

1st Scandinavian Economic History Meeting & 13th Swedish Economic History Meeting

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: Jenny Andersson: No Limits. Shell, OPEC, and the World Market
18.00- Welcome drink, Main Hall, Ekonomikum

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

	Panel no.	Panel title	Organizer
THU 14-16	1A	Turbulent Finance and the Society I	Jonas Ljungberg
	1B	Från grundforskningens frontlinje: Doktorander presenterar sin forskning	Orsi Husz/Mats Morell
	1C	Natural Resources Management. Latin America in the Nordic countries' mirror	Cristián Ducoing and José Peres-Cajías
	1D	Migrationsregimer och efterkrigstidens arbetsmarknad	Johan Svanberg
	1E	Nordic historical national accounts	Rodney Edvinsson
	1F	Stronger together	Maria Stanfors
FRI 8:30-10:30	2A	Turbulent Finance and the Society II	Jonas Ljungberg
	2B	The factory censuses: data and applications I	Mats Olsson
	2C	Aktuell reklamhistorisk forskning I	Nikolas Glover
	2D	Industries, oils and energy: historical perspectives	Chair: Lars Fåltning
	2G	Fast track session #1	Espen Ekberg
FRI 11-13	3A	Klassamhället i Sverige, 1500-1900	Erik Bengtsson/Carolina Uppenberg
	3B	The factory censuses: data and applications II	Mats Olsson
	3C	Aktuell reklamhistorisk forskning II	Nikolas Glover
	3D	Labour, wages and the welfare state	Chair: Jan Ottosson
	3E	Arbete, fattigdom och medborgarskap ca. 1880–1950	Fia Sundevall
	3F	Geography and Economic development: Historical Perspectives on the Growth of Cities and Regions I	Jacob Molinder
	3G	Fast track session #2	SEH
FRI 14-16	4A	Measuring long-term inequality trends in incomes and wealth: a global perspective	Erik Bengtsson, Kasthryn Gary, Eillen Hillbom, Jakob Molinder
	4B	The Circulation of Financial Knowledge in Late Modern Sweden: Education, Popularisation, Embracement	David Larsson Heidenblad & Orsi Husz
	4C	Regional dynamik under den agrara revolutionen: Kvantitativa skattningar av åkerareal och jordbruksproduktion i Sverige ca 1750-1900 I	Lars Nyström & Marja Eriksson
	4D	Rethinking Debt in Pre-Industrial Europe I	Elise M. Dermineur and Martin Almbjär
	4E	The development of the political economy in the Nordic area, some scattered examples	Pål Thonstad Sandvik
	4F	Geography and Economic development: Historical Perspectives on the Growth of Cities and Regions II	Jacob Molinder
	4G	Fast track session #3	SEH
	5B	Sverige före Gustav Vasa: En ekonomiskhistorisk nytolkning av statens omvandling under senmedeltiden	Dag Retsö
5C	Regional dynamik under den agrara revolutionen: Kvantitativa skattningar av åkerareal och jordbruksproduktion i Sverige ca 1750-1900 II	Lars Nyström & Marja Eriksson	
5D	Rethinking Debt in Pre-Industrial Europe II	Elise M. Dermineur and Martin Almbjär	
5F	Foreign trade in the Nordic countries: New data and new perspectives	Henric Häggqvist	
5G	Public health and mortality	Chair: Jan Ottosson	

SAT 8.30-10.30	6A	Historical labor and wages: an international approach I	Erik Bengtsson, Kasthryn Gary, Jakob Molinder
	6B	Impacts of Education – a Session on Social Mobility and Economic Growth, 1820–1970	Jonas Söderqvist
	6C	En näring bland andra? Den agrara omvandlingen i tid och rum I	Per Eriksson, Paulina Rytkönen
	6D	The Economies of Research I	Carl Björvagn och Ylva Hasselberg
	6E	Corporate internationalization and Nordic business systems	Kristoffer Jensen / Åsa Malmström Rognes
	6F	Reklam och konsumtionskultur under andra världskriget	Klara Arnberg & Nikolas Glover
SAT 11-13	7A	Historical labor and wages: an international approach II	Erik Bengtsson, Kasthryn Gary, Jakob Molinder
	7B	Utbildning i Ekonomisk historia: hur, för vem och varför	Magnus Bohman
	7C	En näring bland andra? Den agrara omvandlingen i tid och rum II	Per Eriksson, Paulina Rytkönen
	7D	The Economies of Research II	Carl Björvagn och Ylva Hasselberg
	7E	Vad olika källor berättar om mäns och kvinnors arbete	Jonas Lindström
	7F	Corporate governance and ownership in Scandinavia	Sverre A Christensen
	7G	Ekonomisk miljöhistoria	Magnus Lindmark
SAT 14-16	8A	Transportsystemens utveckling - ett institutionellt perspektiv	Björn Hesselgren
	8C	Wealth and Debt in Early financial markets.	Axel Hagberg
	8D	Comparative and transnational Nordic business history	Pål Thonstad Sandvik
	8E	Svenska intressegrupper och deras inflytande under 1900-talet	Cecilia Kahn
	8F	Metod inom ekonomisk-historisk undervisning	Rodney Edvinsson
	8G	Representativa institutioner före demokratin	Mattias Lindgren

Timetable for panels (The panels in boxes are double panels)

DAY	TIME							
Thu	14:00-16:00	1A	1B	1C	1D	1E	1F	
Fri	08:30-10:30	2A	2B	2C	2D			2G
Fri	11:00-13:00	3A	3B	3C	3D	3E	3F	3G
Fri	14:00-16:00	4A	4B	4C	4D	4E	4F	4G
Fri	16:30-18:30		5B	5C	5D		5F	5G
Sat	08:30-10:30	6A	6B	6C	6D	6E	6F	
Sat	11:00-13:00	7A	7B	7C	7D	7E	7F	7G
Sat	14:00-16:00	8A		8C	8D	8E	8F	8G

Panel 1A

Turbulent Finance and the Society I

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)

Alexander Abramov (Russian Academy of National Economy and Public Administration) and Ilja Viktorov* (Södertörn University): **“State-led Financial Capitalism and Emergence of Collateralized Finance in Russia”**

Lars Ahland (Stockholm University), Oskar Broberg (University of Gothenburg), Anders Ögren (Lund University): **“Banks lending against stocks”**

Erik Bengtsson*(Lund University), Anders Ögren(Lund University), and Natacha Postel-Vinay (London School of Economics) : **“Making bankers pay: from blanket guarantees to market discipline in Sweden, 1920-1939”**

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”**

Jonas Ljungberg* (Lund University) and Anders Ögren (Lund University): **“The EMS Crisis: causes and consequences”**

Anders Ögren (Lund University): **“Replacing Bank Money with Base Money: Monetary Turbulence and Lessons for the Riksbank's e-krona”**

Heikki Mikkonen (Tampere University): **“How Long Can It Last? Apprehending growth, crises and business cycles in Nordic economic associations before the First World War”**

Panel 1B

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

Ordförande: Orsi Husz

Till denna session inbjuds doktorander med ekonomisk-historiska ämnen 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 avhandlingsskrivande (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)

Deltagare:

Vinzent Ostermeyer (Lund Universty)

Victor Persarvet (Uppsala universitet)

Anna Stjernström (Mittuniversitetet)

Rickard Westerberg (Handelshögskolan):

Socialists at the Gate: Swedish Business and the Defense of Free Enterprise, 1940-1985

Abstract:

Projektet syftar till att undersöka det svenska näringslivets opinionsbildning 1940–1985. Datan består huvudsakligen av ett unikt och tidigare outforskat arkivmaterial tillhörandes flera organisationer som grundats i syfte att försvara ett privatägt näringsliv framför allt under konfrontationerna med arbetarrörelsen i samband med debatterna om planhushållning på 1940-talet och löntagarfonder på 1970-talet. Projektet kommer att fördjupa vår kunskap om det svenska näringslivets politiska påverkansarbete och därmed bidra till det inhemska och internationella akademiska intresset för organiserade näringslivsintressens samhällspåverkan.

