

**13th Swedish Economic History Meeting &
1st Annual Conference of the Scandinavian Society
for Economic History**

Thursday, 10th of October

- 10.30-16.30 Registration, Main hall, Ekonomikum
- 11.00-12.00 National conference of Heads of Department and Directors of Study
- 12.15-13.00 Annual meeting, Swedish Economic History Association
- 13.00-14.00 Lunch for Heads of Department and Directors of Study (Humlan, Ekonomikum)
- 14.00-16.00 SESSION 1**
- 16.00-16.30 Coffee
- 16.30-18.00 Keynote (TBA)**

Friday, 11th of October

- 8.15-16.30 Registration, Main hall, Ekonomikum
- 8.30-10.30 SESSION 2**
- 10.30-11.00 Coffee
- 11.00-13.00 SESSION 3**
- 13.00-14.00 Lunch, Restaurant Humlan, Ekonomikum
- 14.00-16.00 SESSION 4**
- 16.00-16.30 Coffee
- 16.30-18.30 SESSION 5**

Saturday, 12th of October

- 8.15-14.00 Registration, Main hall, Ekonomikum
- 8.30-10.30 SESSION 6**
- 10.30-11.00 Coffee
- 11.00-13.00 SESSION 7**
- 13.00-14.00 Lunch, Restaurant Humlan, Ekonomikum
- 14.00-16.00 Session 8**
- 18.00- Conference dinner. Location TBA

PRELIMINARY TIMETABLE FOR PANELS

| SESSION | | | PANELS | | | | | |
|----------|----------|-------------|--------|------|------|------|-----|-----|
| 1 | Thursday | 14.00-16.00 | 106 | 108 | 203 | 202 | 310 | 306 |
| 2 | Friday | 8.30-10.30 | 100A | 103A | 107A | 300A | 302 | |
| 3 | Friday | 11.00-13.00 | 100B | 103B | 107B | 300B | 307 | |
| 4 | Friday | 14.00-16.00 | 101A | 104A | 205A | 201 | 309 | |
| 5 | Friday | 16.30-18.30 | 101B | 104B | 205B | 200 | 305 | |
| 6 | Saturday | 8.30-10.30 | 102A | 105A | 207A | 303 | 311 | |
| 7 | Saturday | 11.00-13.00 | 102B | 105B | 207B | 206 | 304 | 400 |
| 8 | Saturday | 14.00-16.00 | 208 | 209 | 210 | 301 | 308 | 204 |

Depending on the number and content of accepted individual papers, more panels may be added. For other reasons too, rearrangments might prove necessary before the final programme is published.

| Panel no. | Panel title | Organizer |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 100a | Klassamhället i Sverige, 1500-1900 | Erik Bengtsson/Carolina Uppenberg |
| 100b | Klassamhället i Sverige, 1500-1900 | Erik Bengtsson/Carolina Uppenberg |
| 101a | Measuring long term-inequality trends in incomes and wealth: a global perspective | Erik Bengtsson, Kasthryn Gary, Eillen Hillbom, Jakob Molinder |
| 101b | Measuring long term-inequality trends in incomes and wealth: a global perspective | Erik Bengtsson, Kasthryn Gary, Eillen Hillbom, Jakob Molinder |
| 102a | Historical labor and wages: an international approach a | Erik Bengtsson, Kasthryn Gary, Jakob Molinder |
| 102b | Historical labor and wages: an international approach b | Erik Bengtsson, Kasthryn Gary, Jakob Molinder |
| 103a | Geography and Economic development: Historical Perspectives on the Growth of Cities and Regions | Jacob Molinder |
| 103b | Geography and Economic development: Historical Perspectives on the Growth of Cities and Regions | Jacob Molinder |
| 104a | Regional dynamik under den agrara revolutionen: Kvantitativa skattningar av åkerareal och jordbruksproduktion i Sverige ca 1750-1900 | Lars Nyström & Marja Eriksson |
| 104b | Regional dynamik under den agrara revolutionen: Kvantitativa skattningar av åkerareal och jordbruksproduktion i Sverige ca 1750-1900 | Lars Nyström & Marja Erikson |
| 105a | En näring bland andra? Den agrara omvandlingen i tid och rum | Per Eriksson, Paulina Rytkönen |
| 105b | En näring bland andra? Den agrara omvandlingen i tid och rum | Per Eriksson, Paulina Rytkönen |
| 106 | Nordic Historical national accounts | Rodney Edvinsson |

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|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 107a | The factory censuses: data and applications | Mats Olsson |
| 107b | The factory censuses: data and applications | Mats Olsson |
| 108 | Från grundforskningens frontlinje: Doktorander presenterar sin forskning | Orsi Husz/Mats Morell |
| 200 | Arbete, fattigdom och medborgarskap ca. 1880–1950 | Fia Sundevall |
| 201 | Hur kvinnor blev svenska medborgare. Finanssektorn som katalysator 1850–1920 | Anders Perlinge |
| 202 | Migrationsregimer och efterkrigstidens arbetsmarknad | Johan Svanberg |
| 203 | Natural Resources Management. Latin America in the Nordic countries' mirror | Cristián Ducoing and José Peres-Cajías |
| 204 | Paneldiskussion om metod undervisning | Rodeny Edvinsson |
| 205A | Rethinking Debt in Pre-Industrial Europe | Elise M. Dermineu and Martin Almbjär |
| 205b | Rethinking Debt in Pre-Industrial Europe | Elise M. Dermineu and Martin Almbjär |
| 206 | Sverige före Gustav Vasa: En ekonomiskhistorisk nytolkning av statens omvandling under senmedeltiden | Dag Retsö |
| 207A | The Economies of Research | Carl Björvagn och Ylva Hasselberg |
| 207B | The Economies of Research | Carl Björvagn och Ylva Hasselberg |
| 208 | Transportsystemens utveckling - ett institutionellt perspektiv | Björn Hesselgren |
| 209 | Utbildning i Ekonomisk historia: hur, för vem och varför | Magnus Bohman |
| 210 | Wealth and Debt in Early financial markets. | Axel Hagberg |

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|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 300A | Aktuell reklamhistorisk forskning I | Nikolas Glover |
| 300B | Aktuell reklamhistorisk forskning II | Nikolas Glover |
| 301 | Comparative and transnational Nordic business history | Pål Thonstad Sandvik |
| 302 | Consequences of changing gender composition in Scandinavian labor markets in the second half of the 20th century | Edda Solbakken |
| 303 | Corporate internationalization and Nordic business systems | Kristoffer Jensen / Åsa Malmström Rognes |
| 304 | Corporate governance and ownership in Scandinavia | Hans Sjögren |
| 305 | Foreign trade in the Nordic countries: New data and new perspectives | Henric Häggqvist |
| 306 | Reklam och konsumtionskultur under andra världskriget | Klara Arnberg & Nikolas Glover |
| 307 | Stronger together? Collective action before and during the modern welfare state | Maria Stanfors |
| 308 | Svenska intressegrupper och deras inflytande under 1900-talet | Cecilia Kahn |
| 309 | The development of the political economy in the Nordic area, some scattered examples | Pål Thonstad Sandvik |
| 310 | Turbulent Finance and the Society | Jonas Ljungberg |
| 311 | Women in changing labor markets | Maria Stanfors |
| 400 | The human factor in the history of financial regulation and supervision | Mikael Wendschlag |

Panel 100A+B

Sessionsförslag ekonomisk-historiska mötet 2019

Klassamhället i Sverige, 1500–1900

Arrangörer: Erik Bengtsson (ekonomisk historia, Lund och Göteborg) och
Carolina Uppenberg (ekonomisk historia, Göteborg).

Kontakt: erik.bengtsson@ekh.lu.se ; carolina.uppenberg@econhist.gu.se

Denna session – som är ett andra steg i arbetet på ett temanummer av tidskriften *Arbetshistoria* – kommer att lyfta upp nya forskningsperspektiv på det svenska klassamhället och dess motsättningar från 1500 till 1900. Sessionen har till syfte att öppna för diskussion av det övergripande och syntetiserande slaget. När vi ställer samman nya rön om lönearbete på 1500-talet, de jordlösa på 1600-talet, tjänstefolk på 1700-talet och lösdriveri på 1800-talet, vilka nya insikter kan vi nå om svensk historia? Sessionen har också till syfte att lyfta och diskutera historiematerialistiska förklaringsmodeller. Marxismen har i historieforskningen idag en så svag ställning att den tenderar att inte ens komma upp till prövning; därför vore det ett bidrag att förutsättningslöst diskutera relevansen av historiematerialistiska förklaringar och modeller – relativt till andra teoribildningar – på svensk historia 1500-1900.

