and growth -Income inequality and risk management inequality -Estimating the long-run cost of shocks and inequality -Estimating the growth contribution of social policy interventions 				
179	Hamish	Maxwell-Stewart	University of Tasmania	MIGRATION, HEALTH AND DEMOGRAPHIC SHIFTS IN PRE-INDUSTRIAL AND INDUSTRIALIZING SETTLER SOCIETIES
<p>Demographic change is central to our understanding of the long-term process of rising standards of living, improvement in nutrition and physical well-being, human capital development, migration and other aspects of industrialization. The experience of industrialization in European emigrant settler societies during the 18th and 19th centuries was distinctive insofar as it was accompanied by a considerable expansion of available land following the dispossession and displacement of indigenous peoples. Powerful but sporadic waves of immigration and increasingly complex relations between free and unfree social groups, and indigenous, settler and mixed-race peoples, created a distinctive social, cultural and economic environment.</p> <p>In this session we seek to develop comparisons and contrasts among the various settler societies through an examination of the relative impacts of conditions experienced during migration on subsequent mortality rates; the impact of work and other insults on reproduction and health (including intergenerational effects); the comparative nutritional status of settlers and aboriginal populations in different parts of the British Empire; the impact of widowhood and adult mortality on the well-being of early settlers and the role that household composition had on productivity, the choice of labour and migration. The session will include, inter alia, the following papers.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. du Plessis, Jansen and von Fintel (Stellenbosch) will study the impact of widowhood and maternal mortality among the first European settlers at the Cape of Good Hope. 2. von Fintel, Moses and Jansen (Stellenbosch) will investigate the role of differences in settlement patterns between the Dutch and the French Huguenots on subsequent production levels. 3. Maxwell-Stewart (Tasmania) will look at the impact of the voyage to Australia on morbidity and mortality rates for free and unfree migrants. 4. Kippen (Melbourne) will examine the impact of work and punishment regimes on convict marriage and reproduction rates in Australia. 5. McCalman (Melbourne) will explore the intergenerational impacts of convict transportation to Australia through an examination of the comparative life expectancy of the children of transported convicts and free migrants. 6. Inwood (Guelph), Oxley (Canterbury) and Roberts (Minnesota) will analyze new evidence of the nutritional status of the Maori in New Zealand in relation to evidence for European immigrants and locally-born descendants. 7. Cranfield (Guelph) will compare the nutritional status of British-origin settlers and immigrants in Canada and Australia. 8. Inwood (Guelph) will examine differences in physical well-being among Canadians born of European descent, indigenous descent and those who were of mixed-race. 				
183	Merijn	Knibbe	Wageningen University and Research	INDICES OF PER CAPITA AVAILABILITY OF FOOD, 1600-2020: INTERNATIONAL AND SOCIAL DIFFERENCES
<p>Food, therefore, was what the standard of living was largely about'</p> <p>Gibson A.J.S. and T.C. Smout (1995), <i>Prices, food and wages in Scotland 1550 - 1780</i>, Cambridge.</p> <p>To investigate the long run historical development of the biological and the economic standard of living, high quality estimates of the availability and importance of food for different social groups and countries are of prime importance. Such measurements can be used to portray the broad scheme of economic development and the standard of living, to investigate health problems related to access to food (including micro nutrients) and to sketch and to analyze the social and economic position of different social groups like orphans, servants, soldiers or 'the rich'. Quite some information on availability of food or the importance of food in household budgets is available. Historians as well as economists and the Food and Agricultural Organization have provided us with extensive data bases on availability of food measured in calories fat and protein, micro nutrients, food in household budgets or 'real wages' in food, data which for some countries stretch back to the eighteenth century and for some social groups (soldiers, servants, orphans, laborers) sometimes even to the sixteenth and fifteenth century. Seemingly, these data are easy to compare, as they often use a 'common denominator', like calories or the share of food in household budgets. Looking at the details of the calculations, these conversion factors used to calculate denominators, e.g. caloric value, show quite some differences while recent nutrition research shows that the 'Atwater factors' typically used as conversion factors are not always up to the task as the composition of food itself (fibres!) as well as the composition of the diet (especially more or less fats) seem to have a decisive influence on the ability of the body to use potential nutrients in the diet. A historical oversight of the development of availability or access of food containing 'recent' (i.e. post 1990) information on for instance Italy, Indonesia, Sweden, the Netherlands, and Scotland with a focus on high quality FAO and historical data on availability and access and using recent findings of nutrition research is lacking. The session aims at bringing together historians with nutrition scientists, ecologists and FAO professionals to obtain a more unified methodology and to get an overview of 'state of the art' knowledge on the post 1600 history of availability of and access to food.</p>				
184	Milja	Van Tielhof	Huygens Institute for the History of the Netherlands	THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF WATER IN A GLOBAL COMPARATIVE FRAMEWORK: TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT OF A PUBLIC GOOD
<p>Water, as a vital natural resource, has had a huge impact on human history. It was essential for agriculture, the most important means of existence in most historical societies. Effective irrigation and drainage systems have often been the source of strong economic growth. Water has also been a threat to human settlements, both in coastal areas and in river plains. In order to contain these threats within acceptable proportions, expensive works were often designed to control the water, in itself stimulating technological development. Because problems of water control with their complex interactions between economic, political, technological and environmental aspects are found in many regions around the world, the history of water management offers wonderful opportunities for global economic history. At the same time, the economic history of water can contribute to current debates about sustainability, as was recently underlined when Elinor Ostrom was awarded the 2010 Nobel Prize in Economics for her work on Common Pool Resources, which has focused mainly on water resources.</p> <p>This session wants to concentrate on two particular aspects of the economic history of water. The first is the technologies developed to regulate the supply of water in rural and urban areas. We would like to discuss questions such as: how, why and under which circumstances new techniques were developed to control the water? What were the costs and the returns of investments in drainage and irrigation? Did new water technologies stimulate broader technological development and economic growth? The second aspect concerns politics and the institutions set up for the management of water.</p> <p>Here we would like to address questions like: Could institutions like water boards channel conflicts over water resources toward effective solutions? To what extent were power relations shaped or strengthened by water management arrangements? What were the profits and losses for different social groups of political decisions in the field of water control?</p> <p>There is already a substantial body of expert knowledge on the economic history of water that, however, so far has not been used in a global comparative framework. The session emanates from research projects on Asia and Europe from the Middle Ages to the present as they are currently undertaken in California, London, Utrecht and The Hague, and would ideally act as the starting point for a network of scholars around the globe with similar interests. Papers will be presented on East Asia, South Asia, the</p>				
185	Inés	Roldán de Montaud	Centro de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales, Consejo Superior	CURRENCY AND BANKING IN CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN FROM COLONIAL TIMES TO THE PRESENT