Panel 1C

“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 1D

”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 invandradiskussioner från 1970-talet och framåt. Slutligen, för det fjärde, diskuteras omformuleringar och gränsdragningar mellan omsorgs- och lönearbete i Sverige under de senaste decennierna.

Deltagare:

1. Johan Svanberg, ”Facklig internationalism och migration. Internationella metallarbetarfederationen, Europaintegrationen och efterkrigstidens ”fria” rörlighet”
2. Daniel Silberstein, ”Gräns- och migrationsregimer i EU på 2010-talet”
3. Daniel Stridh, ”Facklig migrationspolitik. Svenska kommunalarbetsförbundet och migration 1972-2015”
4. Paulina de los Reyes, ”Migrationsregimer och reproduktionsarbetets villkor i Sverige 1970-2015”

Ordförande: Markus Lundström

Sessionsspråk: Svenska

Panel 1E

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)

Papers

1. Rodney Edvinsson, "Swedish Historical National Accounts 10000 BC to the present"
2. Ola Grytten, "Challenges of revising historical national accounts"
3. Guðmundur Jónsson, "Weak spots in the Icelandic historical GDP estimates and ways to remedy them"
4. Roger Svensson, "The Secrets of Emergency Debasements"
5. Svante Prado, "New estimates of volume output in Swedish manufacturing, 1870-1950"
6. Christoffer Gad

Panel 1F

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 presents ongoing research on collective action relating to challenges and emerging risk connected to industrialization, before and during the modern welfare state.

Papers and participants:

1. Lars Fredrik Andersson & Liselotte Eriksson (Enhetene för ekonomisk historia & Centrum för genusstudier, Umeå universitet): "Workplace accidents and workers' solidarity"
2. Johan Junkka (Centre for Demographic and Ageing Research, Umeå universitet): "Voluntary association growth and mortality decline in Sweden 1880-1940"
3. Tobias Karlsson & Maria Stanfors: "To be or not to be? The importance of group size and homogeneity for union membership in Sweden" (Ekonomisk-historiska institutionen, Lunds universitet)
4. Helene Castenbrandt (Ekonomisk-historiska institutionen, Lunds universitet): "The move away from poverty relief: Economic assistance at long-term illness in early 20th-century Sweden"

Session organizer: Maria Stanfors, professor Ekonomisk-historiska institutionen, Lunds universitet
Department of Economic History, Lund University Box 7083, 220 07 Lund Phone: +46 46 222083

Panel 2A

Turbulent Finance and the Society II

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Panel 2B

The Factory Censuses: data and applications I

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

1. Mats Olsson
2. Hanfeng Chen
3. Thor Berger
4. Timo Boppart
5. Olof Ejermo

Panel 2C

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](mailto:nglover@ekhist.uu.se))

Papers

1. Erik Lakomaa: "Framtidens kanal? - Videotex i Sverige 1977-1993"
2. Charlotte Nilsson: "Mellan reklam och arbete. Postorderagenter under tidigt 1900-tal"
3. Oskar Broberg & Marcus Gianneschi: "A history of cultural sponsorship in Sweden – a new market in marketing"
4. Therese Nordlund Edvinsson, "Vanity for sale: Advertising for the beauty salon in urban Sweden during the 19th Century"

Panel 2D

Industries, oils and energy: historical perspectives

Chair: Lars Fälting, Uppsala University

Papers:

Fredrik Olsson-Spjut (Umeå universitet) & Cristian Ducoing (Lunds universitet)

“Capital stock, institutions and path dependence. The energy transition in the Swedish iron and steel sector, 1913–1940

Energy transitions are a major issue in climate policy. Lessons from the past are crucial for understanding present and future events. The proposed article is an in-depth study of Institutions and energy transition in Sweden taking as case study the iron and steel sector during the period 1913–1940.

The Swedish iron industry did not change to coal in the 19th century. Instead, the industry underwent a technical change within the existing methods of charcoal-based production (Madureira, 2012). The capital investments in the iron and steel industry targeted energy efficiency in furnaces and new steel-making methods from the 1850s and onwards (Olsson, 2007). Relatively larger units and more efficient methods did decrease the amount of charcoal used per tonne of iron and steel produced, but the total energy consumed by the sector increased during the latter half of the 19th century and the first decades of the 20th century (Lindmark & Olsson-Spjut, 2017). With increasing relative prices of charcoal during this period, the Swedish iron and steel sector experienced stronger international competition and decreasing margins. Swedish iron and steel underwent a relatively rapid change in the 1920s and 1930s from wood (charcoal) to a mix of electricity and coal-based production, with a larger part being coal-based, versus electricity-based, production during the earlier part of the 20th century. The pace of the development in changing to new forms of energy within the sector is explained by previous research as a result of the crises the sector experienced in the 1920s. After the First World War, prices of imported iron and steel sharply fell, and the prices of regionally produced charcoal increased. This situation led to a structural change within the iron and steel sector. During the interwar period, 72 ironworks closed. An absolute majority of those were charcoal-based (Arpi, 1953; Inwood, 1985; Smil, 2016). From a historical perspective, the general development of and structural change within Swedish iron and steel during the 1920s and 1930s is quite well documented. On the other hand, with regard to the perspective of energy transition, the relatively rapid energy transition in the sector has not been analysed to the same extent. The Swedish iron and steel sector provides an interesting case for analysis from the perspective of energy transition and the composition and change of the stock of capital (classified by energy technology), and the role of institutions.

Gregory Ferguson-Cradler (University of Bergen)

“Ownership, corporate structure and the Energiewende: the Big 4 German electricity utilities from deregulation to the present”.

Following deregulation of the German electricity sector in 1998 four large corporations quickly consolidated control over the lion’s share of the sector. While these corporations still generate well over half of electricity consumed in Germany, the rapid rise and expansion of wind and solar generation has put them in considerable stress. These giants have been famously unwilling or unable to invest in and build their own renewable capacity. A host of explanations have been offered, from path dependency on fossil and nuclear fuels, rent-seeking and regulatory-capture, to just plain poor strategic decision-making. The market for German renewables has been, instead, dominated by small-scale, “locally”-owned and frequently non-profit or partially non-profit structures.

This paper seeks to explain the trajectory of the major German electricity utilities within the larger context of contemporary political economic history. Using mixed qualitative and quantitative methods, it charts corporate organization and strategies, ownership structures and financing patterns to consider the implications of the corporate form and structure in the energy transition. Given the success of energy cooperatives and the salience of ownership in the energy transition, the paper will give particular attention to the issue of ownership drawing from literatures in economic and business history, political economy, and legal institutionalism.

Thomas Pettersson & Fredrik Olsson Spjut (Umeå Universitet)

“The Swedish SME sawmill industry since the 1970s – structural change and new competitive advantages”.