Sessionens format planeras för att ha relativt korta presentationer och istället få mer tid för kommentarer och övergripande diskussion om sessionens frågeställningar.

Sessionen kommer att hållas på svenska. Kommentatorer kommer att utses längre fram.

Deltagare:

Martin Andersson (Södertörn), ”Träldomens nedgång och tjänar-institutionens uppgång”

Mats Hallenberg (Stockholm), ”Bönder, jordlösa och staten på 1500- och 1600-talen”

Jonas Lindström (Uppsala), ”Proletarisering och social struktur”

Carolina Uppenberg (Göteborg), ”Tjänstefolk och husbönder på den tidigmoderna arbetsmarknaden”

Theresa Johnsson (Uppsala), ”Arbetets reglering på 1800-talets arbetsmarknad”

Panel 101A

Measuring long-term inequality trends in incomes and wealth: a global perspective

Session at the 13th Swedish Economic History Meeting

Uppsala, 10–12 October 2019

Session organizers: Erik Bengtsson (Lund/Gothenburg), Kathryn Gary (Lund), Ellen Hillbom (Lund) and Jakob Molinder (Lund/Uppsala)

Preface:

This session is the second of two that share an overall theme. The sessions aim to provide a forum for discussions of labor markets, living standards, and social- and economic inequality across different periods and geographical contexts, bringing together researchers working within different subfields of economic history. This second session focuses on inequality. The first focuses on labor markets, wages, and living standards with the working title "An international approach to labor and wages."

This session:

Theorizing over the mechanisms behind long-term inequality trends has been a central question in economic history for decades. Despite this interest, we still lack a consensus on both the timing and the main drivers of economic disparities. The past decade has seen an increase in the number of estimates for inequality in pre-industrial and industrializing societies, mostly for the West, but increasingly also for other regions in the world. In this session, we aim to bring together a broad range of papers discussing economic disparities in a wide range of historical and geographical contexts and to highlight the common methodological challenges in estimating long-term inequality trends in wealth and income. As an example, many previous studies have relied on the construction of social tables, and while the method is becoming increasingly popular, there is yet no standardized methodology.

The session will be in English.

Participants:

- Jutta Bolt, Erik Green and Ellen Hillbom (Lund), "A federation of inequality: A comparative study of colonial Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe"
- Erik Bengtsson (Lund/Gothenburg), Jakob Molinder (Lund, Uppsala), and Svante Prado (Gothenburg) "Income Inequality in Sweden"
- Klas Rönnbäck (Gothenburg), "Wealth Inequality, Carribean"

Panel 101B

Measuring long-term inequality trends in incomes and wealth: a global perspective

Session at the 13th Swedish Economic History Meeting

Uppsala, 10–12 October 2019

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The session will be in English.

Current participants:

- Rolf Aaberge, Jørgen Modalsli and Edda Solbakken (Statistics Norway, Oslo), “Measuring long-run wealth inequality: Level and inequality of private wealth in Norway from 1912 to 2015”
- Sascha Klocke (Lund), ” Agricultural sector inequality in British Tanganyika”
- Petri Roikonen (Helsinki), “From Famine and Civil War to Welfare State. Income Inequality in Finland from 1865 to 2015”

Panel 102 A

Historical labor and wages: an international approach

Session at the 13th Swedish Economic History Meeting

Uppsala, 10–12 October 2019

Session organizers: Erik Bengtsson (Lund/Gothenburg), Kathryn Gary (Lund),
and Jakob Molinder (Lund/Uppsala)

Contact: erik.bengtsson@ekh.lu.se ; Kathryn.gary@ekh.lu.se ; jakob.molinder@ekhist.uu.se

Abstract

Preface

This session is the first of two that share an overall theme. The sessions aim to provide a forum for discussions of labor markets, living standards, and social- and economic inequality across different periods and geographical contexts, bringing together researchers working within different subfields of economic history. This first session focuses on labor markets, wages, and living standards. The second session focuses on inequality with the working title "Measuring long-term inequality trends in incomes and wealth: a global perspective." Both sessions aim to be double sessions.

This session

This session is devoted to the questions of labor, wages, and living standards. The core purpose is to allow for discussions that advance our understanding of work, wages, living standards, and incomes in the context of economic history. We aim for an international perspective and welcome papers on these topics covering a broad set of geographical areas as well as periods. The session is open for more paper proposals.

The session will be in English.

Discussants will be assigned later.

Current participants:

- Corinne Boter (Utrecht), “Long-term development of textile wages”
- Maria Fibaek (Lund)
- Kathryn Gary (Lund), “Seasonality of building labor”
- Jakob Molinder and Christopher Pihl (Lund, Uppsala), “Wages in 16th century Sweden”

Panel 102 B

Historical labor and wages: an international approach

Session at the 13th Swedish Economic History Meeting

Uppsala, 10–12 October 2019

Session organizers: Erik Bengtsson (Lund/Gothenburg), Kathryn Gary (Lund),
and Jakob Molinder (Lund/Uppsala)

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The session will be in English.

Discussants will be assigned later.

Current participants:

- Malin Nilsson (Lund) "Poor Women"
- Johannes Westberg (Örebro) "How were nineteenth-century rural teachers paid?"
- Igor Martins (Lund) "Labor Markets in the Cape colony"

Panel 103A

Geography and Economic Development: Historical Perspectives on the Growth of Cities and Regions

Session at the 13th Swedish Economic History Meeting

Uppsala, 10–12 October 2019

Session organizer:

Jakob Molinder (Lund/Uppsala) jakob.molinder@ekhist.uu.se

National economic development masks significant diversity in the trajectory of different geographical places. Recent research in economic history has highlighted the diverse experiences of different regions and cities over the path of economic development, and the distinct functions played by various places for national economic progress. This renewed interest in regions and geography has been accompanied by an increased availability of micro-regional data allowing researchers to address these questions using modern quantitative empirical techniques. In this session, we aim to bring together researchers working on the determinants of regional growth, as well as the role played by factors such as human capital, migration, inequality, innovation, infrastructure, and/or urbanization in shaping the spatial economy and the process of economic growth. We welcome submissions dealing with any of these topics.

The session will be held in English.

Current participants:

Jakob Molinder (Lund/Uppsala)

Kerstin Enflo (Lund)

Alexandra Lopez Cermeño (Lund)

Panel 103B

Geography and Economic Development: Historical Perspectives on the Growth of Cities and Regions

Session at the 13th Swedish Economic History Meeting

Uppsala, 10–12 October 2019

Session organizer:

Jakob Molinder (Lund/Uppsala) jakob.molinder@ekhist.uu.se

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The session will be held in English.

Current participants:

Anna Missiaia (Lund)

Thor Berger (IFN/Lund)

PANEL 104A

Regional dynamik under den agrara revolutionen: kvantitativa skattningar av åkerareal och jordbruksproduktion i Sverige ca 1750-1900

Ett problem i studiet av de långa linjerna i Sveriges ekonomiska och agrara utveckling är att uppgifterna om åkerarealer och produktion i 1800-talets officiella jordbruksstatistik inte är tillförlitliga. Samtidigt föreligger ett högkvalitativt källmaterial i de många lantmäteriakter som utifrån storskifte, enskifte och laga skifte ca 1750–1900 täcker en stor del av rikets gårdar. I tre pågående projekt används detta material för att rekonstruera data om arealer och produktion under den agrara revolutionen: projektet *Databasen Sveriges åkerarealer 1810 och 1870*, vid Institutionen för historiska studier, Göteborgs universitet; *Agrarekonomisk tillväxt eller stagnation i Mälardalen: Regionala produktionsdata 1750–1920* vid Ekonomisk-historiska institutionen, Uppsala universitet; samt *Tillväxt, institutioner och naturliga förutsättningar: den agrara revolutionen i ett regionalt perspektiv* vid Avdelningen för agrarhistoria, Sveriges Lantbruksuniversitet.

Syftet med sessionen är att presentera de olika projekten, jämföra och diskutera metodval och källor, samt även att presentera och analysera de resultat som nåtts så här långt. Vad kan de nya sifferserierna säga om den regionala dynamiken i Sverige under den agrara revolutionen? Vilka perspektiv öppnas upp i förhållande till de långa linjerna i landets ekonomiska utveckling? Även forskare utanför de tre projekten hälsas välkomna att inkomma med förslag på papers.