<p>Since colonial times the regions selected for study in this session were overwhelmed by money problems common to all of them: lack of currency, depreciation and inflation delayed development of these regions. The creation of banks tried to solve difficulties arising from the monetary scarcity, to diversify the means of payment and to increase sources of funding for the economies.</p> <p>The objective of this session is to analyze the differences and similarities of the money problems in the colonial and postcolonial Caribbean and Central America. We try to determine the solutions and formulas that were adopted in different places and their effectiveness (successes and failures). The second objective is to examine the origin of the formation of the modern banking systems in these same regions and the formulas applied in different places.</p> <p>The session seeks to address a common approach to problems still poorly attended both with a geographically broad perspective, encompassing these large regions, and with a wide chronological frame, with researchers coming from different countries (Central America, the Caribbean and Europe). The study will assess which of the models have been efficient and beneficial to the development of countries, comparing the imprint left by Colonial different trajectories in the case of the Caribbean countries so diverse and yet so closely connected.</p> <p>*** Both organizers have published on banks and monetary problems in the Caribbean. Pierre has written "La supremacía de del National City Bank en el sistema bancario del Caribe y su impacto en el crecimiento económico de la región: 1900-1940"; in: Tedde, Pedro y Marichal, Carlos "La formación de los bancos centrales en España y América latina (1994)", "La Politique Monétaire en Haïti de 1919/22-1955/56: sa nature et son degré d'efficacité" (2011), among others. Roldán has published "La Banca de emisión en Cuba, 1856-1898; Banco de España, Madrid, 2004; "De emisor privilegiado a Banco Comercial: El Banco Español de la isla de Cuba, 1881-1926" H (2011). They have experience in organizing international workshops and conferences (Madrid 2005, Port-au-Prince 1008; Mexico DF, 2010, Santa Marta 2011).</p> <p>*** The session will be organized leaving some time for authors to explain their main points of their paper and an ample period of time to discuss the main items. Papers will be asked for in advance and circulated to session participants. Time will depend upon the total number of participants, as we will encourage further contributions.</p> <p>A pre-conference of this session will be held in November 3-5 at Santa Marta (Colombia), in the frame of the Congress held by the Economic History Association of the Caribbean. Also organized by Pierre and Roldán, with intervention of some of the</p>				

Ref	Corresponding Session Organiser			Session title
187	Klas	Nyberg	Dept of Economic History, Uppsala University	THE BIRTH OF THE BANKRUPTCY INSTITUTE IN EARLY MODERN TIME IN A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE. A DATABASE APPROACH
<p>We know that the institution of bankruptcy was developed and made more effective during the 18th century in the Nordic, several European countries, the late 18th and 19th century America and elsewhere, but we still know very little about how the administration was handled and developed.</p> <p>All early-modern business deals were based on credit and trust. Many scholars have shown the existence of, and stress the absolute necessity of extensive credit networks as a central part of early-modern wholesale trade and as an important part of the basic development conditions of medieval and early-modern entrepreneurship.</p> <p>To minimise the damage from personal bankruptcy, the institutional administration of the bankruptcy itself developed across the whole of early-modern Europe and America. The underlying aim was partly to realise the estate's remaining assets and divide them between the claimants, and partly to ensure that none of the creditors were allowed to profit at the expense of the others through compulsion and manipulation. Before the 18th century, the effectiveness of bankruptcy was limited. Likewise, the view of financial relations varied from country to country and from region to region. For a long time Catholic areas set up obstacles to prevent the taking of interest in connection with loans, making it more difficult for the lending business.</p> <p>The session is designed to invite scholars to discuss the emergence of the early modern Bankruptcy Institute, an international comparative perspective.</p> <p>In particular, we want contributions from other parts of the world except Western Europe and America. The starting point for discussion is the database "Tidigmoderna konkurser" (Early Modern Bankruptcies) at the city archive in Stockholm containing all bankruptcy cases in Stockholm 1687-1849. (See www.tidigmodernakonkurser.se for the Swedish version) It uses HISCO encoding of social categorization in order to facilitate comparative studies. The project is led by professor Klas Nyberg and other project participants are dr Mats Hayen, BA Hakan Jakobsson och Professor Kirsti Niskanen.</p>				
188	Keith	Breckenridge	WISER, University of the Witwatersrand	IDENTITY REGISTRATION IN COMPARATIVE WORLD HISTORY
<p>This panel will showcase a new area of comparative historical research, linking rich fields of world historiography with one of the major problems of South African scholarship: the political economy of identity registration. The panel will present papers from an ongoing research project in to the history of civil registration funded by the British Academy, the details of which are available at http://www.history.ukzn.ac.za/civilregistration. The regional specialists explore identity registration in the administration of land holding, recruitment, taxation and the franchise around the world and in deep historical perspective. This comparative project places the special features of South African (and African) economic history at the centre of a global comparison of systems of state registration dating from 1000 BCE in China to the contemporary efforts of many African states.</p>				
190	Matthew	Mitchell	University of Pennsylvania	PRIVATE CAPITAL, PUBLIC FINANCE AND THE FISCAL-MILITARY STATE
<p>Explanations of Britain's presumptive economic and financial dominance of eighteenth and nineteenth-century Europe have long rested on interpretations of the Glorious Revolution of 1688/89 and Financial Revolution of the 1690s. North & Weingast's seminal article on 'credible commitment' has proven the most influential explanation of the economic and financial significance of regime change (North & Weingast, 1989). They argued that the establishment of parliamentary supremacy over public finance created an environment in which investors could rely upon the state to meet its financial promises.</p> <p>The Financial Revolution, upon which Britain's rise to great power status was founded, followed from this development. For nearly twenty years, this synthesis enjoyed wide acceptance among historians, economists, and political and legal theorists. Recent revisionist scholarship has challenged the key tenets of the 'credible commitment' thesis, but no new consensus has emerged to explain why investors placed their trust and capital in the British state over its foreign rivals. (Clark, 2007; Sussman, 2006; Carruthers, 1996; O'Brien, 1999). By drawing together a group of scholars who represent new work on eighteenth-century private capital markets (including the joint-stock insurance and trading companies), the origins of new structures of British public finance (revenue and credit), and those who work on the administrative challenges of supplying the fiscal-military state, the participants hope to suggest a new model of how the competing interests of financial capitalists, newly democratised capital markets, and the state provided a solution to the challenges of war finance.</p> <p>Just as accounts of the British Industrial Revolution have furnished models of industrialization and prescriptions for developmental economists (Rostow, 1960; Gerschenkron, 1962), North and Weingast's 'credible commitment' thesis has furnished similar inspiration to those who aspire to pair financial capitalism with economic growth (Levine, 2001; Graff, 2003). Consequently, their model has proven influential in an extraordinary range of disciplines from financial and economic history to sociology, development economics, legal and political theory, and in modern public policy circles. Our goal is not to critique North & Weingast per se, but rather to offer the outlines of a new model, which may allow scholars in allied disciplines to reformulate theoretical relationships between public finance and private capital.</p>				
193	Hideaki	Suzuki	Toyo Bunko	MARITIME EXCHANGES, MULTIPOLAR ENTANGLEMENTS: FORGOTTEN FLOWS OF COMMODITIES, PEOPLE, AND EXPERIENCES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEAN WORLDS
<p>Today the Atlantic and Indian Oceans with their littorals are, in the sense of Fernand Braudel, most commonly regarded as economic worlds of their own, each merging different networks of exchange into a new system with its own structures and logics since the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This session aims at contesting holistic understandings of the Atlantic and Indian Ocean worlds as bounded spatial containers by focusing on maritime exchanges that connected or transcended these systems. The session will be a forum for case studies which reveal movements of commodities, people, and experiences which cannot be understood without considering the manifold interconnections between both maritime worlds.</p> <p>Papers will focus on trade relations established by sailors from whaling vessels on eastern and western littorals of Africa, on the distribution of Indian cotton textile to the Atlantic markets, and on the Royal Navy's anti-slave-trade operations in the western Indian Ocean. In addition to these case studies, a few more paper givers will be recruited.</p>				
194	Jelle	van Lottum	University of Cambridge	MIGRATION AND THE GREAT DIVERGENCE: A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE
<p>In this session we invite economic historians to reflect on the role of migration in explaining different economic trajectories. More concretely we ask them to consider migration as variable in the explanation of the Great Divergence</p> <p>Studies of contemporary labour mobility point out the potential positive effect of labour migration on economic performance. Roughly there are two ways in which migration can promote economic growth. Firstly, one could argue that migration is an essential production factor; a lack thereof in an economic core region can therefore be a significant brake on a country's economy: technology alone cannot make economic expansion possible. Secondly, the quality of the immigrant labour force can have a positive effect on economic performance. New growth theory postulates that human capital formation is an important determinant of long-term economic growth as it increases labour productivity.</p> <p>Unfortunately, the effect of population movements on historical economic performance has only received scant attention, in particular with regard to the pre-1850 period. Often it is assumed that if demand for labour exists, migrants will be automatically attracted. Migration historians, however, have shown amply that migration streams are highly selective and are often channelled through complex personal networks. Furthermore, it matters under what conditions and to what extent migrants have the chance to develop their human capital, which in turn depends on the specific institutional structures, both with respect to the receiving society and the migrant's community. So far these factors have largely been studied in isolation from mainstream economic history and we therefore have still relatively little knowledge about how migration contributes to different economic trajectories.</p> <p>The absence of a link between migration and economic performance is also largely absent from the Great Divergence debate. Mostly, migration is either only mentioned in passing or not taken on board as an explanatory factor. We argue that the lack of attention to migration in the Great Divergence debate, or more generally, the neglect of population movements as an ingredient in the historical explanation of global inequality is problematic. We therefore want to invite scholar to rethink the role of migration in relation to relative economic performance worldwide. We are interested in papers focussing the link between economic development and local, internal, international and intercontinental movements of people, for different periods and geographical regions, but would welcome in particular proposals dealing with 'non-Western' countries or regions in the pre-1850 period.</p>				
195	Tsukasa	Mizushima	University of Tokyo	AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN MONSOON ASIA AND GLOBAL MARKETS, 1700-1945: INTERNATIONAL TRADE, MERCHANTS AND ROOTS OF DEVELOPMENT
<p>This session offers a platform for reinterpreting the modern economic history of South and South-East Asia to seek for roots of development. The session highlights dynamic development of the primary product sector in monsoon Asia. In fact, since the early modern period the agricultural sector to produce cash crops such as raw cotton, raw silk, rice, sugar, coffee, tea, indigo, rubber and opium has contributed for economic development. The session explores the development of the agricultural sector and aims to settle a more properly balanced historical perspective, thereby enhancing comparative discussion that includes African and Latin American case studies.</p> <p>This session has the following key points in order to achieve a shared goal of the session to generate new explanations for overall economic development of monsoon Asia:</p> <p>First, the session emphasizes the significance of international trade to give stimuli to the development. It examines not only the Euro-Asian trade such as those conducted by the East India Companies but also the intra-Asian trade engaged by Western traders and Asian merchants. Numerous recent works on maritime Asian trade history since the early modern period have provided excellent investigations on intra-Asian and Euro-Asian trade, notably emphasizing an essential role for intra-Asian trade. Keeping this in mind, a central question in the session is about the way South and South-East Asia responded to the increase in demand in the Asian/global markets.</p> <p>Second, the session sheds light on several roles of merchants for the development of the agricultural production. In fact, Western merchants as well as Asian merchants took important roles to intermediate between the agricultural production and the export trade. Many types of merchants - in roles as trader, investor, plantation manager, moneylender, religious leader and so on - are examined.</p> <p>Third, the studies in the session extend beyond time frames of previous studies on modern colonial economy in monsoon Asia and the session covers the period from the eighteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries. Due to this framework, long-term and drastic arguments might be possible by assimilating the achievement by recent studies on early-modern trade history, such as the Dutch East India Company's history, which suggests that the basis for the global-market-oriented economy was formed in the early modern period.</p> <p>Eight paper presenters and two commentators have already agreed to join this session. Besides them, the organizers welcome another two or three paper contributors.</p>				
197	Devendra	Ingle	P. G. Dept. of History, M. J. College, Jalgaon	INTERROGATION OF CASTE-ECONOMY IN SOUTH ASIA
<p>The systematic study of caste system began in colonial period under the Orientalist knowledge project. The Orientalist interpreted caste system by heavily relying upon the Brahmanical-Sanskrit scriptures setting comparison with class. They defined caste predominantly as a religious construct and depicted it as a socio-religious phenomenon. Marxist scholars considered caste as a part of super-structure and therefore, never engaged in revealing material aspects of caste system. The postcolonial scholarship has also refused to see caste as a material system taking cultural/ linguistic turn. Phule and Ambedkar, who led the struggle for the annihilation of caste, offered a comprehensive critique of caste by spelling out various aspects of caste-economy.</p> <p>Caste remained unique system of exploitation and domination where relationship of production....relationship of workmen to workmen has been consecrated by religion. Endogamy played a key role in the mode of production and distribution of surplus. Caste as an economic system evolved complex web of surplus appropriation based on graded inequality and exploitation. Formal Economics being heavily burdened by empirical method never attempted to unfold the economy of Caste.</p> <p>The Study of Caste economy required a coherent theoretical and methodological frame. Single discipline like Economics, political science, history, could not unfold the material aspects of caste. Sociological studies of caste hardly narrate economic characteristic of caste system.</p> <p>Against this background we have to evolve an innovative eclectic and interdisciplinary approach where sociological-anthropological paradigms will blend with economic method.</p> <p>The Economy of Caste should be interrogated with varied methodological and theoretical endeavors. In the proposed session, a study of caste-economy will be undertaken under the historical trajectory from Ancient times to Modern. We will explore the linkages of caste with patriarchy. We will probe the issue of the ownership of land and occupation and its role in socio-economic relations of production by unfolding the mechanism of caste mode of production and exchange taking place in caste society. We will unfold the role of state, religion and market in the appropriation of surplus taking place in caste society. We will also try to locate the cultural practices, caste conflicts and their grounding in the political economy of caste. With the advent of the capitalist mode of production, caste has undergone rapid change and has adapted itself to capitalist interests. In this session, we hope to explore the complex systemic interrelationships between caste and class.</p>				

Ref	Corresponding Session Organiser			Session title
198	Leos	Müller	Dept of History, Stockholm Univ, Sweden	THE IMPACT OF WARFARE ON GLOBAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT. A SMALL STATE PERSPECTIVE, 1756-1815, 1914-1918, AND 1939-1945
<p>In this session, we seek to add to the research on the impact of great wars on economic and political development in small countries. In the textbooks, times of wars are commonly regarded as periods of deep and rapid as well as long-lasting political economic and economic disintegration. The evidence from major countries like the UK, Germany, and France are certainly abundant and convincing. But drawing from numerous of historical empirical examples, small countries have often managed to develop economically, even in times of raging wars and rapid disintegration. For instance, the increasing Portuguese-US trade during the Peninsular War, which provided for supplies of foodstuffs, helped to maintain a channel of exchange between Europe and one of the fastest growing economies ever; the development of the forestry, the shipping industry, and the subsequent trade growth in Sweden during the Seven Years and the Napoleonic Wars, which probably helped to shape the institutions that facilitated the industrial take-off a few decades later; the rapid development of the prosperous Norwegian shipping industry during WW I, which in addition became a welcome addition to the Allied merchant marine etc.</p> <p>The strategies employed by these countries have varied in time and space. Presumably, the choices of means and methods have depended on the specific historical context and the economic and the political power structure at the time. In some cases - such as regards Sweden during the Napoleonic Wars and the 20th century world wars, conflict was evaded and trade was promoted by way of maritime law, or a neutral stand in the conflict at the time. Sometimes the small country has chosen to team up with the winning side or the power that seemed to warrant for future prosperity of the small country, like Portugal during the Seven Year War or Finland during WW II.</p> <p>These examples thus stand out as diverging examples from the textbooks. Even though there are some studies at hand, to date the field remains fragmented.</p> <p>By organising this session we hope to be able to extract some general features of the trade policies and the performances of trade of small countries. Focus is placed on the war periods, which according to the conventional view caused world wide economic and political disintegration.</p> <p>For that purpose the periods 1756-1815 med 1914-18 and 1939-45 have been chosen for comparisons in time.</p>				
201	Manuel	Charpy	CNRS France / University Lille IRHIS	ENCOUNTERING THE "EXOTIC": THE COLLECTING, TRADE AND EXCHANGE OF EXOTIC GOODS BETWEEN EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA AND THE AMERICAS, FROM THE 16TH CENTURY TO 21ST CENTURY