The small and medium sized sawmills normally export a smaller proportion of their production compared to the pulp industry's sawmills. Therefore, the domestic market's development is relatively important for the sawmills. Previous research has not studied these sawmills’ organizational development in relation to the home market, but focused on issues such as changes in product prices and the cost structure of the sawmills. The role of the home market for sawmills is therefore an unexplored aspect of the Swedish basic industry's modern development, which is based solely on the large export dependence of the pulp and paper industries. The aim of this paper is to study how small and medium sized sawmills in northern Sweden handled new competitive conditions after 1970. What characterized the development of the sawmills in terms of productivity, organization, technology, markets and profitability?

Eivind Thomassen (Universitet I Oslo)

"Crude Oil for a Sophisticated Industry: Explaining State Involvement in Norwegian Oil"

From the 1970s, Norway emerged as one of the most important oil producing countries around the North Sea, arguably at the time the most important new petroleum province of the world. While the other North Sea states came to rely primarily on the private sector for

the exploration for and production of offshore oil and gas resources, Norway pursued a degree of state involvement unprecedented outside the Developing World - embodied in the fast-growing role of the Norwegian

State Oil Company, Statoil. While attempts at state involvement in other North Sea countries were reversed or reduced over the 1980s and 90s, the Norwegian state's involvement was maintained, even expanded.

The paper claims that the relatively strong role played by the Norwegian state in oil production can be explained by a more pronounced ambition among Norwegian policymakers than among North Sea state counterparts to create a Norwegian onshore petroleum-based industry. The ambition was rooted in beliefs about Norway's relative industrial and technological backwardness and in relatively strong concerns about national sovereignty in face of the multinational character of the oil industry. The findings of the paper contradicts previous accounts, claiming strong Norwegian state involvement followed primarily from domestic historical policy traditions.

Lars C. Bruno (Norwegian Business School)

Palm oil industry 1970-2010: Do we see a flying geese pattern emerging?

Palm oil has in the past 40 years grown from a minor vegetable oil to become the most traded vegetable oil in the world. Malaysia has been the driving force behind the huge increase in palm oil production and trade since 1970. In addition, Malaysia has increasingly moved into the higher value-added segment increasingly generating new industries, which use palm oil as their main input. However, in the past 10 years Indonesia surpassed Malaysia as the world's leading palm oil producer and exporter. Indonesia, with its larger labour force and lower wages has been able to rapidly expand its production since 1990. This aim of the paper is to analyse whether this pattern fits the Flying Geese theory of development, which emphasises changing comparative advantages over time.

The paper will analyse domestic and international factors behind the rise of the palm oil industry relating to Malaysia's and Indonesia's comparative advantage. At the domestic level, the analysis suggest that high degree of industrial policy especially the focus on increases in productivity and potentially shifting comparative advantages. The focus will be on whether the shift of industrial leadership in the sector, and the most likely explanation of this shift in industrial leadership.

The sources used are statistics gathered from the Malaysian Palm Oil Board library, which included detailed data on costs and labour from 1968 onwards. Other sources include time-series data from the Malaysian Palm Oil Board, FAO data and the Directorate General of Plantations from the Ministry of Agriculture, Indonesia. Other sources include other studies conducted on the palm oil industry, including a doctoral thesis on the Malaysian palm oil processing industry by Jaya Gopal. The method employed is to test the main predictions of the Flying Geese theory such as increase in factor prices and how these predictions fit the Malaysian-Indonesian case.

The likely conclusion is that there is evidence for a Flying-Geese style of development, with Malaysia being the lead goose. However, another likely conclusion is that this pattern is unlikely to spill over to other countries.

Keywords: Agriculture, economic development, East Asia, economic policy

Panel 2G – Fast track session I

These sessions are chaired and organised by representatives of the Scandinavian Economic History Review. Participants may contact Editors-in-Chief Espen Ekberg/Francisco Beltran Tapia for closer details.

Chair: Espen Ekberg

Comments by: Laura Ekholm and Paul Sharp

Jakob Starlander, Självförvaltning och globalisering – Tidigmodern skogsanvändning i 1600-talets Sverige (the writer will translate the paper to English before the conference)¹

Commentator: Paul Sharp

Trots bistra betingelser som krig, statlig och kyrklig kontroll och ett mycket kallt klimat var 1600-talet en tid av stor ekonomisk omvandling med långt gående konsekvenser för människors vardagsliv. En tydlig trend inom böndernas ekonomi var att utmarken och skogen kom att spela en allt större roll för deras försörjning, vilket innebar att deras ekonomi blev allt mer integrerad och komplex samtidigt som de blev allt mer beroende av en global marknad för sin produktion. Eftersom arbetet i skogen byggde på att bönderna själva organiserade resursutnyttjandet innebar detta att de tillsammans skapade och upprätthöll grundläggande normer och regler som möjliggjorde ett hållbart skogsbruk. Att detta sköttes på ett uthålligt sätt för att förhindra skogarnas utödande kom även att bli ett centralt problem för den svenska centralmakten.

Syftet med detta papper är att presentera min pågående forskning om hur regler och normer för resursuttag från skogen fungerade och förändrades i Sverige under 1600-talet. Fokus kommer huvudsakligen läggas på Österbotten där en mycket storskalig tjärproduktion ägde rum under perioden, vilket ledde till att böndernas arbete i skogen kom att få en förändrad innebörd. Genom studiet av häradsrättsprotokoll kommer jag presentera hur bönderna nyttjade olika kontrollsystem för att reglera, skydda och utveckla skogens användning, detta samtidigt som andra utomstående intressegrupper gjorde anspråk på skogens naturresurser.

Ewa Axelsson Lantz, "Lumber barons: A micro perspective on the composition and influence of sawmill elites in late northern Sweden 19th century"²

Commentator: Laura Ekholm

The question of elite influence on local development has become increasingly popular in historical research. The definition of elites is however often imprecise. This paper examines the sawmill industry's local influence through the distribution of voting rights in two municipalities in northern Sweden during the second half of the nineteenth century. I define local elites by identifying individuals and connections between individuals and companies. This approach gives a richer picture compared to other elite studies. Voting rights and influence in municipal councils was related wealth and income in this period. The booming sawmill business had a central role in paving the way for sustained economic growth in the next century. The micro-level approach makes it possible to add managers and other affiliated individuals to local elites clustered around a particular business group. Comparing the vote shares of business clusters makes municipalities appear more elite-dominated than what a comparison of vote shares of individuals shows. The sawmill industry proves to have been widely represented in political decision making at the local level.

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² Researcher, Department of Economic History, Lund University, ewa.axelsson@ekh.lu.se

Cristián Ducoing & Jonas Ljungberg, "Machinery prices during the second industrial revolution. An international comparison of capital goods, 1850 – 1939."³

Commentator: Paul Sharp

Machinery prices are a crucial part of the history of catching up, technological progress and the industrial revolution diffusion. However, the efforts to obtain an international price for capital goods have been scattered and the majority of the works dealing with this phenomena had a national scope mainly. In this paper, the authors have done an effort to homogenise the different national machinery prices available for the period 1850 – 1939, considering three European countries (Great Britain, Sweden and Germany) and five American countries (USA, Argentina, Chile, Brazil and Mexico). The research value of these countries is the mix between producers and buyers, allowing us to understand the cost to implement new technologies in the core economies and the periphery.