Organisatörer: Lars Nyström (Göteborg) och Marja Erikson (Uppsala). Övriga deltagare: Erik Hallberg (Göteborg), Mats Morell (Uppsala),

Sessionen hålls på svenska, papers kan vara på både svenska och engelska.

PANEL 104B

Regional dynamik under den agrara revolutionen: kvantitativa skattningar av åkerareal och jordbruksproduktion i Sverige ca 1750-1900

Ett problem i studiet av de långa linjerna i Sveriges ekonomiska och agrara utveckling är att uppgifterna om åkerarealer och produktion i 1800-talets officiella jordbruksstatistik inte är tillförlitliga. Samtidigt föreligger ett högkvalitativt källmaterial i de många lantmäteriakter som utifrån storskifte, enskifte och laga skifte ca 1750–1900 täcker en stor del av rikets gårdar. I tre pågående projekt används detta material för att rekonstruera data om arealer och produktion under den agrara revolutionen: projektet *Databasen Sveriges åkerarealer 1810 och 1870*, vid Institutionen för historiska studier, Göteborgs universitet; *Agrarekonomisk tillväxt eller stagnation i Mälardalen: Regionala produktionsdata 1750–1920* vid Ekonomisk-historiska institutionen, Uppsala universitet; samt *Tillväxt, institutioner och naturliga förutsättningar: den agrara revolutionen i ett regionalt perspektiv* vid Avdelningen för agrarhistoria, Sveriges Lantbruksuniversitet.

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Organisatörer: Lars Nyström (Göteborg) och Marja Erikson (Uppsala). Övriga deltagare: Lotta Leijonhufvud (Göteborg) Maja Lundqvist (Uppsala), Martin Skoglund (SLU), och Patrick Svensson (SLU).

Sessionen hålls på svenska, papers kan vara på både svenska och engelska.

Panel 105A

En näring bland andra? Den agrara omvandlingen i tid och rum.

Sessionen hålls på svenska. Ordförande är Per Eriksson

Sessionsansvariga: paulina.rytkonen@sh.se (Södertörns högskola) ; per.eriksson@ksla.se (Kungl. Skogs- och Lantbruksakademien) ; patrick.svensson@slu.se (SLU)

Den agrara omvandlingen sedan 1800-talet har inneburit en övergång från hantverksmässig till industriell produktion, från att vara en i huvudsak lokal näring där en stor del av produktionen avsåg det egna hushållet till att verka på en global marknad, samt en verksamhet vars kunskapsbas bestod av beprövad erfarenhet till att bli alltmer beroende av den vetenskapliga utvecklingen. I denna mening liknar de agrara näringarna andra näringar. Trots detta är en stor del av lantbruksföretagen relativt små och bundna till en specifik plats. Och förutom att vid händelse av kris kunna försörja befolkningen med livsmedel så antas den agrara sektorn också bidra till bland annat en bättre biologisk mångfald och spelar en viktig roll i förhållande till ett förändrat klimat. Så, är den agrara sektorn en näring bland andra? Kan den till exempel avregleras oavsett konsekvenser?

Vi vill med denna session försöka öka förståelsen kring denna dynamik och hur den förändrats historiskt. Det handlar å ena sidan om specifika agrara frågor, å andra sidan om att skapa förutsättningar för en dialog mellan olika ämnesinriktningar och angreppssätt. Vi ser gärna bidrag kring de agrara kärnverksamheterna *och* forskning där det agrara endast utgjort en delkomponent av undersökningen eller där kopplingen till det agrara kanske bara finns antydd, t.ex. i miljöhistoria, mathistoria och landsbygdshistoria.

Participants

Magnus Bohman

Inger Olausson

Hans Jörgensen

Anders Wästfält

Per Eriksson

Panel 105B

En näring bland andra? Den agrara omvandlingen i tid och rum.

Sessionen hålls på svenska. Ordförande är Per Eriksson

Sessionsansvariga: paulina.rytkonen@sh.se (Södertörns högskola) ; per.eriksson@ksla.se (Kungl. Skogs- och Lantbruksakademien) ; patrick.svensson@slu.se (SLU)

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Participants

Ulrich Lange

Paulina Rytkönen

Ulf Jansson

Jesper Larsson & Eva-Lotta Päiviö

Panel 106

Nordic historical national accounts

Historical national accounts constitute an important research field within Nordic economic history. National accounts constitute systematic accounting techniques to measure the economic activity of nations. Internationally, there has been many efforts to extend existing GDP series back to the early modern period and the Middle Ages. Currently there are several ongoing projects in the Nordic countries to reconstruct historical national accounts for the pre-industrial period. This session welcomes contributions in this field in a broad sense, for example, on regional national accounts, long-term economic growth, income distribution, environmental accounts, price indices, purchasing power parities, estimates of production in various branches, national wealth, employment, population, satellite national accounts, estimates of unpaid domestic services, human capital formation, and conceptual development.

Session organizers: Rodney Edvinsson (rodney.edvinsson@ekohist.su.se), Svante Prado (svante.prado@econhist.gu.se)

Possible papers

Rodney Edvinsson, "Swedish Historical National Accounts 10000 BC to the present"

Ola Grytten

Guðmundur Jónsson

Svante Prado, "New estimates of volume output in Swedish manufacturing, 1870-1950"

Possible panel discussion on Nordic historical national accounts

PANEL 107 A

The Factory Censuses: data and applications

The Factory Censuses (Fabriksberättelserna) are unique Swedish micro-level sources, containing annual reports on the universe of manufacturing establishments. They were collected by the Board of Commerce (Kommerskollegiet), starting in the 1740s, and in a largely uniform way throughout two centuries: factory name, owner, type of production, production volume, production value, number of workers of different categories, taxes or taxable annual revenues, and from 1863, specification of machinery and power sources (man, beast, water, steam, electricity).

In a joint effort, researchers from the Department of Economic History in Lund and the Institute for International Economic Studies, Stockholm, is digitizing the Factory Censuses with the aim of creating a high quality database available for researchers. At this session, we will present the database under construction – so far, 1863–1914 – give account for its credits and limitations, present concerns and methods for data processing and linking, and show some early research applications.

Panel organizer: Mats Olsson, mats.olsson@ekh.lu.se

Participants

Mats Olsson

Hanfeng Chen

Thor Berger

Timo Boppart

PANEL 107 B

The Factory Censuses: data and applications

The Factory Censuses (Fabriksberättelserna) are unique Swedish micro-level sources, containing annual reports on the universe of manufacturing establishments. They were collected by the Board of Commerce (Kommerskollegiet), starting in the 1740s, and in a largely uniform way throughout two centuries: factory name, owner, type of production, production volume, production value, number of workers of different categories, taxes or taxable annual revenues, and from 1863, specification of machinery and power sources (man, beast, water, steam, electricity).

In a joint effort, researchers from the Department of Economic History in Lund and the Institute for International Economic Studies, Stockholm, is digitizing the Factory Censuses with the aim of creating a high quality database available for researchers. At this session, we will present the database under construction – so far, 1863–1914 – give account for its credits and limitations, present concerns and methods for data processing and linking, and show some early research applications.

Panel organizer: Mats Olsson, mats.olsson@ekh.lu.se

Participants

Konrad Burchardi

Vinzent Ostermeyer

Ingvild Almås

Björn Eriksson

PANEL 108

Från grundforskningen frontlinje: Doktorander presenterar sin forskning
Sessionsansvariga: Mats Morell & Orsi Husz

Ordförande: Orsi Husz

Till denna session inbjuds doktorander i ekonomisk-historia att presentera sin forskning. Alla ämnesområden är välkomna oavsett om det handlar om planerad, pågående eller snart avslutat avhandlingsprojekt. Passa på och träffa doktorander från olika institutioner och berätta om ditt projekt för en nationell/skandinavisk publik. Bidrag som diskuterar generella frågor om forskarutbildning och avhandlingskrivande (metod, teori, forskningsvillkor, publiceringsmöjligheter mm) är också välkomna.

Skicka intresseanmälan med en titelrubrik (och helst också kort abstract) till Mats Morell (mats.morell@ekhist.uu.se)

PANEL 200

Arbete, fattigdom och medborgarskap ca. 1880–1950

I många länders senmoderna historia har medborgarskapet varit nära sammankopplat med lönearbete och självförsörjning. I Sverige har detta tagit sig uttryck i bland annat olika former av arbetstvång för den som saknat lönearbete samt diskvalificering från rösträtten för den som försörjts av fattigvården. Just fattigvårdsunderstödet var dock samtidigt en rättighet som medborgarskapet medgav. I den här sessionen tar vi ett brett grepp på denna typ av frågor och diskuterar dem i relation till klass och kön, samt utifrån ett empiriskt fokus på bland annat samhällelig och privat organisering, statlig reglering samt samhällspolitiska diskussioner. Presentationerna, som rör sig inom perioden 1850–1950, inkluderar resultat från nya och pågående projekt.