<p>This session will explore the circulation, assimilation and appropriation of exotic and foreign goods as they are transported, translated, collected and exchanged between diverse cultures from the 16th century to the present day.</p> <p>The encounter between travellers, merchants and explorers and the exchange of the 'exotic' acted as a diverse catalyst for cultural practices, innovation, technological change and economic generation. The session aims to explore these exchanges both in terms of the perspective of the Western encounter with the 'Other' (the West's appropriation, adaption and translation of the 'exotic'), and from the perspective of the 'Others' encounter with the West (how the encounter impacted upon and stimulated economic activities in Asia, Africa and the Americas).</p> <p>Thinking about exotic goods invites us to pay attention to the role and function of the exotic in different scales - across national boundaries, countries, cities; and in different spaces - in the public and the private domain, in institutions and in the home - as well as the relationships between the places of consumption and the places of origin. This session aims to explore the influence of the encounter with all kinds of 'exotic' goods that came from "far-off lands" - from ritual objects, to artworks, textiles, fabrics, weapons, furniture and ceramics; both newly made objects as well the old and the rare. By taking a broad time frame we hope to better understand the mutations of the exchange, collection, trading, display and consumption of exotic goods and how these encounters influenced broader transnational and transcultural economic change.</p> <p>The nature and status of exotic goods are multiple and complex as is the nature and status of the exotic as it changed through time and space. In our increasingly complex multicultural world the encounter with the 'exotic' may be decreasing, but as a catalyst for the imagination the exotic still has a profound impact upon economic activity and practices.</p> <p>We invite papers to explore these themes and relationships from a wide range of perspectives: On the marketplace players - the travellers, explorers, merchants, scientists, artists, curiosity dealers, collectors, soldiers...; On the biographies of the 'exotic' objects themselves - the ritual objects, luxury goods such as porcelain and lacquer, new technologies such as clocks and maps, etc. On the spaces of exchange - market-places, auctions, shops, etc. On the spaces of exhibition and display - institutions such as museums, public exhibitions and galleries, to the display in the domestic interior.</p>				
202	Dries	Lyna	Centre for Urban History, University of Antwerp	THE ART OF TRADING ART. NEGOTIATING THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF EUROPEAN ART IN ASIA AND THE AMERICAS, 1600-1800
<p>What is value in the art world, are there any formal criterions and who defines it? Questions like these are not only relevant for our contemporary society, as our current perception of value in the arts is the unwitting result of a century-long process of consideration, deliberation and canonization. Research on the European art market of the early modern period has been increasingly adopting a distinct postmodern approach to the economic value of paintings, tapestries and other works of art. The neoclassical framework that governed earlier literature on price formation in the historical art markets proved too rigid. Economic historians are contextualising the construction of artistic value within a specific market context, as the result of a complex interplay between various economic, cultural and social parameters (Guichard; Lyna; Miyamoto-Pavot).</p> <p>Although this recent research strand brought forward crucial adaptations to the reigning neoclassical framework of art market research, it essentially struggles with the fundamental legitimacy of its own claims. To what extent is this postmodern concept of economic value nothing more than a mere Western perspective on an essentially global issue? Research into non-European repertoires of art evaluation in the early modern world is urgently needed to overcome this postmodern deadlock. The Western concept of artistic value was not simply exported overseas in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; in their effort to market European art, agents had to be sensible to specific demand patterns of local buyers and their repertoires of evaluation. The value of European art objects was hardly a given in early modern Asia and the Americas, but had to be constantly (re)negotiated and (re)defined through economic transactions in the overseas art trade.</p> <p>Building on recent literature on artistic interaction between East and West (Kobayashi; Mochizuki; North), this session seeks to further explore the trade of European art in Asia and the Americas during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The organizers welcome papers on the concept of 'value' in the context of the seventeenth- and eighteenth-centuries art trade in Asia and the Americas, as articulated in for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - production systems of European art destined for export - distribution networks of European art in Asia and the Americas - overseas demand for European art - geography of colonial art trade - discourse of the art trade in the non-Western world - non-Western repertoires of evaluation of the imported European art 				
203	David	Chambers	Cambridge University	PIONEERING INVESTORS
<p>Whilst there has been considerable analysis of the historical development of capital markets around the world and more recently of long-run asset returns stretching back to the early 19th century, there has been a relative paucity of research undertaken on what investors were doing. In this session, we propose to consider the role that particular investors have played in pioneering both (i) new geographic markets and (ii) new investment ideas.</p> <p>(i) Pioneering new markets Today, investors take for granted the onward march of emerging markets as our investment frontiers continue to expand. In this session, we consider how investors over a century earlier set about investing in these markets during the first era of financial globalization in the decades preceding WW1. An example of such an investor was Foreign and Colonial Investment Trust, established in 1868, the oldest surviving closed end fund in the world and the first institutional investor to see the possibilities of investing in emerging markets. Chambers and Esteves's study of FCIT offers a fascinating comparison with similar opportunities available to emerging market investors today during the second era of globalisation. In a complementary study, Chabot and Kurz analyse the risk return and liquidity characteristics of the British investment trust sector which made substantial asset allocations internationally in the late 19th century.</p> <p>(ii) Pioneering investment ideas Goetzmann and Rouwenhorst's The Origins of Value highlighted numerous important financial innovations through history. This session builds on this scholarship by focussing on certain important investors by inviting more detailed studies of the particular contributions they are thought to have made. Equities and much more recently commodities emerged as important new assets to which institutional investors looked for both diversification and long-run returns offering a premium to the traditional fixed income investments which dominated 19th century portfolios. John Maynard Keynes was a worldwide leader among institutional investors in making allocations to both these new asset classes. He became an important advocate of equity investing in the early 20th century and an active investor in equities both for himself and his Cambridge College (Chambers and Dimson). Keynes was at the same time an early and active investor in commodities (Marcuzzo). The existing literature has only cursorily examined this aspect of his life by which he made a major contribution to the development of professional asset management. We propose to invite studies of other such influential investors in this session.</p> <p>Chabot, B. and C. Kurz (2011), "Trust Me with your Money: English Investors and the Precursor of the Modern Mutual Fund". Chambers, D. and E. Dimson (2011), "Keynes the Stock Market Investor".</p> <p>Chambers, D. and R. Esteves (2011), "The First Global Emerging Markets Investor: Foreign and Colonial Investment Trust 1880-1913". Marcuzzo, M.C. (2011), "From speculation to regulation: Keynes and primary commodity markets".</p>				
205	Rosa	Congost	CRHR, Girona University	PROPERTY RIGHTS IN LAND: INSTITUTIONAL INNOVATION, PATH DEPENDENCE AND SOCIAL APPROPRIATIONS
<p>Land is arguably the most dominant production factor in pre-industrial and developing economies, and certainly an important one in all historical economies. Current redefinitions of development to include social and environmental sustainability lend further emphasis to property rights in land, in industrial and post-industrial economies as well as in developing ones. How property in this particular asset is defined, how it is distributed across societies, and how these features change or resist change, are therefore important issues in the historical understanding of development processes.</p> <p>Since the neo-institutional turn in economic theory, economic history and development studies have focused on the delineation and enforceability of modern property rights - largely defined as those prevalent in liberal market theory - as an explanatory variable in development processes, in what concerns both economic growth and distributional effects. In this light, a significant part of the literature has come to look at economic development through the lens of institutional innovation, understood as incremental or radical change in property rights, transactions and enforcement.</p> <p>Yet historical research has shown that institutional innovation alone cannot account for economic development outcomes. Path dependence is often used to explain why formally identical institutions have produced different outcomes, because of the specific socio-cultural and political contexts in which they were implemented. Path-dependence is thus partly shorthand for (often poorly specified) pre-existing vested interests, institutions and culture which do not simply go away, rather adapt or resist innovation.</p> <p>Within this framework, it is important to understand the ways in which social actors strove to promote, resist, fashion and appropriate institutional change to their advantage (or to what they perceived it to be), how their efforts enabled or hindered institutional innovation and how that in turn influenced its economic outcomes.</p> <p>With this general question in mind, economic and social historians in this session look at institutional innovation in land property rights, contracts and related institutions, in diverse contexts such as: the establishment of colonial property regimes, post-colonial and post-socialist land reforms, liberal-individualist property reforms, and contemporary 'post-materialist' reforms concerned with sustainability, leisure and welfare. Our aim is to achieve further understanding of how social actors, groups and organizations have negotiated their societies' paths between old and new 'rules of the game'; to what extent institutional innovations took advantage of pre-existing institutions or else were hindered by them; and to what effects in terms of economic development and distributional consequences.</p>				