The paper is also related to the discussion whether prices of comparable *tradables* differ between countries. The findings suggest that they may do so and over periods extending over more than a decade. The textbook case does not allow such slow adjustments of prices in tradable goods. However, friction is a phenomenon of real life and in an economic context this does mean that adjustments to change take time. With technological change production functions change and prices do not adapt immediately into an international equilibrium. Summing up, this paper will contribute with empiric results to the debate on the technological diffusion in the so called "Second industrial revolution" period.

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Panel 3A

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.

Sessionen kommer att hållas på svenska.

Deltagare:

1. 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”
2. Carolina Uppenberg (Göteborg), ”Tjänstefolk och husbönder på den tidigmoderna arbetsmarknaden”
3. Theresa Johnsson (Uppsala), ”Arbetets reglering på 1800-talets arbetsmarknad”

Panel 3B

The Factory Censuses: data and applications II

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

1. Konrad Burchardi
2. Vinzent Ostermeyer
3. Ingvild Almås
4. Björn Eriksson

Panel 3C

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

1. Klara Arnberg & Elin Åström Rudberg: "Balancing rationality and creativity. The self-promotion of the Swedish advertising industry 1930-1950"
2. Nikolas Glover & Andreas Hellenes: "Selling social problems": Sweden at the world exhibitions and the emergence of international welfare state public relations, 1935–1939"
3. Rosalía Guerrero Cantarell, ""Bananen: Från lyxmat till basmat. Banan-kompaniets reklamstrategier 1920-1960"

Panel 3D

Labour, wages and the welfare state

Chairs: Jan Ottosson, Uppsala University & Maths Isacson, Uppsala University

Papers:

Gunnar Lantz (Umeå universitet)

“Letting the masses pay for the welfare state: Tax regressivity in postwar Sweden”

The twentieth-century era of government interventionism and “the mixed economy” appears ambiguous when it comes to taxation. Some scholars highlight progressive direct taxes that limited accumulation at the top of the income distribution. Others argue that regressive consumption taxes and social security contributions were the key, since they made high-growth mixed economies and universalistic welfare states viable. This paper presents new estimates of differences in effective tax rates across the income distribution in Sweden 1958–2012. They show how the progressivity of direct taxes was offset by consumption taxes, payroll taxes and social security contributions. Previous studies have presented the development as an inverted U with a peak of high progressivity in the 1980s. This study does the opposite and shows how Swedish taxation became regressive in that period with a low point in the 1990s, the period upon which the literature on welfare regimes and redistributive universalism relies. The article shows that there was universalism not only in social spending, but correspondingly universalism in revenue collection

Maiju Wuokko (University of Helsinki), Niklas Jensen-Eriksen (University of Helsinki) & Elina Kuorelahti (University of Helsinki)

“The strange non-death of Finnish corporatism”

Finland is an excellent example of the so-called Nordic model of capitalism with an export-oriented economy and an extensive welfare state. It is also a country, where trade unions and employers’ organisations have played a significant role in the society since the 1940s. Many claim that they even hold de facto veto power on various governmental economic and social policy choices, or at least have a strong ability to influence them.

The longevity of the Finnish corporatist system is surprising. After all, it has received a substantial amount of criticism over the decades, and observers and insiders have repeatedly predicated its collapse. Similar systems have disappeared in most other European countries, but the Finnish one survived even though the employers began already in the 1970s, and increasingly from the 1990s onwards, to advocate the end of tripartite agreements. Yet, they have repeatedly agreed to participate in new arrangements. In neighbouring Sweden, which is in many ways a similar society, collective bargaining was decentralized to a large degree already in the early 1990s, but it has continued in Finland almost to the present day.

In this paper, we focus on the employers' views on the corporatist system in Finland from the 1960s to the 2010s. Our goal is to find why the employers have repeatedly agreed to participate in centralised negotiations and agreements. We argue that centralised bargaining has brought tangible benefits for them as well. For instance, in the 1970s, income policy agreements served as a means of 'buying' social peace. And, especially since the 1990s, centralised bargaining has helped to maintain the price competitiveness of Finnish exports. At the same time, however, the corporatist system has made it more difficult to implement structural reforms in the Finnish labour market.

Laura Ekholm (University of Helsinki)

The home-based industrial work and the garment industry in the Swedish and Finnish business censuses

Abstract

My paper discusses how the Swedish and Finnish business censuses ("företagsräkningar") addressed the appearance of *home-based industrial work*.

Sweden collected a general business census in 1931, 1951, and 1972. Finland came after similar censuses in 1953 and 1964. I analyze how these censuses of Sweden and Finland distinguished, discussed, categorized, and organized information concerning home-based work.

My focus will be on the garment industry, a field of industry customary to sub-contracted home based work. To what extent did the Swedish and Finnish ready-to-wear industry rely on home-based women employees in the 1930s to the 1960s?

I analyze a sample of primary material in business censuses concerning ready-to-wear companies from two cities, Borås and Helsinki. This part discusses the role of home-based work on a firm level demonstrating that salaried employees who worked at their own residence played a central role in the garment industry also in the "golden years" of Swedish and respectively Finnish garment industries, not just at the early stages of the production of standard-sized ready-made clothing.

Texten är skriven på engelska men jag kan presentera på svenska.

Panel 3E

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.

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

Ordförande: Carolin Uppenberg, fil. dr i ekonomisk historia, Lunds universitet.

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

Organisatör: Fia Sundevall

Sessionsspråk: svenska

Panel 3F

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

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.

Participans:

1. Jakob Molinder (Lunds universitet/Uppsala universitet) "Determinants of Migration in the Early-Modern and Industrial Era: A comparison for Sweden in the 17th and 20th Centuries" (with Martin Andersson)
2. Anna Missiaia (Lunds Universitet) "The more, the merrier? Urbanization and regional growth in Europe over the 20th century" (with Kerstin Enflo and Joan Rosés)
3. Thor Berger (Lunds universitet) "TBA"
4. Martin Söderhäll (Uppsala universitet /UKÄ) "The effects of historical urban planning on 21th century growth and innovation"
5. Alexandra Lopez Cermeño (Lunds universitet) "TBA"

6. Keith Meyers (University of Southern Denmark) & Paul Rhode (University of Michigan and NBER): “Exploring the Causes of Driving Hybrid Corn Adoption from 1933 to 1935”.
7. Jonathan Michael Feldman (Stockholm University), “The Industrial to Post-Industrial Shift in New York City: The Political Economy of Growth Regimes, 1954–1981”.
8. Eric Melander (University of Warwick and CAGE) , "Mobility and Mobilisation: Railways and the Spread of Social Movements"
9. Jakob Starlander (Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences Agrarian history): Self-management and Globalisation – Early Modern Forestry in Northern Scandinavia

Panel 3G – Fast track session II

These sessions are chaired and organised by representatives of the Scandinavian Economic History Review. Participants may contact Editors-in-Chief Espen Ekberg/Francisco Beltrán Tapia for closer details.

Chair: Paul Sharp

Comments by: Francisco Beltrán Tapia

Luis Felipe Zegarra, “Real salaries in Lima, 19th century”⁴

Commentator: Francisco Beltrán Tapia

This article provides new evidence on salaries and living standards of low-skilled workers in Lima in 1825-75. It also calculates the cost of subsistence using a linear programming model. By relying on primary and secondary sources, I estimate the nominal wages of laborers, doormen, mailmen and servants. Salaries of laborers were collected from the Historical Archives of the Municipality of Lima and the National Archives of Peru. Salaries of doormen, mailmen and servants come from the national government’s annual budgets and legal sources. I then compare nominal wages in Lima and the cost of the subsistence basket (composed of food and other basic goods) in order to examine the capacity of low-skilled workers to cover the basic needs of their families.