Papers:

- Birgit Karlsson, professor, ekonomisk historia Göteborgs universitet: "Kvinnor och män i fattigvårdens Göteborg 1880–1920"
- Fia Sundevall, docent, ekonomisk historia Stockholms universitet & Arbetarrörelsens Arkiv och bibliotek: "Medborgarrätt heter pengar: ekonomiska rösträttsbegränsningar i Sverige efter 1921"
- Yvonne Svanström, professor, ekonomisk historia Stockholms universitet: "Prostitution as non-labour leading to forced labour – Sweden 1919–1939".

Ordförande: tba

Kommentator: Silke Neunsinger, docent, ekonomisk historia, Arbetarrörelsens Arkiv och bibliotek.

Organisatör: Fia Sundevall

Sessionsspråk: svenska

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Yvonne.Svanstrom@ekohist.su.se

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ilke.neunsinger@arbark.se

PANEL 201

TITEL

Hur kvinnor blev svenska medborgare. Finanssektorn som katalysator 1850–1920

ABSTRACT (200 ord)

Sessionen avser ett underbeforskat fält i svensk ekonomisk historia: kvinnors ofriheter på det ekonomiska området. Hennes myndighetsålder reglerades för första gången rättsligt 1864/1884. Varken som ogift eller gift fick hon dessförinnan förfoga över sin egen ärvda förmögenhet, utan hade manliga förmyndare eller målsmän. Endast änkor medgavs ett större ekonomiskt svängrum. Det var framförallt fast egendom som ansågs skyddsvärd. Kvinnors egna förvärvsinkomster var aldrig föremål för reglering. Gifta kvinnor befann sig dock fortsatt i en juridisk lakun. Kravet på giftoman bestod in på 1880-talet, och först genom en ny giftermålsbalk 1920 fick kvinnor större frihet. Fullt medborgarskap erhöll kvinnor i Sverige förstas inte förrän genom den allmänna rösträtten med effekt från andrakammarvalet 1921. Även om de som skulle kunna leva väl enbart på avkastningen av sina tillgångar utgjorde en mindre krets vid den här tiden, ligger den avgörande betydelsen av kvinnornas pengar i mångfalden av de begränsade personliga förmögenheterna. Det var förändringen i attityderna kring kvinnors pengar som drev fram institutionell förändring, inte någon strävan mot jämlikhet mellan könen. Icke desto mindre kan man faktiskt säga att den finansiella sektorn bidrog till demokratiseringsprocessen i Sverige. Här presenteras de pågående arbeten som deltagare i nätverket "Kvinnors pengar" genomför under perioden 2018–2021.

DELTAGARE (minst 3)

Elin Hinnemo, Judiska museet Stockholm [tillfrågas]
Kristina Lilja, Uppsala universitet
Karin Nibon, Uppsala universitet
Anders Perlinge, EHFF Handelshögskolan i Stockholm

SPRÅK

Svenska (men papperen kan vara på engelska)

Sessionsförslag till Ekonomisk-historiska mötet 2019

”Migrationsregimer och efterkrigstidens arbetsmarknad”

Begreppet ”regim” används ofta i migrationsstudier som en abstraktion eller samlingsbeteckning på de formella och informella regler, praxis, institutioner, organisationer och normer som formar människors migrationsmöjligheter och migrationserfarenheter. I regimbegreppet inryms vanligen också dynamiker som upprätthåller och maktförhållanden som omförhandlar olika typer av gränser, dels rumsligt mellan skilda politiska enheter, dels diskursivt mellan människor. I den här sessionen diskuteras därutöver temporala aspekter av begreppet migrationsregim, med fokus på arbetsmarknadsfrågor i såväl ett europeiskt som svenskt perspektiv. Migrationsregimens förändringar och kontinuiteter över tid studeras intersektionellt, med hänsyn till klass, genus och etnicitet. För det första diskuteras den tidiga efterkrigstidens Europaintegration och framväxten av de ”fria” rörligheterna i relation till facklig internationalism, och för det andra EU:s externalisering av gränsbevakningen i en samtidshistorisk synvinkel genom Frontex. För det tredje behandlas svensk offentlig sektor och fackförbundet Kommunals invandrings- och invandrardiskussioner från 1970-talet och framåt. Slutligen, för det fjärde, diskuteras omformuleringar och gränsdragningar mellan omsorgs- och lönearbete i Sverige under de senaste decennierna.

Deltagare: Johan Svanberg, Daniel Silberstein, Daniel Stridh och Paulina de los Reyes

Ordförande: Markus Lundström

Sessionsspråk: Svenska

Panel 203

Session Proposal

13th Swedish Economic History Meeting

Uppsala University 2019

“Natural Resources Management. Latin America in the Nordic countries' mirror”

Organizers :

Cristián Ducoing (Lund University, cristian.ducoing@ekh.lu.se) and José Peres-Cajías (University of Barcelona)

Language of the session: English

This panel aims at understanding why Latin American and Nordic countries, which are both abundant in natural resources, have followed such a divergent development path throughout the last century. While the comparison between these regions has been previously analysed, the study of the role of natural resources is still insufficient. Scholars have tended to highlight the critical role of vertical linkages (i.e. the ability to promote greater value added in natural resource-related activities). The papers in this session start from a different perspective, taking into account the criticism to the vertical linkages idea: natural resource endowments must not be considered a gift of nature or a lucky heritage, but the output of human investments in knowledge and technology.

Taking advantage of the ongoing project funded by the Swedish Research council and the recent session organized at LASA (2018), the organizers have gathered a solid panel of scholars, mixing papers at initial stage with advanced drafts.

Participants and papers

1. Education, learning and innovation in mining: a comparison of Chile and Norway. **Kristin Ranestad** (Lund University)
2. Taking off from Natural Resources. Fiscal dependency in comparative perspective. **Sara Torregrosa Hetland** (Lund University), **José Alejandro Peres Cajías** (Universitat de Barcelona) and **Cristián Ducoing** (Lund University)
3. Behind copper prices. A historical perspective 1780 - 2016. **Anna Carreras-Marín** (Universitat de Barcelona), **Marc Badia-Miró** (Universitat de Barcelona) & **Cristián Ducoing** (Lund University)

4. Copper, trade and business. The role of big corporations in the copper sector. Chile and Sweden in historical perspective **Ann-Kristin Bergquist** (Umeå University)

Panel 204

Paneldiskussion om metod undervisning

Vi är några som gärna skulle vilja ha en paneldiskussion om metodundervisning i ekonomisk historia, gärna med en panel som har olika åsikter. Hur mycket kvant bör vi ha på olika nivåer, och hur ska vi lära studenterna att hitta, förstå och kritiskt granska primärkällor? Är det för sent att anmäla en sådan session?

Rodeny Edvinsson
Yvonne Svanström
Martin Gustavsson

Panel 205A

**Ekonomisk-historiska mötet 10-12 oktober 2019.
Ekonomisk-historiska institutionen, Uppsala universitet**

Panel Proposal: Rethinking Debt in Pre-Industrial Europe I

Panel organizers: Elise M. Dermineur, Umeå University and Martin Almbjär, Uppsala University

Correspondence: Elise.dermineur@umu.se

Session language: English

Panel Abstract

Since the crisis of 2008, debt has increasingly become a major concern in our contemporary world. Abyssal public debt, ever growing student loans, credit card indebtedness and concern regarding the housing bubble regularly appear on the front page of newspapers worldwide. But what is exactly debt? Is it a financial tool sustaining growth or is it the evil of our modern societies auguring its downfall? The last financial crisis has clearly proven that the paradigm of debt was poorly understood, even -and perhaps above all- by economists. We clearly need a better comprehension of the mechanisms and threats associated with debt. In this respect, historians of early financial markets can highlight critical points.