Ref	Corresponding Session Organiser			Session title
206	Mark	Metzler	University of Texas, Austin/ Kyoto University	RECONSIDERING LATE 19TH-CENTURY CRISES: DEPRESSION AND FAMINE IN AN AGE OF GLOBALIZATION
<p>The new imperialism of the late 19th century has received enormous historiographical attention and generates ever more. Late-19th century globalization has also generated great interest among economic historians.</p> <p>The great famines of the 1870s through 1890s have more recently been recognized as a problem of planetary scope. The three major international depressions of the 1870s through 1890s remain in need of an integrated global treatment. This session aims to develop a global picture of the crises of the period by discussing these issues separately and in their interconnections. What, in short, are we to make of a period characterized by chronic agricultural 'over-production', 'glut' and falling crop prices--and characterized also by some of the worst famines in the modern historical record? Plainly, 'crises of the new type', associated with overproduction and low commodity prices, did not simply replace 'crises of the old type', associated with harvest failures and famines. How were the two types of crisis articulated? If we turn to national examples, India and Russia especially present a picture of great expansion of railroad networks, wheat acreage and production for the world market while simultaneously experiencing severe crop failures and famines. One must consider here the ecological and epidemiological consequences of expanded production. Is there a connection also to the appreciation of gold-standard currencies and the corresponding inducement of imports from countries on depreciated paper or silver monetary standards? In order to approach this wide field of questions, panel members will discuss them at the level of the world economy and at the level of specific national and imperial economies. We are particularly interested in the countries that stood in between the gold standard and the silver standard geographically or that were in transition historically from the one standard to the other.</p>				
207	Luiz Carlos	Soares	Fluminense Federal University (Brasil)	ECONOMIC GROWTH, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (XVIIIITH - XXTH CENTURIES)
<p>Since the end of the eighteenth century economic growth and scientific and technological development have been intimately associated. During the First Industrial Revolution (1780-1850/60), which originally covered Great Britain, France, Belgium and Holland, this association took place in a very fragmented way without any large-scale planned actions on the part of their economic and social agents. The Second Industrial Revolution, which began in the second half of the nineteenth century and lasted until the Second World War, incorporated new countries such as the United States, Germany, Italy and Japan and transformed science and technology into fundamental productive elements for economic and industrial growth, with the latter becoming very dependent on new approaches and uses of the sciences, mainly in the application of results and discoveries to the needs of industry and the productive system. In industrialized countries, technology in the form of applied science became a strategic element for economic development and national security, forming part of the basic activities of large corporations, universities and research institutes. The Third Industrial Revolution, which began after 1945, and which coexisted with the disputes between the capitalist and communist blocks, intensified this tendency, especially through the use of nuclear power, the space race, robotics and information technology. It is now possible to state that the most important elements of economic differentiation between the most developed and less developed countries are related to the quality and magnitude of their scientific and technological production, indicating the emergence of a new paradigm of the Knowledge Economy which, according to many scholars, will direct economic and social development in the near future.</p>				
208	Iuergen	Nautz	University of Vienna, Austria and Hochschule Ostwestfalen-Lippe. Univ. of	TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS, ESP. TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN AS A BUSINESS AND AS A MARKET; FROM THE 19TH CENTURY UNTIL THE PRESENT
<p>This section shall analyse the development of trafficking in human beings</p> <p>(THB) - and especially trafficking in women - with the methodical and theoretical approaches of social, economic and business history from the 19th century until the present. The phenomenon of human trafficking as defined by the UN Trafficking Protocol of 2000 relates to 19th century slavery and is considered to be a form of modern day slavery or some sort of coolie system. It is important to note that in the 19th and early 20th century, practices nowadays considered as human trafficking were referred to as "White Slavery", Slavery and "Maudchenhandel". THB was furthermore primarily seen as feeding into the sex industry. Forced labour, domestic servitude, and forced begging, among other forms of human trafficking recognized by todays internationally agreed upon definition, where not in the focus then.</p> <p>For the past 20 years trafficking has been subject of political debates, programs and policies at several national and international levels. It became one of the hottest issues in the context of fighting organized crime and thus an issue of intense international police co-operation and high engagement of international organizations. Despite this new attention, trafficking in women is not the new face of migration" (Boidi 2003), but trafficking and national and international attempts to stop this crime accompany migration since the mid-1800s. The problem became part of the political agenda during two phases of accelerated economic globalization and technical modernization - between the 1880s and 1930s, and after the collapse of state socialism in 1989. As trafficking in most of the cases takes place across borders, international co-operation characterizes the fight against the crime. Several international conventions dealing with the problem have been passed in the last 140 years - be it by the League of Nations, the UN, the EU, the Council of Europe or conventions between states.</p> <p>Finding the correct words for describing this crime remains a persistent challenge in combating human trafficking. Most formulations used to describe human trafficking focus on the trade or buying and selling of people. Other formulations refer to something closer to "smuggling" which relates specifically to movement across borders; although human trafficking can also happen within a country and does not necessarily entail cross-border movement. THB is a matter of (organized) economic crime, illegal migration as well as an issue of exploitation of forced labor in migration processes and in the context of an international and gendered division of labor.</p> <p>Nevertheless THB was mainly discussed under the aspect of human rights and especially women rights and a variety of moral aspects. Studies which focus on THB as a problem of social, economic or business history are rare. With this section we want to promote analyzing THB as a subject of social, economic and business history.</p> <p>THB works like a market. It is obvious that THB can be understood as a market structure: The victims are bought, sold, traded and used. It is debatable whether the victims are treated like commodities or as workers on a demand market where the providers of manpower are in an extremely weak position: A growing demand for (cheap) labour, sexual services and particularly for women for (forced) marriages, as well as economic and demographic disparities has stimulated trafficking of human beings throughout time. In terms of demand, like demand in all markets, is a socially, culturally and historically determined matter and a social and political construct.</p> <p>The perpetrators of human trafficking force individuals to work in conditions of forced labour, servitude, or debt bondage; this privation of freedom and poor living conditions is thus a severe violation of human rights. Efforts to combat THB have mostly been geared toward victim support and prevention as a response to the severe harm to victims, but little has been done to diminish the profitability of the business, which is why it is valuable to look at how this business has developed over time. Trafficking in human beings still continues to be a very profitable business in which traffickers face relatively small risks. For example, prosecutions remain very low in comparison to the scope of the problem. There are only around 4,000 trafficking convictions worldwide each year. Higher prosecutions would serve as a preventive measure by increasing the risk to human traffickers which in turn should reduce profits.</p> <p>Between the 1880s and 1930s as well as after 1989 a variety of different actors has been involved in implementing international agreements and in governing the problem at national and sub-national levels: national, regional and communal governments, the</p>				