During this period, low-skilled workers in Lima could cover their basic needs. Real salaries increased in the early 1830s, but declined in the following decades. Real salaries declined during the Guano Era in spite of the commercial bonanza, to a large extent due to the increase in living costs. An international comparison shows that Lima had lower living standards than Northern Europe, but higher than Asia.

Petri Roikonen, “Shocks and Violence as the only ways of the Great Levelling? Finnish Income Inequality from 1865 to 2016”⁵

Commentator: Francisco Beltrán Tapia

Although a growing body of literature has investigated the impacts of economic shocks on inequality, long-term studies on the effects of shocks and the subsequent periods of recovery are still rare. This paper presents a new consistent series of before- and after-tax income inequality in Finland utilising income tax data from 1865 to 2016.

This study shows that industrialisation and the economic growth during the latter part of the 19th century gave a room for higher inequalities. However, the link between productivity and inequality disappeared with the advent of the civic society and independence (1917). In overall, the income inequality decreased during the first part of the 20th century, which was mainly the result of economic shocks (e.g. civil war, depressions, inflation, WWI & WWII). Furthermore, the institutional framework transformed from the estate society to the welfare state during the research period. Mainly due to the advent of the welfare state, from the 1960s until the late 1980s, inequality decreased further. After the recession in the 1990s, inequality increased until 2000 because of the increasing capital incomes of the top income groups as well as the changes made to the taxation and social transfer system. On the contrary, the inequality has remained relatively similar levels in the 21st century.

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⁵ PhD student, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Helsinki, petri.roikonen@helsinki.fi

Commenator: Francisco Beltrán Tapia

The brief history of income distribution in Finland from the mid-1960s until the turn of the millenium is that of a U-shaped curve. A period of decreasing income inequality was followed by a steep increase after the 1991–3 depression. For the vast majority of Finnish taxpayers, these changes left their relative income shares relatively intact. For the very poor and the very rich, on the other hand, the era brought about, in relative terms, significant variation and variance. The relative income shares in Finland seem to have changed al- most entirely at the tail-ends of the frequency distribution. The paper analyses taxable income distribution in Finland using a recent two-class distribution of income theory proposed by Drăgulescu and Yakovenko (2001). According to the theory, the probability distribution of around the first 95 % of taxpayers follow a stable exponential distribution, whereas for the remaining 5 %, the distribution follows an instable Pareto or power law distribution. This characterization seems to describe the distribution of taxable income in Finland quite well. It is proposed that changes in business profitability, via profit distribution, have affected the top fractiles' relative shares, thus explaining a great deal of the changes in the overall income distribution.

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Panel 4A

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

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

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.

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, 1870–1950"
- Klas Rönnbäck (Gothenburg), "Wealth Inequality in the Caribbean"
- Nina Boberg-Fazlic (University of Southern Denmark), Markus Lampe (WU Vienna), Paul Sharp (USD and CEPR), "Danish land inequality 1682-1895"
- Rolf Aaberge, Jørgen Modalsli and Edda Solbakken, "Measuring long-run wealth inequality"

- Sascha Klocke (Lund), "Agricultural sector inequality in British Tanganyika"

Panel 4B

The Circulation of Financial Knowledge in Late Modern Sweden: Education, Popularisation, Embracement

Session organizers: David Larsson Heidenblad (david.larsson_heidenblad@hist.lu.se) and Orsi Husz (orsi.husz@ekhist.uu.se)

This session will highlight how cultural historical approaches can enhance and challenge prevailing accounts of late modern Swedish economic history. The starting point is that financial markets and practices have come to play a greater role in the lives of the many. Scholarly discussion on this topic is shaped by analysis of quantitative data and macro-theoretical accounts of “neoliberalism” and “financialisation”. Although there is a rich international scholarship about everyday finances and “popular finance” within e.g. sociology, anthropology, economic geography cultural economic research with a clear historical perspective is scarce. The session brings together scholars working on the circulation of financial knowledge by means of education and/or popularisation. It will focus on views and values, actors and organizations, as well as public debates and political and business initiatives in relation to small finance: savings, loans, investments and the use of financial services by ordinary people. Moreover, it will take an interest in issues of periodization by discussing if there are any particular phases and trajectories that deserve more attention. How did cultural practices on a micro level relate to the changes that have been described on a macro level? We also seek to spur the formation of new research networks.

Participants:

Oskar Broberg (Dept. of Economic History, Gothenburg University) – chair/discussant

Claes Ohlsson (Department of Swedish Language, Linnæus University, Växjö), “Saving as a new trend, a virtue or something self-evident? A study of the means and goals of persuasion in 150 years of bank advertisements”

Martin Gustavsson (SCORE, Stockholm) & Andreas Melldahl (Dept. of Education, Uppsala University), “Learning to loan. Financial aid to students as a disciplinary device, 1939-2019”

Orsi Husz (Dept. of Economic History, Uppsala University), “Academic research, marketing strategy or financial education? A failed economic historical book project in the late 1970s”

David Larsson Heidenblad (Dept. of History, Lund University), “A nation of everyman investors? Embracing stocks as a savings form in Sweden 1978–2018”

Jane Pettersson (Dept. of Sociology and Work Science, Gothenburg University), “Financial education and the fostering of financial subjects”

Språk: Abstract, paper och presentationens bilder är på engelska. Sessionen hålls företrädesvis på svenska, men vid behov kan engelska användas.

Panel 4C

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

Ett problem i studiet av de långa linjerna i Sveriges ekonomiska och agrara utveckling är att uppgifterna om åkerareal 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 åkerareal 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 4D

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 features 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.

Paper 4: 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, Riksens 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 5: Dealing with the government's salary debts after the Great Northern War

Author: Joakim Scherp, Stockholm University

Abstract, TBA

Paper 6: 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 4E

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 4F

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

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.

1. Jakob Molinder (Lunds universitet/Uppsala universitet) "Determinants of Migration in the Early-Modern and Industrial Era: A comparison for Sweden in the 17th and 20th Centuries" (with Martin Andersson)
2. Anna Missiaia (Lunds Universitet) "The more, the merrier? Urbanization and regional growth in Europe over the 20th century" (with Kerstin Enflo and Joan Rosés)
3. Thor Berger (Lunds universitet) "TBA"
4. Martin Söderhäll (Uppsala universitet /UKÄ) "The effects of historical urban planning on 21st century growth and innovation"
5. Alexandra Lopez Cermeño (Lunds universitet) "TBA"

6. Keith Meyers (University of Southern Denmark) & Paul Rhode (University of Michigan and NBER): "Exploring the Causes of Driving Hybrid Corn Adoption from 1933 to 1935".
7. Jonathan Michael Feldman (Stockholm University), "The Industrial to Post-Industrial Shift in New York City: The Political Economy of Growth Regimes, 1954–1981".
8. Eric Melander (University of Warwick and CAGE) , "Mobility and Mobilisation: Railways and the Spread of Social Movements"

Panel 4G – Fast track session III

These sessions are chaired and organised by representatives of the Scandinavian Economic History Review. Participants may contact Editors-in-Chief Espen Ekberg/Francisco Beltran Tapia for closer details.