Recently, David Graeber suggested a concept he labelled “everyday communism” in reference to the solidarity and norms of cooperation existing among people when it comes to the structure and organization of their traditional communities, from the management of common lands to neighbourly and daily mutual assistance (Graeber, 2011). With this concept in mind, he proposed studying the evolution of the paradigm of debt over the last 5,000 years, with special reference to the transition from “everyday communism” to “impersonal arithmetic”; this latter model based on inequality, oriented towards profit making and the de-personification of exchange, in other words our current situation. Craig Muldrew, on the other hand, adopts a less radical standpoint and proposes a model he called “economy of obligation”, where pre-industrial debt and credit were embedded in a large network of social and economic relationships (Muldrew, 1998). Parallely, Laurence Fontaine prefers the model of “moral economy” first proposed by E.P. Thompson, where social norms such as fairness and solidarity prevailed (Fontaine, 2014).

Our panel seeks to contribute to this ongoing debate on the meaning of financial exchange and debt. Participants are invited to reflect on the meaning of debt before banks in pre-industrial Sweden and in Europe in a broad fashion. The aim is to discuss debt mechanisms, informal debt versus formal debt character, private versus public debt, and the evolution of the concept of debt over time.

Considering the great interest for this topic, we would like to propose two sessions. If the panel is accepted, it would be our preference that these sessions do not take place on the same day. Each session will feature three presenters, one commentator and one chair. Name of commentators and chairs can be added later.

Paper 1: “Ambiguous Debt: The Meaning of Debt in Sweden and Finland, 1790-1910”,
Authors: Martin Almbjär, Sofia Gustavsson and Tiina Hemminki, all postdoctoral fellows at the Stockholm School of Economics, members of the research project Women and Credit Networks in Sweden and Finland, 1750-1900.

Abstract: This paper seeks to understand the meaning of debt in Sweden and Finland from 1790 to 1910. We have gathered around 2,000 probate inventories from Gävle, Uppsala, and Kristinestad for the years 1790, 1810, 1830, 1850, 1870, 1890 and 1910. We have carefully listed the various terms used to describe a debt. The aim of this paper is therefore threefold. First, it provides a new categorization of debt thanks to a meticulous attention of terminologies. To a lesser extent, it will help to understand how contemporaries understood private financial exchanges. Secondly, this paper aims to analyze the change in the concept of debt over time. Indeed, we locate our study in a period of transition where private exchanges competed with newly founded banks. How did this affect the meaning of debt and the perception of contemporaries? We will make hypothesis based on the analysis of our large sample. And finally, we will attempt to show how the networks of credit evolved over time. Strong homogeneity increasingly yielded to the benefit of intermediated exchanges and network of trust now migrated toward financial institutions. The de-personification of exchange affected social networks and did change the meaning of debt in turn.

Paper 2: Informal Credit Networks in Pre-Industrial France

Author: Elise M. Dermineur, Umeå University

In early modern France, before the ascent of banks, the volume of mortgage debt was equal to 10% of GDP in 1807, a percentage highlighting the vitality of early financial markets (Hoffman et alii, 2012). This figure, however, is only the tip of the iceberg, mostly because the calculation is based solely on transactions extracted from notarial records. In early modern France, as well as in Spain or Italy, the notary registered –and archived– several types of loan agreement, such as obligations and annuities. These records have helped historians to draw a sophisticated picture of early financial French markets, assuming that people lend and borrow money primarily via these notarial intermediaries. Lately, however, this picture has been nuanced (Ogilvie et alii, 2012). While notarial obligations and annuities played a critical role in the allocation of credit, in the circulation of capital, and the backing of investment, informal – and often undocumented – transactions have also appeared of significance. These private agreements, often between private individuals, were contracted outside of the notary's scope. So far, however, these informal credit networks and markets have been unduly neglected.

The aim of this paper is twofold. First, it explores the world of informal financial transactions and informal networks, highlighting their characteristics and mechanisms. Often considered merely as simple daily transactions made to palliate a lack of cash in circulation and smooth consumption, the examination of private transactions reveals not only that they served various purposes, including productive investments, but also proved to be dynamic. This in turn prompts a rethinking of the meaning of debt and trust. Secondly, this paper proposes to compare informal transactions with formal ones through the study of probate inventories and notarial records respectively. It is possible, thus, to compare these two credit circuits, their similarities and different characteristics and their various networks features. I am especially interested in how the informal credit market compared to the notarial one in terms of volume, actors, purposes and networks. In order to explore these questions, I have selected the probate inventories and notarial records of a rural area in southern Alsace, between 1770 and 1790.

Paper 3: The other fundamental of exchange: debtor protection in pre-modern economic history

Author: Jaco Zuidjerduijn, Lund University

Economic historians following in the footsteps of Douglass North have paid much attention to the question of how securities allowed for commercialisation. This has led to an almost exclusive focus on creditors' possibilities to seek compensation from debtors. However,

recent research has established that exposing debtors to harsh penalties for defaults severely reduced the use of credit. The paper will look at the role of debtor protection in the rise of market exchange in the pre-modern period.

PANEL 205B

Panel Proposal: Rethinking Debt in Pre-Industrial Europe II

Panel organizers: Elise M. Dermineur, Umeå University and Martin Almbjär, Uppsala University

Correspondence: Elise.dermineur@umu.se

Session language: English

Panel Abstract

Since the crisis of 2008, debt has increasingly become a major concern in our contemporary world. Abyssal public debt, ever growing student loans, credit card indebtedness and concern regarding the housing bubble regularly appear on the front page of newspapers worldwide. But what is exactly debt? Is it a financial tool sustaining growth or is it the evil of our modern societies auguring its downfall? The last financial crisis has clearly proven that the paradigm of debt was poorly understood, even -and perhaps above all- by economists. We clearly need a better comprehension of the mechanisms and threats associated with debt. In this respect, historians of early financial markets can highlight critical points.

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Our panel seeks to contribute to this ongoing debate on the meaning of financial exchange and debt. Participants are invited to reflect on the meaning of debt before banks in pre-industrial Sweden and in Europe in a broad fashion. The aim is to discuss debt mechanisms, informal debt versus formal debt character, private versus public debt, and the evolution of the concept of debt over time.

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Paper 1: *Banks before banks – the credit market(s) in Stockholm 1650-1700*

Author: Christopher Phil, Uppsala University

Early modern European credit markets are often described as being based on personal trust and private, or informal, credit. They are contrasted with the modern market, based on trust on institutions and formal credit relations. The dominant narrative of the Swedish credit

market, as well as of many credit markets in continental Europe, is that it followed a linear development from personal to institutional credit during the long nineteenth century. However, new research has shown that institutions both pooled and lend money, activities commonly associated with banks, way before the nineteenth century and that the importance of institutional credit varied in time and between places in early modern Europe. The purpose of this paper is to analyse the role of Stockholm's banco, Rikens ständers bank, and other institutional actors on the credit market in Stockholm 1650-1700 and to rethink the dichotomies of formal and informal debt, and of private and institutional credit.

Paper 2: Dealing with the government's salary debts after the Great Northern War

Author: Joakim Scherp, Stockholm University

Abstract, TBA

Paper 3: From liquidity crisis to honorable bankruptcy?

The terms and implications of credit for small-scale production of consumer goods, Sweden ca 1755–75

Author: Rosemarie Fiebranz

My paper deals with a topic, which so far not have been much researched: credit terms, risks and benefits for the small-scale producer of consumer goods outside the guilds. The context is my ongoing case study of an entrepreneur and official who established a manufacturing workshop for production of ersatz porcelain (faience) in the countryside near Uppsala: Kvarnbergs porslinsfabrik. The workshop was not granted any government loans, which was otherwise given to major manufacturers, mainly in the textile industry. Due to an initially well-functioning credit network and good access to raw materials and craftsmanship, the workshop managed to produce and sell significant quantities of faience goods in central Sweden, via various distribution channels, for a fifteen-year period from around 1755. The manufacturer's bankruptcy in 1773 was very small, when compared to previously investigated trade and manufacturing bankruptcies. Nevertheless, a large number of creditors are listed in the bankruptcy proceedings, major shares were held by institutions as Uppsala University and the Archdiocese, as well as the Uppsala burghers and the manufacturer's family, and two maintaining farmers in the neighboring hamlet. The value of the faience goods that had been circulated for sale on commission, but that had not been given account for – i.e. theoretically important resources, in practice very bad claims – corresponded to just over 40 percent of the debts in the bankrupt's estate.

I want to start a discussion on issues like these:

- Did the small Swedish producer of consumer goods by the mid-18th century have conditions and arrangements for credit, that corresponded or deviated from the conditions for the large trading houses and manufacturing workshops? What was the importance of the system of commission sales in this context?
- Did the small scale credit network's composition and function correspond to the networks that major players used – or can we see other patterns for security and confidence in the small operator's financial network? Was the small business movement's network dependent on the larger ones, or was its network altogether built in a different magnitude?
- What was the significance of that the producer's bankrupt's estate were not having any assets in the form of land or wealth in any other form?
- Was it just as crucial for the small player without assets in land or wealth, to be credible, trusted and enjoy esteem and respect, as for the larger ones, when it came to getting credit?