210	Alexei	Kraikovski	European University at St. Petersburg	INVISIBLE WORLD? TOWARDS THE RESEARCH OF INFORMAL ECONOMY
<p>The panel will be organized to discuss the problem of economic activities that are normally excluded from the official record system. We may describe this phenomena as informal economy that includes not only economic operations prohibited by law (like contraband or illegal fishing) but also any economic activities that are hidden from the official records and thus officially do not exist. The basic theses to be discussed during the panel are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Since informal economy is normally out of official record system, specific sources and methods are required to study this phenomena. -- Informal economy appears and develops in specific social, economic, environmental, cultural and institutional conditions. These conditions are to be studied if we want to understand the history of informal economy. For example frontier areas are obviously the best places for this kind of economy since normally they have specific population, bad governmental control due to the high level of corruption, abundance of natural resources and plenty of hidden transportation routes. -- Social and economic modernization leads to the significant changes in the sphere of informal economy. The new forms of economic activities (like joint-stock companies and stock exchange) create respective forms of illegal and informal economy. -- Informal economy is ineradicable. It is necessary part of economic life and we have to find possibilities to study it if we want to understand the real economic situation in the certain time and place. -- From the point of view of the man in the street informal economy is quite useful part of everyday life as well as important element of survival strategy. <p>Discussion on the panel will open new directions in this branch of economic history.</p> <p>At the moment the panel includes three papers.</p> <p>Alexei V. Kraikovski will present the paper on everyday informal economic activities fixed in the 17th - 18th cc. housekeeping documents of the northern Russian monasteries.</p> <p>Morten Jerven will provide an overview of a role of informal sector in African GDP.</p> <p>Danielle van den Heuvel will discuss the possibilities of research of the black market in early modern Europe.</p> <p>Thus the panel will include issues from different parts of the world and different historic periods.</p>				
211	Gabriel	Galvez-Behar	Université de Lille	KNOWLEDGE WORK AND ORGANIZATIONS: PROPERTY AND MANAGEMENT (19TH-20TH CENTURIES)
<p>As a major factor of the economic development, knowledge is an essential topic of the economic history and of economics. Some scholars in management have linked the emergence of "knowledge worker" to the development of knowledge economy, whose origins are symbolized by Fritz Machlup's book "The Production and Distribution of Knowledge in the United States" [Machlup, 1962]. However economic history and the history of professionalization insists on a more long-term dimension. For example, strong debates on the recognition of "intellectual labor" occurred already during the Interwar period. Moreover, the terms of "intellectual worker" have an economic meaning as early as the 19th century, when learned professions became more and more important.</p> <p>The purpose of this session is to contribute to such a long-term history of "knowledge work" by insisting on more particular aspects.</p> <p>Knowledge has to be managed by organizations (firms, universities and research institutes, non profit associations), which tend to guarantee their ownership despite the intangible feature of knowledge. What is the relationship between the development of "knowledge work" and the specific ways of management and of ownership ?</p> <p>To answer this question, two main issues could be tackled:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intellectual property right as institutional framework The rise of the "corporate intellectual property" [Fisk, 2009] is a major feature of the history of intellectual property rights. Do organizations allow their employee to take patents? Are the legislations about employee invention a way to recognize "knowledge work"? These questions concern not only technical invention but also marketing and design, for example. 2. The management of knowledge work(er) Current management approaches insist on the autonomy of knowledge worker inside the organizations. But this is not a "late twentieth-century invention of [...] "knowledge economy"" [Shapin, 2008]. At the beginning of the 20th century, some managers already understand that the emerging R&D can not be totally constrained by the search for performance. Moreover, as early as the 19th century, controlling the knowledge resulting of the industrial practice and the manual workers' know-how is an important purpose for managers. <p>At last, this session should provide the opportunity to historicize the notion of "knowledge work" by analysing the ways of controlling knowledge by organizations.</p> <p>Up to height papers will be accepted (four for each block time) ; they will circulate in advance and will be presented by a reviewer in order to receive intensive discussion at the session. Comparative approaches would be appreciated, particularly about Europe, United States and Japan</p>				

Ref	Corresponding Session Organiser			Session title
213	Jonathan	Eacott	University of California, Riverside	MERCHANT PRACTICE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES
<p>This panel considers the economic and political importance of the development of imperial and extra-imperial infrastructures that induced and sustained global trade during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It builds on recent work that explores the rise of consumer societies and the development of the merchant networks that enabled them. Long before Adam Smith, merchants often justified their trade to skeptical publics and governments on the grounds that the practices of trade generated wealth.</p> <p>Indeed, that the practices and mechanisms of exchange, distinct from exchange itself, contribute to economic growth in developed and developing countries has become an axiom of modern political economy. Much work remains to be done, however, to understand how merchant practices shaped economic growth as they simultaneously stimulated and undid imperial regimes. The panel's scholars work on Britain, France, Spain, Holland, and imperial connections with Asia and the Americas. They cross multiple political boundaries and conjoin areas today considered developed or developing. A better understanding of late early-modern global trading practices, as well as the ways in which they were defended as valuable has important implications for considering patterns of economic development and the current challenges of global trade.</p> <p>The presenters offer a broad range of perspectives on the motives and consequences of merchants' international trade, particularly in relation to imperialism. Pierre Gervais, for instance, argues that merchants helped generate economic growth and at the same time used accounting methods to shape growth patterns in unequal and often damaging ways. Victor Enthoven suggests a different type of success and damage, as Dutch smugglers actively undid competing empires. David Hancock, meanwhile, uses Quaker merchant records to illustrate the strength of intimate interactions amongst a broadly defuse community riding imperial expansion to generate global economic exchange. Looking at Jamaica, Trevor Burnard explores another shift from imperial to more regional and international trading infrastructures and practices. Jonathan Eacott, similarly, suggests that as European powers slowly conquered parts of India, the India trade did not easily follow the colony-metropole model of bilateral trade. Yet it stimulated powerful arguments that bilateral trade was as vital for national economic growth as production. As Molly Warsh explains, struggles for commercial and political control of natural resources, such as pearls, highlighted these diverse tensions between imperial expansion and local economic growth as competing authorities attempted to claim the circulation of natural wealth. Likewise, Nuala Zahedieh explores how the practices of exchange in the Atlantic World attracted human and financial capital towards investments which expanded useful knowledge, improved technology, and stimulated more intensive use of resources. At its heart, the panel addresses the question of the long-term economic legacy of relations between entrepreneurial activity and imperial expansion. Interested scholars, particularly advanced doctoral students, are encouraged to contact the organizers.</p>				
214	Richard	Zijdeman	Utrecht University / Stirling University	WORK FOR LEISURE? ECONOMIC INEQUALITY, WOMEN'S WORK AND LEISURE IN A GLOBAL CONTEXT