Chair: Laura Ekholm

Comments by: Espen Ekberg and Laura Ekholm

*Viesturs Pauls Karnups, "Latvian-Finnish Economic Relations 1918-1940"*⁷

Commentator: Laura Ekholm

This paper provides an overview of Latvian-Finnish economic relations in the interwar period. In the interwar period, economic relations between Latvia and Finland were mainly confined to foreign trade, although there were some investments in Latvia from Finland as well. Latvia declared its independence in 1918, however normal trade with Finland did not commence until 1920 after the end of the Latvian War of Independence. It ended with the outbreak of the Winter War in 1939. Latvia's foreign trade in relation to Finland was more or less regulated by the 1924 Commercial and Navigation treaty, as well as the 1936 Commercial Agreement. Latvia's main imports from Finland in the interwar period were minerals and stone products, textiles and textile products, metals and metal products, cellulose, paper and paper products, agricultural and industrial machinery, and mineral fertilisers, whilst Latvia's main exports to Finland were rubber products, gypsum, corks, bone meal, paint and paint products, flax, radios and linoleum. In general, trade and thus economic relations were of marginal significance to both countries in the interwar period due mainly to the similarities of their economic structures. On the other hand, Latvia had fairly intensive relations with Finland in the political, social and cultural spheres. This was mainly due to the fact of geographic propinquity, and Finland's special relationship to Estonia, which was Latvia's neighbour and closest ally.

*Klas Eriksson, "A market of tribes: Public and special interests in relation Private Ownership in Stockholm Real Estate Market 1874-2019"*⁸

Commentator: Paul Sharp:

The aim of this paper is, on the one hand, to examine the extent of public and special interest groups considerations in relation to real estate owners in institutions regulating land ownership and building activity in Stockholm from 1874 to 2019, and, on the other hand, to put this in relation to real estate price trend in Stockholm over the same period. By collecting, compressing and analyzing price data on real estate using RS and SPAR methods and tracing out planning and building laws directly and indirectly serving or hindering the public interest group, special interest groups in relation to individual real estate owners, this paper gives both a an long term institutional trend description to how the ownership of real ester has been changing in Stockholm housing and how it has correlated to the prices of real estate during the same time.

The definition of and relation between public and special interest groups and individual market actor are influenced by Mancur Olsons framework of "collective action" which also gives good ground for spotting institutional layering, path dependency and critical junctures by using comparative historical

⁷ Professor, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, University of Latvia, karnups@lanet.lv

⁸ PhD student, Stockholm university, klas.eriksson@ekohist.su.se

analysis (CHA). Different theories of externalities and markets failures are also discussed in relation to the findings, including public choice theory, Coasean theorem, Hayekian price theory and Ostroms theory of the commons. This paper might serve as part of a foundation to the questions how the market function in an environment where public and special interest groups often have relatively extensive power over private ownership.

Matti Hannikainen & Jarmo Peltola, "Finnish Unemployment in the Great Depression of the 1930s from a Comparative Perspective"⁹

Commentator: Espen Ekberg

The global financial crisis of 2008–2010 increased interest in previous economic crises. The most important point of reference has often been the Great Depression of the 1930s. In this article we will analyse the extent of unemployment in Finland during the Depression from a comparative perspective. In addition to economy-wide unemployment, we present the unemployment figures in urban and rural areas/industries. Our new figures partially support the findings of previous studies. The annual average rate of unemployment was approximately 6–8 per cent in 1932, depending on how the status of relief workers is defined. At its highest, the unemployment rate did not exceed 11 per cent. Yet, in the urban areas and industries where unemployment was a relevant concept and where it was easier to measure it, the unemployment rate was much higher than in the economy as a whole and thus comparable to other Nordic and western countries. The proportion of the agrarian population and the system of unemployment assistance probably served to explain differences in unemployment rates between countries more accurately than labour market flexibilities.

⁹ Post-doctoral researchers, Department of Culture, Helsinki Institute of Urban and Regional Studies (Urbaria) & School of Social Sciences and Humanities, University of Tampere, matti.hannikainen@uta.fi, jarmo.peltola@tuni.fi

Panel 5B

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

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

Nätverksanalys i medeltidshistoria, professor Janken 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.

Panel 5C

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

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: 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 5D

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.

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).

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.

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Paper 5: Dealing with the government's salary debts after the Great Northern War

Author: Joakim Scherp, Stockholm University
Abstract, TBA

Paper 6: 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

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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?

Paper 7 "Luxury, Fashion and the Early Modern Idea of Credit."

Author: Klas Nyberg

The aim of the paper is to discuss the transformation of the early modern idea of credit, primarily based on Swedish examples, but viewed in relation to an international comparative perspective. More specifically the paper will address how social and cultural ideas about credit and trust in the context of fashion and trade were affected by the growth and development of the bankruptcy institution.

The concepts of luxury and fashion and their connection to social standing and the assertion of rights for different groups in society are intimately connected to excessive consumption on credit. The paper seeks to answer how the concept of credit changed in Sweden towards the end of the early modern period (1500–1800) and in the beginning of the modern period, against an international backdrop that includes the rise of a growing economic realism, and a reformation of the bankruptcy institution. With inspiration from international scholarship the paper will address how and why the early modern concept of credit and the idea of bankruptcies was affected by the modernization of the preindustrial economy at the onset of the modern era. How did this development happen in Sweden specifically in areas and spheres related to fashion and trade, and how can the Swedish examples be viewed when compared to other parts of the world, or to different judicial traditions?

Panel 5F

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 Sate from a Mercantilist Trade Policy".

Jari Ojala (University of Jyväskylä), "Assessing the value of early modern Finnish shipbuilding industry"

Guðmundur Jónsson (University of Iceland) "The terms of trade of Iceland in comparison with other primary producers, 1870–2010"

Session language will be English

Panel 5G

Public health and mortality

Chair: Jan Ottosson, Uppsala University

Papers

1. Karen Clay (Carnegie Mellon University and NBER), Peter Juul Egedesø (University of Southern Denmark), Casper Worm Hansen (University of Copenhagen), Peter Sandholt Jensen (University of Southern Denmark), Avery Calkins (University of Michigan):

Controlling Tuberculosis? Evidence from the first Community-Wide Health Experiment

This paper studies the immediate and long-run mortality effects of the first community-based health intervention in the world – the Framingham Health and Tuberculosis Demonstration, 1917-1923. The official evaluation committee and the historical narrative suggest that the demonstration was highly successful in controlling tuberculosis and reducing mortality.

Using newly digitized annual cause -of-death data for municipalities in Massachusetts, 1901-1934, and different empirical strategies, we find little evidence to support this positive assessment. In fact, we find that the demonstration did not reduce tuberculosis mortality, all-age mortality, nor infant mortality. These findings contribute to the ongoing debate on whether public-health interventions mattered for the decline in (tuberculosis) mortality prior to modern medicine. At a more fundamental level, our study questions this particular type of community-based setup with non-random treatment assignment as a method of evaluating policy interventions.