Or were the small ones to a larger extent depending on other collateral e.g. in the form of pledged objects?

– Could the workshop founder's lack of own land and fortune be to some extent compensated by trust, based on his tenure as a tax commissioner (mantalskommissarie), and his previous position at the Archbishop's Office?

PANEL 206

Sverige före Gustav Vasa: En ekonomiskhistorisk nytolkning av statens omvandling under senmedeltiden

Institutionen för ekonomisk historia och internationella relationer, Stockholms universitet

Rummets och resandets resurser: Svenska regenters itinerarier under medeltiden, docent Dag Retsö

Nätverksanalys i medeltidshistoria, professor Janke Myrdal, docent Bo Franzén, doktorand Olov Lund

Senmedeltidens politiska historia var länge ett centralt forskningsområde för svensk historieforskning. Samtidigt som historiker ofta tagit itu med ekonomiska problem under medeltiden, har ekonomiskhistorikers perspektiv på politik inte varit lika vanligt. På senare tid har dock ny ekonomiskhistorisk forskning gett en ny bild av de ekonomiska förutsättningarna för den svenska senmedeltidens politiska utveckling.

Enligt den brittiske sociologen Michael Mann utövades medeltida makt i två distinkta sfärer, en privat/informell och en offentlig/formell. Den senare kodifierades genom lagstiftning och blev med tiden den dominerande, typiskt för det offentliga styrets funktionssätt under den moderna tiden och präglad av abstrakta regler och byråkrati. Den förra byggde på "personlighetens norm" där vikt lades vid fysisk närvaro och personliga relationer för att åtnjuta auktoritet och inflytande och manifesterades bl a genom regenternas resor runt om i riket.

För Sveriges del är kungamaktens formella framväxt under medeltiden ganska grundligt utredd, dvs den ena halvan av Manns parallella maktsystem. Hur den informella delen av processen sett ut i praxis är däremot mindre utforskat.

De föreslagna papperen i denna session utforskar denna informella sfär. Den ena undersökningen fokuserar kungamaktens rumsliga praxis - regenternas ideliga rundresor, maktutövning i en kontext av knappa lokala skatteresurser, ideal kring personlig närvaro, geografiska avstånd och bristfälliga kommunikationer. Den andra undersökningen avser att kartlägga de ledande gruppernas interagerande med bredare lager inom befolkningen genom horisontella och vertikala nätverk. Resursernas sociala och geografiska noder ger ny kunskap om kopplingen mellan den politiska strukturen och den reala ekonomin. Ytterligare bidrag till diskussionen välkomnas

PANEL 207A

The Economies of Research

Contact details: Carl Björvang (Carl.Bjorvang@ekhist.uu.se, 073-6269251) och Ylva Hasselberg (Ylva.Hasselberg@ekhist.uu.se, 018-4715755)

Panel abstract: This panel explores various understandings of the economic relationship between scientific research and society. Acknowledging the varieties of research economies present over time in various parts of different societies, the panel will discuss the reasons for, and consequence of, these economies. How do changes in society affect the economic viability of research? How does the perception of science affect which research is seen as valuable? How do various economies of research affect the scientific work itself?

Language: Swedish

Speakers: Daniel Normark (UU), Carl Björvang (UU), Ingemar Pettersson (UU),

PANEL 207B

The Economies of Research

Contact details: Carl Björvang (Carl.Bjorvang@ekhist.uu.se, 073-6269251) och Ylva Hasselberg (Ylva.Hasselberg@ekhist.uu.se, 018-4715755)

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Language: Swedish

David Dellstig (UU), Ylva Hasselberg (UU), Martin Emmanuel (St Petersburg University)

Panel 208

Transportsystemens utveckling - ett institutionellt perspektiv

Transportsystemen (infrastruktur och transporter) utvecklas långsiktigt i ett samspel mellan olika förhållanden som sätter gränser för och möjliggör förändring. Ofta drivs förändring från teknologiska innovationer som kanaler, järnvägar, flyg och elektrifiering. Ekonomiska förhållanden och synsätt samspelar med teknologiska förändringsimpulser genom att å ena sidan verka hämmande för introduktionen av nya lösningar genom de stigberoenden som gjorda investeringar genererar. Å andra sidan verkar finansmarknaden för att driva fram nya lösningar där det finns förhoppningar om bättre avkastning på investerat kapital och högre produktivitet. Politik och sociala/kulturella förhållanden är en annan källa till influenser över tid. Politiken kan driva fram t.ex. en jämn spridning av tjänster men också sätta stopp för introduktionen av ny teknik. Sociala och kulturella förhållanden inverkar på förändringstakt och förändringsbenägenhet. Det kan yttra sig i ett stöd från brukare för nyheter som förväntas leda till en bättre framtid med större möjligheter men också till att nyheter motarbetas genom att de bryter mot invanda mönster och kulturellt givna förhållningssätt på hur ett land eller relationer mellan t.ex. städer ser ut och definieras.

I den föreslagna sessionen redovisas tre-fyra olika exempel på stora infrastrukturella/transport-system och förändringsprocesser över längre tid med utgångspunkt från perspektiven ovan. Vilka faktorer har varit avgörande för introduktionen av nya transportinfrastrukturlösningar och vad har hämmat introduktionen.

- Göta Kanal - Sveriges första stora infrastrukturprojekt under 1800-talet - innovationskraft och utveckling eller felsatsning och förbiseenden? - Björn Hasselgren, UU
- Introduktionen av civilflyget - Jan Ottosson, UU
- Elbilstekniken under början av 1900-talet - varför valde man bort elteknologin? (LU)
- Isbrytare...(Ev Martin Eriksson, UME)

Sessionsledare: Lena Andersson-Skog, UME

Sessionsförslag, Ekonomisk-historiska mötet 2019

Utbildning i Ekonomisk historia: hur, för vem och varför?

Sessionsansvariga

- Magnus Bohman (Ekonomisk historia, Umeå universitet, magnus.bohman@umu.se, tfn 090 7865300)
- Tobias Karlsson (Ekonomisk historia, Lunds universitet)
- Peter Håkansson (Institutionen för urbana studier, Malmö universitet)

Abstract

Svenska universitet och högskolor har tre huvuduppgifter: att utbilda, forska och samverka. Den här sessionen syftar till att etablera utbildningsfrågornas naturliga plats på den nationella ämneskonferensen, och att öppna för erfarenhetsutbyten mellan institutionerna.

Som ett litet nationellt ämne ställs ekonomisk historia inför särskilda utmaningar. En är att bibehålla ämnets förmenta kärna genom ämnesspecifika kurser och program under inverkan av ett varierande söktryck. En annan är att uppnå framgångsrik diversifiering genom att etablera ämnet i nya sammanhang, men utan att urholka ämnesidentiteten. Den här sessionen välkomnar förslag på alla typer av korta inlägg och presentationer (snarare än *papers*) som berör utbildning i ekonomisk historia, i bred bemärkelse. Särskilt välkomnas historiska och jämförande perspektiv: hur har utbildningen präglats av föränderliga förutsättningar, och vad har fungerat bra respektive mindre bra?

Sessionsspråk: svenska (men även presentationer på engelska är välkomna)

Paneldeltagare och preliminära titlar på presentationer

Magnus Bohman, Umeå universitet: ”Inte bara A-kursen - erfarenheter av hur kandidatprogram främjar studentrekrytering till högre nivåer”

Tobias Karlsson, Lunds universitet: ”Ekonomisk historia och lärarutbildningen”

Helén Strömberg, Umeå universitet: ”Utbildning och arbetsmarknadsanknytning”

Peter Håkansson, Malmö universitet: ”Ekonomisk-historiska perspektiv för fastighetsmäklare och SYV:are”

Panel 210

Wealth and Debt in Early financial markets.

Research in financial history has primarily focused on the development and growth of the modern banking system through the use of official statistics, data often gathered in order to manage and control the evolving banking system.

However, even before the development of the “modern banking system”, an important and lively private capital market existed in Sweden as in other Northwest European countries.

This session will explore the capital market and its institutions, how it changed and evolved from the mid-18th century and during the 19th century.

Håkan Lindgren, Anders Perlinge och Axel Hagberg.