<p>This session aims to advance the study of time allocation, by investigating and explaining the variances in the appreciation of leisure throughout history and across regions. The extent, to which leisure time is valued, varies highly in different societies and over time. It is probably safe to say that today 'free time is money', although this statement probably holds for societies with high levels of labour productivity more than for labour-intensive economies. One could for instance argue that colonial policies were directed at diminishing leisure of the colonized people, which as a by-effect generated extra free time among the working classes in the metropolis. But also within societies, leisure is appreciated differently: leisure by the well-to-do, for instance, may generate (conspicuous) consumption, whereas leisure to the poor may be conceived as a burden. Also, men's and women's free time most likely is valued differently, and some have even gone so far as to suggest that this contributed to the gender wage gap (Becker 1985).</p> <p>There are at least three reasons why this topic is relevant. First, leisure can both be an indicator for economic underdevelopment (e.g. Boserup 1965) and for economic wellbeing (e.g. De Vries 2008). The allocation of time over paid and unpaid work is strongly related to any time that is not allocated to these resources. Hence, changes in preferences for leisure time also affect the allocation of paid work and housework. Second, while both the industrious and industrial revolutions affected leisure time, the mechanisms differed quite substantially. Industriousness had a negative impact on the amount of leisure time (De Vries 1994), whereas technological innovations during industrialization allowed for substitution of labour-intensive work activities and housework. Third, while on the macro level historians have observed an immense increase in the variation in and number of leisure activities in the early twentieth century, in some historical contexts, time spent by married women on housework did not decrease (Mokyr 2000).</p> <p>In sum, we want to explore the relation between leisure and work activities, while paying attention to gender differences and the level of economic development. We are especially interested in papers making regional or national comparisons and/or comparisons over time. Topics could for example include changes in the availability and division of leisure time due to technological advances, the acquisition of cheap labour due to in-migration or colonization or changes in norms caused by secularization and changes in political climates.</p>				
215	Shigeru	Akita	Graduate School of Letter, Osaka University	THE HISTORICAL ORIGINS OF "EAST ASIAN RESURGENCE": ECONOMIC NATIONALISM, DEVELOPMENTALISM, AND THE INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF ASIA, 1950S-1970S
<p>This panel aims to reconsider the historical origins of the contemporary 'East Asian resurgence' or 'East Asian miracle' from a historical perspective. Our principal objective is the analysis of the intra-regional and global dynamics in the transformation of the international order of Asia between the 1950s and the 1970s.</p> <p>In the context of the Cold War, Asian countries attempted to form a new regional political order at the Bandung Conference of 1955. In parallel, the period witnessed the emergence of a regional economic order marked by the revival and transformation of networks of intra-Asian trade.</p> <p>The new features of this international economic order of Asia were (1) the formation of the 'Cold-War regime' in Asia with the creation of the People's Republic of China (PRC), (2) the shift of the hegemony from Great Britain to the United States, and (3) Asian initiatives to foster industrialization through national 'developmentalism', namely the state-sponsored mobilization and control of physical and human resources. This 'developmentalism' was closely connected to economic aid policies.</p> <p>Panelists will explore linkages between these factors from the perspective of 'political-economy' and locate the Asian cases in a global setting. Three papers investigate aid policies from the donor perspective. Bob MacMahon discusses US aid policies towards Southeast Asian countries under the Kennedy and Johnson administrations in the context of the Vietnam War. Gerold Krozewski examines shifts in British aid policies in the 1960s in connection with the independence of colonies in Southeast Asia and Africa. Ilya Gaiduk contrasts these Western approaches to aid by analysing the Soviet 'economic offensive' under Khrushchev focusing on bilateral aid to India and the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED).</p> <p>Three papers concentrate on the recipient side of aid. Shigeru Akita discusses the Aid-India Consortium, established in 1958 under the auspices of the World Bank (IBRD). This approach to aid reflects Nehru's initiatives in India as well as the geopolitical context of the Cold War and the remaining influence of Britain and the sterling area. He refers to policies of Japan (one of the Consortium members), as donor. Toru Kubo explores the rarely-studied Chinese textile policies in the 1950s and 1960s by using newly-released PRC documents. After 1949, Communist China fostered innovative development in its textile sector, including the use of Japanese synthetic-fibre technology, in order to ease its foreign exchange shortages. Lin Man-hung, Lee Wei-chen and Chang I-min (joint-paper) examine Taiwan's case from dependence to independently sustained economic growth, with reference to the US aids.</p> <p>To stimulate comparative discussion, we will ask two prominent economic historians of East/Southeast Asia and Africa to act as commentators.</p>				
216	Naoto	Kagotani	Kyoto University	MERCHANT COMMUNITIES IN EARLY MODERN ASIA: TOWARDS A COMPARATIVE INSTITUTIONAL PERSPECTIVE
<p>The past decade has seen a flurry of debate on the notion that the economic development of Asia and Europe diverged significantly from the end of the eighteenth to the early nineteenth century. The key hypothesis behind this "Great Divergence" debate is that up to that point the levels of economic development in the two ends of Eurasia were much more equal than had previously been assumed. Given this pre-modern "convergence", its institutional and organizational foundations are of great interest. North and Thomas (1973) and North and Weingast (1989) stressed that an increased protection of property rights by modern states was the key to the growth of Western economies. If this is the case, the question arises as to what institutions sustained a comparable economic development in Asia. This panel addresses this question through detailed analyses of market institutions, which mattered for production and transaction, in China, Taiwan, Korea, Southeast Asia, and India. In order to sharpen the comparison, we focus on merchant communities in the 18th and the early 19th centuries.</p> <p>Recent studies in Asian economic history have established that there was a significant development of market economy, and that the merchant community played a vital role in it. However, the comparative study of merchant groups in different parts of Asia is still in its infancy. This panel takes up the comparison of the organization, the capacity of market governance, and the relationship with the political authorities of each merchant community. These communities were called huiguan in China, jiao in Taiwan, sijo in Korea, and panchayat in India respectively, and differed from one another in terms of relationship among their members (family, lineage, religion, localities, etc.), exclusiveness of membership, and power of control. The organization critically mattered for its capacity to govern market transactions, including the protection of property rights. The relationship with the political authority was another important determinant for its capacity. If the government sanctioned trade monopoly to a merchant community, its ability to control prices would be enhanced, while its obligation to the government would become heavier.</p> <p>The intra-Asian comparison will not only uncover regional diversities but also enable a more nuanced comparison between Asia and Europe. By investigating the dynamics of early modern market economies, this panel will also suggest a re-evaluation of the transformation of regional trade after opening of ports to the West in the mid-nineteenth century.</p>				
217	Tomoko	Shiroyama	Hitotsubashi University	THE INTRA-ASIAN TRADE DURING THE "LONG 19TH CENTURY": FORMATION AND DYNAMICS OF REGIONAL COMMODITY CHAINS
<p>The expansion of global trade from the late 18th century has attracted much academic attention of late, especially in terms of the exports of raw materials and minerals from the Americas, Africa, and Asia to industrializing western Europe. To comprehend the long-term process of global economic integration, it is critical to identify that not only long-distance trade, but also intra-regional trade significantly increased during the "long 19th century," from the late 18th century to the eve of the World War I. How did intra-regional trade expand and what impacts did it have on the local economies involved? This panel investigates these questions by examining the key commodities produced, transacted, and consumed in Asia.</p> <p>During the long 19th century, "free trade" was arguably the dominant regime of the global trade. In contrast to the conventional view that emphasizes political and military interventions by the western powers, recent studies re-evaluate free trade, particularly in Asia, by arguing that although the free trade regime was forced from outside, the positive effects of increased trade opportunities were appreciated by local Asian merchants as well as by western traders. To test this newly presented "benefits of forced free trade" thesis, this panel first examines the trends of trade in major commodities moved between port cities in Asia, including opium (from India and Turkey to China), grains (from South East Asia to India and China), and cotton goods (from India and China to South East Asia.)</p> <p>With this macro-statistical overview of the intra-regional trade, we turn to the transaction system that made it possible. How could those commodities and resources be securely and regularly transacted in the markets newly involved in the global web of commerce? In order to see inside the institutional black box between the norm of free trade from the top and the actual mode of trade at the bottom, we need to investigate more closely local transaction systems; that is the second task of this panel. Not only western traders but also indigenous businesses and local merchants played key roles in forming the commodity chains that linked local producers with the emerging mass-markets in the region via the important port-cities like Singapore, Canton, and Izmir. Examining structures and dynamics of those linkages, this panel aims to investigate the impacts of trade on economic development and to stimulate the current debates on market institutions in cross-border transactions.</p>				

Ref	Corresponding Session Organiser			Session title
218	Noah Echa	Attah	Department of History and International Studies, Osun State University, Ikire Campus	GLOBAL LAND GRABBING AND FOOD SECURITY IN AFRICA: ON WHOSE TERMS?