2. Sakari Saaritsa & Markus Ristola (University of Helsinki)

The impact of early health care services on mortality and fertility at the municipal level in Finland, 1880-1913

The paper provides first estimates of the effect of early health care services on mortality and fertility in late 19th century and early 20th century Finland using a new municipal level panel data. Prompted by the emergence of modern public health concepts and new kinds of state subsidies, municipalities and other local actors begun to hire trained health care professionals to provide services to the public at low or no cost from the 1880s. A network of district doctors had been set up under Swedish rule in the mid-18th century. The new providers included municipal doctors; ambulatory nurses and deaconesses; and midwives. The recruitment took place under varying regimes (municipal with or without state subsidies, parish, private entities) at different times in different municipalities, generating broad local variation in supply. Our panel data covers all Finnish rural

municipalities between 1880-1913 adjusting for border changes (n=439, 14 926 observations) with variables for the introduction of services, mortality (CDR) and fertility (CBR) by sex, as well as a growing set of controls. We are able to estimate econometrically the impact of the early services on mortality and fertility by sex, including interactions of services as well as variation over time and space.

3. Fransisco J. Béltran Tapia (Norwegian University of Science and Technology)

Missing girls in historical Europe'

By reconstructing infant and child sex ratios, the number of boys per hundred girls at different ages, for over a thousand of sub-national regions in 19th-century Europe, this paper suggests that excess female mortality in infancy and childhood was much more important than previously thought, especially in Southern and Eastern Europe. This paper not only seeks to trace the importance of "missing girls", and thus the extent of discriminatory practices, in historical Europe, but also to address to what extent unbalanced sex ratios were the result of structural socio-economic features (such as the lack of labour opportunities for women and the prevalence of nuclear households) or temporary shocks (associated with famines, plagues and other mortality crises), as well as identifying the type of families that were more likely to be involved in this kind of behaviour. It should be noted that excess female mortality was not necessarily the result of female infanticide or ill-treatment of young girls. In high-mortality environments as those present in the past, a discrimination on the way girls were fed or treated when ill, as well as the amount of work which they were entrusted with, resulted in more girls dying from the combined effect of undernutrition and illness.

Panel 6A

Historical labor and wages: an international approach I

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.

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 6B

Impacts of Education – a Session on Social Mobility and Economic Growth, 1820–1970

Scholars have for a long time stressed the importance of education on a number of factors in modern societies, for instance health, fertility, social mobility and economic growth – all aspects of interest for researcher within the field of economic history. But the history of education is not a common topic for sessions on the Swedish Economic History meetings.

The aim for this session is to remedy this in some way. Since there are several projects undertaken at the moment, concerning education and economic development, we will investigate aspects of the educational impact by discussing cases from different historical and geographical contexts.

All presentations and comments will be held in English.

Papers:

1. *Educational opportunity, formal education and practical learning in Scandinavia. A presentation of student biographies and their uses: 1820s-1975*, Kristin Ranestad (Lund University).
2. *A College for the People. Social mobility among the students of the first fifteen winter courses at Brunnsvik Folk College, 1906–1921*, Jonas Söderqvist, (Uppsala University)
3. *Missionary education under different colonial regimes. The historical roots of educational development in Cameroon, 1868 – 1960*, Nicolai Baumert, (Lund University)

Discussant: Professor Esbjörn Larsson, Department of Education, Uppsala University
Chair: Jenny Jansson, PhD, Department of Government, Uppsala University

Panel 6C

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

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

1. Magnus Bohman
2. Inger Olausson
3. Hans Jörgensen
4. Anders Wästfält
5. Per Eriksson

Panel 6D

The Economies of Research I

Contact details: Carl Björvang (Carl.Bjorvang@ekhist.uu.se, 073-6269251) and 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: English

1. Carl Björvang (Uppsala universitet): "Financing Swedish Antibiotics Research in the late 20th Century"
2. Daniel Normark(Uppsala universitet/KTH): "Research funding operating on the inner lines of medical science: the Swedish case of Thérèse & Johan Anderssons foundation 1922-1964.
3. Ingemar Pettersson & Per Lundin (Uppsala universitet/Chalmers): "The Swedish Research System – It's Growth, Political Economy and Anatomy"

Panel 6E

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?

We welcome a paper (or presentation) of the general internationalisation pattern of Norwegian companies in the post-war era.

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:

1. Susanna Fellman (Gothenburg University), "Institutional constraints and weak capabilities – The slow adaption of internationalization strategies in Finnish business."
2. Marcus Box, Mikael Lönnborg and Paulina Ryötkänen (Södertörn University), "Understanding the Internationalization of Cooperatives"
3. Kristoffer Jensen (Dansk Industrimuseum) and Jeppe Nevers, (University of Southern Denmark), "Danish corporate internationalization and public policies since 1945"

4. Åsa Malmström Rognes (Uppsala University), "Financing Internationalisation in times of Financial Repression"

Panel 6F

Reklam och konsumtionskultur under andra världskriget

Fredstida konsumtionssamhällen behöver köpvilliga konsumenter. Krigstida nationer kräver självuppoftande 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:

1. Klara Arnberg (Stockholms universitet)
2. Elin Gardeström (Södertörns högskola)
3. Nikolas Glover (Uppsala universitet)
4. Erik Lakomaa (Handelshögskolan, Stockholm)
5. Elin Åström Rudberg (Handelshögskolan, Stockholm)

Kommentator: Fia Sundevall (Stockholms universitet /Arbetarrörelsens arkiv)

Panel 7A

Historical labor and wages: an international approach II

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

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The session will be in English.

Discussants will be assigned later.

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"

Svante Prado (Gothenburg), "Job polarization in the very long run"

Panel 7B

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

Sessionsansvariga

Magnus Bohman (Ekonomisk historia, Umeå universitet)

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

1. Magnus Bohman, Umeå universitet: ”Inte bara A-kursen - erfarenheter av hur kandidatprogram främjar studentrekrytering till högre nivåer”
2. Tobias Karlsson, Lunds universitet: ”Ekonomisk historia och lärarutbildningen”
3. Helén Strömberg, Umeå universitet: ”Utbildning och arbetsmarknadsanknytning”
4. Peter Håkansson, Malmö universitet: ”Ekonomisk-historiska perspektiv för fastighetsmäklare och SYV:are”

Panel 7C

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

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
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Medverkande

1. Ulrich Lange
2. Paulina Rytönen
3. Ulf Jansson
4. Jesper Larsson & Eva-Lotta Päivi

Panel 7D

The Economies of Research II

Contact details: Carl Björvang (Carl.Bjorvang@ekhist.uu.se, 073-6269251) and 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

1. David Dellstig (Uppsala universitet): "The economics of bundling in the scientific publishing industry since 1995"
2. Ylva Hasselberg(Uppsala universitet): "Scientific judgement, demand and profit. A study of journal editing and the markets for scientific publication 2000—2015"
3. Sven Hellroth (Stockholms universitet), "Vad kan en enskild forskares arkiv berätta om ekonomisk-historia vid Stockholms universitet?"

PANEL 7E

Vad olika källor berättar om mäns och kvinnors arbete

Brist på relevanta data har gjort att kunskapen om vad kvinnor och män i det förflutna egentligen gjorde för sin försörjning i länge har varit begränsad. Ett viktigt steg mot ökad kunskap har tagits av det kombinerade forsknings- och digitaliseringsprojektet Gender and Work genom att flytta fokus från yrkestitlar och egendomsinnehav till beskrivningar av konkreta försörjningsaktiviteter. Det stora antalet sådana beskrivningar som samlats in och analyserats i projektets databas (tillgänglig via gaw.hist.uu.se) utgör en ny empirisk grund för att besvara dessa frågor. Användbarheten hos dessa beskrivningar beror dock, som alla uppgifter om det förflutna, på de källor som de hämtats ur, på källornas tillkomstsituation och källproducenternas syften.