Panel 300A

Aktuell reklamhistorisk forskning I

Det reklamhistoriska fältet i Sverige växer. Vid dessa två sessioner presenteras och diskuteras exempel på den pågående forskningen. Ytterligare bidrag som antingen behandlar reklam, marknadsföringsbranscherna (i bred bemärkelse) eller använder annonser som empiriskt material, välkomnas varmt.

Sessionsansvarig: Nikolas Glover (nikolas glover@ekhist.uu.se)

Papers

Erik Laakoma: [Titel]

Charlotte Nilsson: "Kataloger, agenter, tävlingar och turnéer. Ett postorderföretags multimediala reklamstrategier under tidigt 1900-tal."

Oskar Broberg & Marcus Gianneschi: "A history of cultural sponsorship in Sweden – a new market in marketing"

Panel 300B

Aktuell reklamhistorisk forskning II

Det reklamhistoriska fältet i Sverige växer. Vid dessa två sessioner presenteras och diskuteras exempel på den pågående forskningen. Ytterligare bidrag som antingen behandlar reklam, marknadsföringsbranscherna (i bred bemärkelse) eller använder annonser som empiriskt material, välkomnas varmt.

Sessionsansvarig: Nikolas Glover (nikolas glover@ekhist.uu.se)

Papers

Sara Kristoffersson: "No logo. Om kooperativa förbundet märkeslösa varor"

Klara Arnberg & Elin Åström Rudberg: "Balancing rationality and creativity. The self-promotion of the Swedish advertising industry 1930-1950"

Nikolas Glover & Andreas Hellenes: "Selling social problems": Sweden at the world exhibitions and the emergence of international welfare state public relations, 1935–1939"

Panel 301

Comparative and transnational Nordic business history

There is a multitude of excellent research into the business history of each of the Nordic countries. However, much of this research examines business development from a national perspective. The papers in this session examine Nordic business history from a comparative and transnational viewpoint. To what extent has business in the Nordic and Scandinavian countries developed along similar or diverging paths? How can we explain the similarities and/or divergence? Is there a Scandinavian or Nordic way of doing business?

Session organizer:

Pål Thonstad Sandvik and Espen Storli, Norwegian Univ. of Science and Technology, *Small states and monopoly power, The international oil industry and the Scandinavian markets before 1940*

Micke Lönnborg, Södertörn University and Harald Espeli, BI Norwegian Business School, *Mutual insurance: Experiences from Sweden and Norway in the last 200 years*

Espen Ekberg, BI Norwegian Business School, *Global shipping in small nations, Nordic experiences*

Panel 302

Title of panel: Consequences of changing gender composition in Scandinavian labor markets in the second half of the 20th century

Panel organizer: Edda Solbakken, Statistics Norway, ets@ssb.no

Language of the proceedings: English

Participating speakers:

Jørgen Modalsli, Senior Researcher, Statistics Norway

Preliminary title: Intergenerational mobility, labor force participation and spousal matching

Edda Solbakken, Researcher, Statistics Norway

Preliminary title: The breadwinner norm in Norway

We have several people in mind that we will ask to participate if the panel is accepted.

Panel Abstract:

One of the more prevalent changes over the last century is the increased female participation in the formal labor market. Women have both entered previously, or still, male dominated occupations and new occupations replacing informal care. Even after several decades with high female labor force participation, the gender wage gap is still a pronounced feature of labor markets in many countries. These differences in wages cannot be fully explained in a standard neoclassical framework through differences in marginal productivity, and hence needs to be explained through a more comprehensive framework. Understanding the mechanisms behind, and the consequences of, the large increase in female labor market participation and the persistence in gender wage differences is also of policy interest. Over the last decades several policies have been implemented, for instance in Scandinavia, to compress the gender wage gap, still the gender wage gap is a pronounced feature of labor markets in these countries. Understanding the mechanism driving these gender differences in wage could improve the efficiency of such policies.

Panel 303

Session proposal - Ekonomisk-historiska mötet 10-12 October 2019.

Corporate internationalization and Nordic business systems

The Nordic countries are often grouped together in international comparisons. Across the Nordic region, the population is well-educated and benefit from high-income. The countries all have welfare states with large public sectors, and the states have a history of active industrial and agricultural policies.

The Nordic countries exhibit striking similarities, but nevertheless the national modernisation process have differed. Swedish economic modernisation is traditionally linked closely to the emergence and growth of large industrial enterprises. Danish modernisation by contrast is often ascribed to agricultural exports and a food processing industry dominated by firms of modest size. Norway in turn owed its wealth to shipping and fishing before oil was discovered, and Finland resembled Sweden with large industrial enterprises.

In this session, the ambition is to use the lessons from business history to discuss the differences between the Nordic business systems. Throughout the capitalist era, firms in all of the Nordic countries have internationalized, and some of them have become competitive on a global scale. By studying the internationalization processes of individual firms in the Nordic countries, we aim to engage in a debate about national differences and similarities. What has driven the internationalization processes – searches for larger markets, lower production costs, or domestic policies? And do the different driving forces behind the internationalization processes tell us something about variations in national economic systems, or are they rather the result of variations across industries and individual companies?

Session organisers: Kristoffer Jensen, Danmarks Industrimuseum
kristoffer.jensen@industrimuseet.dk and Åsa Malmström Rognes, Uppsala University,
asa.rognes@ekhist.uu.se

Session members and tentative titles:

Susanna Fellman, Gothenburg University, "Institutional constraints and weak capabilities – The slow adaption of internationalization strategies in Finnish business."

Marcus Box, Mikael Lönnborg and Paulina Ryötkänen, Södertörn University, "Understanding the Internationalization of Cooperatives"

Kristoffer Jensen, Dansk Industrimuseum and Jeppe Nevers, University of Southern Denmark, "Danish corporate internationalization and public policies since 1945"

Pål Sandvik, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, "Internationalisation of Norwegian firms after 1945"

Åsa Malmström Rognes, Uppsala University, "Financing Internationalisation in times of Financial Repression"

Panel 304

The 1st Meeting of the Scandinavian Society for Economic and Social History
in collaboration with the 13th Swedish Economic History Meeting
Ekonomikum, Uppsala University in Uppsala, 10–12 October, 2019.

Corporate governance and ownership in Scandinavia

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Hans Sjögren | hans.sjogren@liu.se | Linköping University |
| Martin Jes Iversen | mji.si@cbs.dk | Copenhagen Business School |
| Pasi Nevalainen | pasi.a.nevalainen@jyu.fi | University of Jyväskylä |
| Sverre A. Christensen | sverre.christensen@bi.no | Norwegian Business School |

Abstract

Corporate ownership and governance structures are key factors in economic development: *Who owns businesses and how are companies guided by their owner's will, legislation and approved business practices?* These issues have impact on how companies operate and what kind of strategic choices they are inclined to make. According to general assumptions, different owners tend to have different priorities: a private investor expects high return; family prefers continuity and governments wants to pursue various political goals. How corporate management implements these goals depends, among other things, on the corporate governance system: sometimes, corporate management is very much committed to operating under strict rules, while sometimes management has a broad autonomy to implement its own visions. Although ownership and management structure go hand in hand, it is not clear that a particular ownership model would automatically lead to a particular governance model, or that this connection would be similar in the Nordic comparison.

In this panel, we compare the ownership-models and corporate governance systems in Nordic countries. In particular, we will highlight the differences between family and state ownership, and compare how these forms of ownership have adapted to increasing demands from owners and companies emerging since the 1990s.

| | |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hans Sjögren | Corporate governance within Nordic family dynasties |
| Martin Jes Iversen | A historical perspective of conflict, collusion and cooperation between the A.P. Møller group and the Danish state |
| Pasi Nevalainen Sverre A. Christensen | State ownership in Finland and Norway: A comparison of the development of corporate governance |

The papers are in English. We also welcome other related papers.

Panel 305

Foreign trade in the Nordic countries: New data and new perspectives

Session organizer: Henric Häggqvist, Department of Economic History, Uppsala University,
henric.haggqvist@ekhist.uu.se

ABSTRACT

Foreign trade has for the longest time been a central feature of economic history, and an essential part of historical national accounts in many countries. While this importance is more or less uncontested and data on foreign trade is generally of good quality far back in time, there are still gaps in the research field that are yet to be filled. This session brings together researchers from several of the Nordic countries who will present opportunities and challenges for historical foreign trade data in the region. Arguably data on exports and imports carry even more weight in the Nordic countries, who all have been small economies highly dependent on international trade and the world market. The region is also one of the more poignant examples of where export-led growth and industrialization successfully went hand-in-hand. Data on foreign trade will be analyzed not only in of itself, but also in its applicability for other economic indicators, such as terms of trade, openness, and effects on economic growth. The session will mainly have a quantitative perspective, focusing on descriptive data as well as econometric methods.