<p>GLOBAL LAND GRABBING AND FOOD SECURITY IN AFRICA: ON WHOSE TERMS?</p> <p>There appears to be widespread concern about land acquisition and human rights in some African countries. Most lands that have been acquired are veritable sources of the livelihoods of poor and vulnerable rural groups (Cotula et al. 2008:22-23). The onslaught of land grabbing has put land in African under severe threat, which ultimately affected not only food production, but also the incomes from crops on such land. Threat posed by land grabbing by foreign firms has elicited concerns among the rural people on land resources.</p> <p>The dramatic rise in land acquisitions across Africa originated from three main drivers, which are reflected in the term 'the triple-F crisis': food, fuel and finance. The current food crises are increasing pressures on the ownership of land and its use for agriculture. Similarly, global energy crisis and demands for alternative sources have led to land grabbing in Africa for the production of Agro-fuels as priority areas of development and investment policies. Transnational companies and other investors are therefore diverting attention to land in Africa either for commercial farming or agro-fuels production. There are, however, mounting questions as to who are the real beneficiaries of such production? The fact that much of this land is being acquired to provide for the future food and fuel needs of foreign nations has, not surprisingly, led to allegations that a neo-colonial push by more wealthy and powerful nations is underway to annex the continent's key natural resources.</p> <p>The objective of this panel therefore is to examine the implications of global land grabbing on African economies, particularly on food security in the 21st century. The panel will also address the economic and social relations challenges posed by land grabbing.</p> <p>We also intend to advance in the analysis of land grabbing in Africa from the following perspectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Land Deals and Agro-investment Historical discourses around the crises of energy, climate and food, and how these have shaped land grabbing Global land grabbing and agro-fuels in africa The impacts of land deals on local and national food security The roles of foreign capital, African governments and powerful interests in global land deals <p>The panel invites papers that offer rigorous analysis of the identified issues from various critical perspectives including economic history and agrarian political economy. Comparative studies are also welcome.</p>				
219	Francesco	Boldizzoni	University of Bari	GLOBALIZING ECONOMIC HISTORY: BEYOND THE WESTERN CANON
<p>This session stems from a major international research project, involving about twenty scholars from all over the world, that will lead to the publication of a volume of essays. It explores the development of economic history in a variety of different global, cultural and political contexts in order to generate a reflexive debate on dominant approaches and methodologies.</p> <p>The accelerated globalization of higher education and training that has taken place during the last three or four decades has endorsed the power of western academic orthodoxies through Anglo-American control of major journals, conferences, funding for research, and global intellectual prestige. The revolution in international communication that has occurred with the expansion of the internet and the wider availability of electronic resources has strengthened these orthodoxies. Although it has also meant that such perspectives are exposed to critiques arising from different view points, it is the case that dominant ideas have sometimes sidelined and marginalized alternative and valuable ideas and methodologies.</p> <p>Nowhere is this more clear than in the current thriving and expanding literature on the origins and nature of modern economic growth. It was dissatisfaction with this literature and with the strength of its assumptions repeated as axiomatic in courses, textbooks and scholarship at some of the West's major institutions that got us started on this project. The new institutional approach has for decades strengthened the authority of neoclassical analysis of markets and growth. In addition, most interpretations that have recently found favour in the West, whether primarily institutionalist or not, have carried a triumphalist, teleological, liberal agenda as strong as that found at the height of the Cold War.</p> <p>These approaches have not remained unchallenged and western scholars are, of course, not blind or insensitive to the attractions of other cultural perspectives. By stressing the wealth of the world's historical traditions past and present - and the potentialities of their interaction in the framework of genuinely global and comparative history - the session participants will discuss how different patterns of economic and social change, and the varieties of economic historical analysis that these have generated, have much to offer to current intellectual endeavour.</p> <p>The session will involve a delegation from the project. Scholars from diverse methodological, geographic and cultural backgrounds are encouraged to participate. In order to allow for wide discussion, the session will take the form of a round table.</p> <p>Number of papers expected: 10</p> <p>Names and Affiliations: Luis Bértola (Universidad de la República, Montevideo); Francesco Boldizzoni (University of Bari); Leonid Borodkin (Moscow State University); Antonie Dolezalova (University of Economics, Prague); Pat Hudson (London School of Economics); Prasannan Parthasarathi (Boston College); Kaoru Sugihara (Kyoto University)</p>				
225	Sophia	du Plessis	Stellenbosch University	THE ECONOMICS OF CIVIL WAR
<p>The number of civil wars at any point in time rose from the end of World War II until the end of the Cold War, due mainly to an increase in the average length of these wars. Following this period, conflicts strongly associated with the superpower rivalry came to an end (Hironaka, 2005). But today, civil wars (the defining characteristic is that the warring factions are from the same country) still rage in about eight countries, of which almost half are on African soil.</p> <p>History can tell us a lot about the economic elements that play a role in civil wars - what causes civil wars, can they be prevented, what conditions are necessary to end a civil war? By delving into history, the role of poverty, a lack of education, and political alienation in fuelling civil wars can be revealed.</p> <p>Apart from these elements, we intend this session also to explore the relationship between resource dependence and conflict: the interplay between a weak state and rebel greed. Another topic is the role the international community plays. Should outsiders get directly involved in the conflict (such as NATO in the Libyan conflict)? Should they only contribute financially to the economic reparations after the end of the war? Or should their involvement only go as far as humanitarian help? Or should outsiders refrain altogether from any involvement?</p> <p>The session welcomes theoretical papers on civil war, but also systematic, empirical case studies that highlight the ways in which economic factors have influenced the violence and conflict.</p>				
228	Jessica	Bean	Denison University	GENDER AND THE LABOR MARKET: WOMEN'S WORK AND HOUSEHOLD STRATEGIES IN LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY EUROPE
<p>Gender and the labor market: women's work and household strategies in late 19th and early 20th century Europe (and the United States)</p> <p>A 2010 workshop held in Hackedberga, Sweden, entitled "New Perspectives on Work and Wages," brought together economic historians from all over the world to discuss new and innovative research on historical labor markets. One strong theme that emerged focused more specifically on gender and the role of women in the household economy and in the development of industrial labor markets at the end of the nineteenth century and the start of the twentieth. This session would reunite several of the original presenters and allow them to present updated research, and would incorporate new presenters and papers on related topics.</p> <p>The papers so far collected examine the roles of mothers and daughters in household labor supply in interwar London, the motherhood wage penalty in late 19th century Sweden, and the experiences of female home workers and factory operatives in the 1910s and 1920s in Sweden and the UK. They all make use of new data sources to advance our understanding of how women experienced the labor market around the turn of the twentieth century; data collected from detailed household surveys, matched employer-employee data, labor statistical surveys and tax records all allow modern issues in labor economics to be addressed in the historical case. The period surrounding 1900 was a transitional period in women's work, with industrial home work starting to decline and a rapidly shifting occupational structure, and was in many places a low point in the employment of married women. Examining the labor supply decisions of households, the occupational and industrial choices facing female workers, and the labor market conditions affecting their work and pay at the beginning of the twentieth century is a very important, and yet relatively under-studied, step in explaining the dramatic changes in women's labor force participation later in the century.</p> <p>While the papers so far collected for this session relate to northern Europe - Sweden and the UK - it is hoped that several more could be added that examined similar issues at a similar time in the United States and other parts of Europe.</p>				

Ref	Corresponding Session Organiser			Session title
229	Christer	Gunnarsson	Department of Economic History, Lund School of Economics and History	THE NEW INSTITUTIONAL ECONOMICS AND CAUSATION IN HISTORY
<p>A broad theoretical and empirical literature asserts that "good institutions are the spark for long-run economic growth and development. Advisors in developing and transforming economies typically rank property rights high on national agendas. The assertion is in large degree based on supposed evidence drawn from the rise of the West and the East, and it has been given a theoretical outfit by distinguished scholars in economics and economic history (Acemoglu et al; North). Yet recent experience in developing and transition economies indicates that "knowing the right institutions" does not show how to implement and enforce good institutions, let alone how good institutions would actually emerge. And secure property rights have characterized many places early, such as England and Song China in the 13th century, or China and Rome in the 1st century, without the shocking growth experienced from the 18th century on.</p> <p>The new take by economists and other social scientists on the importance of history or historical events in determining current economic performance is to be welcomed. But questions may be raised whether "historical institutional analysis" is becoming a new and unexamined orthodoxy, and whether its scientific foundations in historical fact are secure, and whether it is a good model for a future science of history and economics. It leans on what are thought to be sophisticated techniques fed with microlevel historical data that is often marginally relevant to the scientific questions involved. Can this approach, severely comparative-static as it now is, handle the long-term dance of custom and incentives, ideas and motives?</p> <p>Will it enrich or get in the way of a deeper understanding of macro-processes? The questions remain open.</p> <p>It is timely, therefore, to step back, and to scrutinize the advantages and disadvantages of the new paradigm. The session aims at providing an opportunity to critically engage, to outline possible synergies or alternative pathways, factual errors and methodological puzzles. The core of the discussion will be the theoretical and methodological implications of adopting an institutional framework to explain the march of history, and the use of history to explain present-day institutions. We thus welcome papers that critically explore the existing attempts in the field as well as papers exploring alternative research avenues.</p> <p>Contributions are expected to be original pieces of work. A pre-congress workshop will be arranged in Lund, Sweden in February 2012.</p>				