På denna session presenterar vi resultaten från en studie av hur bilden av kön och arbete påverkas av det material vi använder. Vilket arbete, och vems arbete, synliggörs i vilka källor? Underlaget består av olika typer av källor från Västmanland under perioden 1720–1880, bland annat domböcker från såväl stad som landsbygd, mantalslängder och ortsbeskrivningar. Presenterar gör några av forskarna inom Gender and Work.

Sessionen hålls på svenska.

Sessionsansvarig Jonas Lindström: Jonas Lindström jonas.lindstrom@hist.uu.se

Medverkande:

Carl Mikael Carlsson

Jezzica Israleson

Marie Ulväng

Hedvig Widmalm (Uppsala universitet) "Kvinnors krogdrift i Falun, 1710 – 1740"

Panel 7F

Corporate governance and ownership in Scandinavia

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.

Medverkande:

1. Hans Sjögren (Linköpings universitet): *Corporate governance within Nordic family dynasties*
2. Martin Jes Iversen (Copenhagen Business School) *A historical perspective of conflict, collusion and cooperation between the A.P. Møller group and the Danish state*
3. Paul Nevalainen and Sverre A. Christensen (University of Jyväskylä and Norwegian Business School): *State ownership in Finland and Norway: A comparison of the development of corporate governance*

The papers are in English.

Panel 7 G

Ekonomisk miljöhistoria

Sessionen välkomnar presentationer med miljöhistoriska problemställningar

Organisatör: Magnus Lindmark

Presentatör

1. Fredrik Olsson-Spjut (Umeå universitet): *The transformation of the organic energy system: the Swedish perspective* (with Magnus Lindmark)
2. Mattias Näsman (Umeå universitet): *Negotiating the Environment: Politics and business in the making of European automotive emission control standards.*
3. Magnus Lindmark (Umeå universitet): *The Growth of the Swedish Recycling Industry in Comparative Perspective 1970s-2010s.* (with Ann Kristin Bergquist & Nadezda Petrusenko)
4. Jenny Andersson *The global non reception of the Limits-to Growth report.*
5. Astrid Kander

Panel 8A

Transportsystemens utveckling - ett institutionellt perspektiv

Sessionsansvarig

Björn Hasselgren

Uppsala universitet

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 denna session 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? Hur kan man förstå transportinfrastrukturen som uttryck för sociala förhållanden och förändringsprocesser?

1. Göta Kanal - Sveriges första stora infrastrukturprojekt under 1800-talet - innovationskraft och utveckling eller felsatsning och förbiseenden? - Björn Hasselgren, Uppsala universitet
2. Introduktionen av civilflyget - Jan Ottosson, Uppsala universitet
3. A barrier to Sustainable Transports? Path Dependence and the Swedish Tax Deduction for Commuting (presenteras på Svenska) – Thomas Pettersson, Umeå universitet

Ordförande: Lena Andersson-Skog, Umeå universitet

Panel 8C

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.

1. Håkan Lindgren,
2. Anders Perlinge
3. Axel Hagberg.
4. Sverre R. Knutsen (Norwegian Business School), "Private banking at the periphery – Norwegian private bankers in the 19th century"

Panel 8D

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:

1. 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*
2. Micke Lönnborg, Södertörn University and Harald Espeli, BI Norwegian Business School, *Mutual insurance: Experiences from Sweden and Norway in the last 200 years*
3. Espen Ekberg, BI Norwegian Business School, *Global shipping in small nations, Nordic experiences*
4. Knut Sogner, *Bankrupted in the Baltic: The Fall of Nordic Leadership in the Nordic Wood Industry 1910-1928*

Panel 8E

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 grupper inflytande förändrats över tid. Detta är två aspekter som diskuteras under denna panel."

Sessionsansvarig:

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

Medverkande:

1. Rickard Westerberg, "Socialists at the Gate: Swedish Business' Campaign Against Planned Economy 1944-1948."
2. Cecilia Kahn, "Interest group influence in Swedish bank regulation 1900-2020 - some early results"
3. Susanna Fellman & Maiju Wuokko, "Detecting business interest groups' preferences: the case of industrial democracy in Finland in the 1960s and 70s"
4. Mikael Wendschlag "Politics and interests in bank crisis management – the case of the Allmänna savings banks in 1929"

Panel 8F

Metod inom ekonomisk-historisk undervisning

Panelen diskuterar metod inom ekonomisk-historisk undervisning. Tre utmaningar står i fokus. En första allmän utmaning är att balansera metodteori och praktik. All metodundervisning riskerar att upplevas som torrsim, av både studenter och lärare. Det är endast när man prövar de inlärdade teknikerna i eget forskningsarbete som man verkligen förstår hur man ska göra/borde ha gjort.

En annan utmaning är att hitta en vettig balans mellan metodundervisningen och undervisningen av nödvändiga ämneskunskaper. Den utmaningen framstår särskilt stor för Ekonomisk historia, som till skillnad från de samtidsorienterade samhällsvetenskapliga ämnena också måste lära ut kunskaper om historiska samhällsformationer, om utlärdade metoder ska kunna användas på ett meningsfullt sätt.

En tredje utmaning är att balansera kvantitativa och kvalitativa metoder. Inom ämnet har det blivit vanligare med kvantitativa metoder och avancerad ekonometri – en trend som kan ses även inom andra samhällsvetenskapliga ämnen. Hur ska en onödig polarisering mellan å ena sidan kvantitativa metoder och ekonomiska modeller och å andra sidan kvalitativa metoder och användning av annan samhällsvetenskaplig teori kunna undvikas inom undervisning (och forskning)? Hur påverkas ämnet av ett ensidigt fokus? Finns det t.ex. en risk att ett ökat fokus på avancerad ekonometri och användning av ekonomiska modeller innebär en rörelse bort från undervisning i hur noggrann empirisk insamling av egna arkivdata och kartläggningar av historiska sammanhang går till? Finns det en risk att ekonomhistoriker mer ensidigt skolade i kvalitativa metoder avkopplas helt från de internationella huvuddiskussionerna inom ämnet dominerade av en kluometrisk diskurs? Vad kan de respektive ansatserna lära av varandra?

Sessionsansvariga:

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Representativa institutioner före demokratin

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Representativa institutioner, både lokalt och nationellt, har en historia som börjar lång innan demokratis genombrott. I den här sessionen välkomnar vi alla bidrag som kan belysa denna historia, både artiklar som undersöker institutionernas karaktärsdrag, eller som försöker förklara dessa karaktärsdrag eller som undersöker effekterna av dessa karaktärsdrag. Artiklarna kan behandla vilket land som helst, inte bara Sverige.

Preliminära deltagare

1. Simon Davidsson (Statsvetenskap, Lunds universitet). Vägen till parlamentarism i Europa.
2. Per Petterson Lidbom (Nationalekonomi, Stockholms Universitet). Political Power, Resistance to Technological Change and Economic Development: Evidence from the 19th century Sweden
3. Hedvig Widmalm & Mattias Lindgren (Ekonomisk-historia, Stockholms Universitet). Vad bråkade man om vid valdispyterna på 1700-talet?
4. Erik Bengtsson (Lunds universitet) Peasant Aristocrats? Wealth and Social Status of Swedish Farmer Parliamentarians 1769–1895

Panelen är på svenska men artiklarna kan vara på engelska.