Participants and preliminary paper titles

Häggqvist, Henric. Hedberg, Peter. Karlsson, Lars. Department of Economic History, Uppsala University. "Long-run price- and trade-data: with application for terms of trade in Sweden, 1780–2010".

Tiainen, Timo. Department of History and Ethnology, University of Jyväskylä. "Finnish International Trade Flows in an Era Moving Towards a More Liberalistic State from a Mercantilist Trade Policy".

Session language will be English

Reklam och konsumtionskultur under andra världskriget

Fredstida konsumtionssamhällen behöver köpvilliga konsumenter. Krigstida nationer kräver självupppoffrande medborgare. Hur hanterar marknadsaktörer – producenter, återförsäljare och marknadsförare – övergången från den ena typen av marknad till det andra? Vi vet relativt mycket om människors konsumtionsmönster historiskt, men konsumtionskultur har oftast studerats som ett fredstida fenomen. Krig och kriser har behandlats som parenteser snarare än påverkansfaktorer. Detta har problematiserats i internationell forskning under senare tid, där särskilt perioden 1939–1945 lyfts fram som formativt för det moderna konsumtionssamhället. Den här sessionen sker i form av ett rundabordssamtal och presenterar ny och pågående svensk forskning på detta område, där särskilt reklambranschens anpassning till krigsåren studeras och problematiseras. I fokus för diskussionerna står även hur det svenska konsumtionssamhällets anpassning till krigets förutsättningar omformade sociala kategorier som klass, genus och medborgare.

Sessionsansvariga: Klara Arnberg och Nikolas Glover

Medverkande: Klara Arnberg (Stockholms universitet), Elin Gardeström (Södertörns högskola), Nikolas Glover (Uppsala universitet), Erik Lakomaa (Handelshögskolan, Stockholm), Elin Åström Rudberg (Handelshögskolan, Stockholm)

Panel 307

Session proposal: Stronger together?

With industrialization and the growth of wage work, a number of risks emerged in the form of workplace accidents, illness and unemployment. The transition from an agrarian to an industrial economy meant that a growing group of wage earners lacked the support of old safety nets and needed protection from temporary loss of income. Awareness of new risks in industry prompted both workers and employers to act; the former, by demanding new safety nets, forming voluntary associations and trade unions, and the latter by making various forms of welfare commitments, including investments relating to occupational health and safety. Sicknesses funds and trade unions are examples of collective action when dealing with risk, and became increasingly important in the context of industrialization and with the emergence of the modern labor market. This session aims to bring together scholars from Lund, Umeå, Uppsala (and potentially elsewhere) to present ongoing research on collective action relating to challenges and emerging risk connected to industrialization, before and during the modern welfare state.

Session organizer: Maria Stanfors, professor
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Panel 308

Svenska intressegrupper och deras inflytande under 1900-talet.

Den svenska korporativa staten har inneburit samverkan mellan stat och intressegrupper under större delen av 1900-talet. Detta syftar på flera typer av samarbete, bland annat det mellan arbetsmarknadens parter likväl som traditionen av remissförfarande och utredningsväsendet. Trots den stora uppmärksamhet som den här modellen fått i såväl ekonomisk-historisk som annan samhällsvetenskaplig forskning finns många okända aspekter av hur enskilda intressegrupper arbetat för att uppnå inflytande, bland annat vid sidan om det korporativa samarbetet, samt hur olika gruppers inflytande förändrats över tid. Detta är två aspekter som diskuteras under denna panel.”

Sessionsansvarig:

Cecilia Kahn (Cecilia.kahn@ekhist.uu.se)

Panel 309

The development of the political economy in the Nordic area, some scattered examples

The historical development of the national economies of Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland has been examined in considerable detail. However, there is less research comparing the Nordic economies, or mapping the transnational dimensions of the Nordic economic and political development, nor research into what (if anything at all) the Nordic or Scandinavian special path or “Sonderweg” consists of. This session has a collection of papers covering and comparing different aspects of the development of the Scandinavian and Nordic political economy before the Second World War. By comparing, using a birds’ eye-perspective and looking at transnational developments the session aims at instigating a discussion on the historical development of the so-called Scandinavian model.

Jari Eloranta, Univ. of Helsinki and Jari Ojala, Univ. of Jyväskylä), *Public Debts and the Credibility of Democracies: Nordic Development Patterns in Comparisons*

Harald Rinde, Univ. of Agder, *Technology & (political) culture: The organization and governance of Scandinavian telecommunications, 1850-1920*

Pål Thonstad Sandvik, Norwegian Univ. of Science and Technology, *The end of laissez faire? The rise of interventionist states in Scandinavia before 1914*

Andreas Dugstad, Norwegian Univ. of Science and Technology, *“Finders keepers” or “property of the people”? Swedish and Norwegian mineral regulations in international context 1870-1939*

Panel 310

Turbulent Finance and the Society

Times of financial and monetary turbulence are decisive in history. Whether it is about banking, financial flows, currency or sovereign debt crises, such turbulence leaves its impact on the further development of society. Political regulation or deregulation, or other reform, is often the immediate impact, and thus such turbulence has a long-term impact on the institutional regime. As a consequence, a long-term impact on economic growth and societal development at large can be expected.

This session welcomes papers that explore cases of financial and monetary turbulence and their impact. In an international context, the turbulence that instigated the Great Depression, the turbulence that surrounded the Oil Crises, or the Great Recession with the euro crisis, are certainly cases in point that could be addressed. The Swedish economic history is also interspersed with episodes of turbulence in banking and currency affairs, that have left an impact on the following development and that provide topics for papers.

Språk: engelska

Organisationsansvarig: Jonas Ljungberg (jonas.ljungberg@ekh.lu.se)

An open call for papers will be widely circulated.

Preliminära papers:

Kristina Lilja and Jaser Abbas (Uppsala University), "Informal and formal credit during an industrial crisis in Scania 1877-1979".

Seán Kenny (Lund University), Rui Esteves (Graduate Institute of International & Development Studies Geneva) & Jason Lennard (NIESR / Lund University), "The aftermath of sovereign debt crises: A narrative approach".

Anders Ögren "Replacing Bank Money with Base Money: Monetary Turbulence and Lessons for the Riksbank's e-krona"

Panel 311

Women in changing labor markets

Although many agree that the Industrial Revolution is the most important event in history since the agrarian revolution, the focus is mainly on its implications for production and its contribution to economic growth and increasing living standards. Yet it has had many other impacts; in particular on individuals, families and gender relations. This session deals with how labor markets, work and wages are affected by fundamental economic change. The focus will be set on women's experiences and implications for gender relations. Contributions are made on labor force participation, wage differentials, the position of different categories of workers, the development and returns of the career concept and professionalization, as well as the work-family tradeoff during the industrial era. Papers dealing with these issues in Sweden as well as in other contexts across time and space are welcome! The session will be held in English.

Session organizer: Maria Stanfors, professor
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Panel 400

Sessionsförslag, Ekonomisk historiska mötet i Uppsala 2019

The human factor in the history of financial regulation and supervision

This session focuses on research concerned with the impact of individuals and organised stakeholders in the history of financial regulation and supervision. While financial regulation and supervision are often discussed in terms of their theoretical and legal rationale, history offers ample examples of when individuals and/or organized stakeholder groups have had a considerable impact over regulatory and supervisory processes and decisions. In recent years the impact of individuals and stakeholder groups has become an important new subject of interest in the field of financial regulation and supervision history. Looking at the human factor does not necessarily mean reducing the historical analysis to the virtues of wise heroes or the mistakes of short-sighted scapegoats. Structural and contextual factors remain highly relevant to understand the stock and flow of financial regulation and supervision. But documenting and highlighting the activities and influence of individuals and groups of individuals allows scholars to avoid a simplistic approach considering regulatory and supervisory decisions as a predetermined and natural process. The papers presented during the session will cover a variety of cases, both in terms of spatial and temporal (throughout the 20th century) contexts.

Medverkande:

Cecilia Kahn, Uppsala Universitet

Åsa Malmström-Rognes, Uppsala Universitet

Thibaud Giddey, University of Lausanne

Mikael Wendschlag, Uppsala Universitet, kontaktperson