

Accepted panels and paper presentations - 2021

Organizer	Contact	Panel Title
Arvand Mirsafian, Uppsala University	arvand.mirsafian[a]ekhist.uu.se	Historical Perspectives on Labor and Technological Change
Björn Hasselgren, Uppsala University	bjorn.hasselgren[a]ekhist.uu.se	Transport infrastructure, the state and nation building
Bo Franzén, Stockholm University	bo.franzen[a]ekohist.su.se	Stockholms bopriser
Brian Varian, Newcastle University	B.Varian[a]newcastle.ac.uk	The United Kingdom during the Interwar Era: Developments across the North Sea
Carl-Johan Gadd, University of Gothenburg	carl-johan.gadd[a]econhist.gu.se	The Swedish Sonderweg debated
Christer Lundh, University of Gothenburg	christer.lundh[a]econhist.gu.se	Urban demography – New approaches using longitudinal micro-level data
Cristiàñ Ducoing, Lund University Eoin McLaughlin, University College of Cork	cristian.ducoing[a]ekh.lu.se	Natural Capital, Resources and Sustainability in historical perspective
Anders Ögren, Uppsala University Liang Zhao, Lund University	elisabeth.lindberg[a]ekhist.uu.se liang.zhao[a]ekh.lu.se	Central bank policies in theory and practice in a changing world
Erik Green, Lund University Ellen Hillbom, Lund University	erik.green[a]ekh.lu.se	Colonial legacies and development paths in the global south
Espen Storli, NTNU Trondheim Niklas Jensen-Eriksen, University of Helsinki Kati Toivanen, University of Helsinki Aaro Sahari, University of Helsinki Ann-Kristin Bergquist, Umeå University Magnus Lindmark, Umeå University Knut Søgner, BI Norwegian Business School	espen.storli[a]ntnu.no	Reduce, Re-use, recycle! Nordic industries and sustainability in the 20th century
Jonatan Andersson, Uppsala University Björn Eriksson, Lund University	jonatan.andersson[a]ekhist.uu.se bjorn.eriksson[a]ekhist.lu.se	Historical Perspectives on Internal and International Migration
Erik Bengtsson, Lund University Kathryn Gary, Lund University	kathryn.gary[a]ekh.lu.se	Labour, wages and inequality

Jakob Molinder, Uppsala University		
Martin Andersson, Sveriges Lantbruksuniversitet Per Eriksson, Kungliga Skogs- och Lantbruksakademien Paulina Rytkönen, Södertorns högskola Carolina Uppenberg, Lund University	martin.a.andersson[a]slu.se per.eriksson[a]ksla.se paulina.rytkonen[a]sh.se carolina.uppenberg[a]ekh.lu.se	Agrarhistorisk spår
Mats Morell, Uppsala University Marja Erikson, Uppsala University	mats.morell[a]ekhist.uu.se	Enclosures and Agricultural growth in 19th century Sweden
Mikael Wendschlag, Uppsala University	mikael.wendschlag[a]ekhist.uu.se	Banking crises: causes and effects
Oskar Broberg, University of Gothenburg Klara Arnberg, Stockholm University Nikolas Glover, Stockholm University	oskar.broberg[a]econhist.gu.se	New pathways in Business History
Paulina de los Reyes, Stockholm University	Paulina.de_los_Reyes[a]ekohist.su.se	Arbetets världar. Historiska, globala och organisatoriska perspektiv
Lena Andersson Skog, Umeå University Marcus Box, Södertörns högskola Susanna Fellman, University of Gothenburg Karl Grantzer, Södertörns högskola Mikael Lönnborg, Södertörns högskola Paulina Rytkönen, Södertörns högskola	Paulina.rytkonen[a]sh.se Enter[a]sh.se	The history of small business as business history
Peter Hedberg, Uppsala University Viktor Persarvet, Uppsala University Lars Karlsson, Uppsala University	peter.hedberg[a]ekhist.uu.se viktor.persarvet[a]ekhist.uu.se lars.karlsson[a]ekhist.uu.se	Finance, structural transformation and growth in 20th century Scandinavia
Susanna Fellman, University of Gothenburg	Susanna.fellman[a]econhist.gu.se	New perspectives on international cartels: size, scope and impact
Thor Berger, Lund University Mats Olsson, Lund University Vinzent Ostermeyer, Lund University	thor.berger[a]ekh.lu.se mats.olsson[a]ekh.lu.se vinzent.ostermeyer[a]ekh.lu.se	Industrialization: A Micro-Level Perspective

Åsa Malmström Rognes, Stockholm School of Economics H Richard Nakamura, University of Gothenburg	asa.rognes[a]hhs.se richard.nakamura[a]gu.se	Monetary policy, government actions and corporate finance in response to crises
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Historical Perspectives on Labor and Technological Change

Organizer	Arvand Mirsafian, PhD Student, Uppsala University, arvand.mirsafian[a]ekhist.uu.se
Language	English/Scandinavian
Abstract	<p>The question of technology's impact on labor has historically been a central social scientific issue, dating back at least to the classical political economists of the 19th century. The evolution of contemporary technologies such as automation and artificial intelligence has led to a renewed interest among historians in the relation between workers, labor market and technological change. Many of the issues surround questions such as: How has technological change affected working conditions and social relations? What has the attitude of workers and the labor movement at large been toward change? Does new technology affect the balance of power between labor and capital?</p> <p>This proposed panel intends to contribute to this growing research field by presenting new empirical work on the historical relation between labor and technology in Sweden (or Scandinavia). The Scandinavian cases are interesting given the political dominance of the labor movements during much of the 20th century, allowing us to study various historical phases of technological change and what the reaction of workers has been at different times. The panel can therefore discuss a variety of questions and present a range of perspectives and approaches to this topic.</p>
Confirmed presentations	<p>Isacson, M. Verkstadsklubben, företaget och investeringar i ny teknik</p> <p>Mirsafian, A. Arbetarna och tekniken: en studie om produktionsteknik, ideologi och svenska metallarbetare cirka 1880–1945</p> <p>Molinder, J., Enflo, K. & Karlsson, T.: More Power to the People: Electricity Adoption, Technological Change and Labor Conflict</p> <p>Karlsson, B.: Datorisering i stålindustrin och arbetets förändring 1960 – 2020</p> <p>Heikkuri, S.: Occupational structure and skill composition of Swedish labor markets 1870 to 1970: Did the labor markets become polarized before the ICT revolution?</p>
Time	Friday Oct 8 th , 8:30-10:30 (C1)

Transport infrastructure, the state and nation building

Organizer	Björn Hasselgren, Uppsala University, bjorn.hasselgren[a]ekhist.uu.se
Language	English
Abstract	<p>The 19th century was a time of national redefinition in Sweden and many other countries in the Nordic Sphere. Sweden had "lost" Finland to Russia in the 1808-09 war and established a union with Norway from 1814. Denmark was in a process of geographical redefinition mostly to the south, which eventually led to war with Germany.</p> <p>Transport infrastructure projects were a means of supporting the redefined geography of the nations and between nations. Sweden sought to reallocate interest from east to west, and the construction of Göta Kanal was an example of that, over time intertwined with political processes and economic growth. Norway, Denmark and Finland all initiated canal-projects which were gradually followed by and combined with railroad investments, often intended to connect distant parts of the countries to the more populated regions, but also shaping the national perception.</p> <p>As the 20th century approached interest was partly redirected to air-transport and road-transport. National air-services and air-ports were established with different aspects of public and private sector involvement, but often with a strong national branding aspect. The national arena should be connected to global markets and regions.</p> <p>The panel will discuss the role of transport infrastructure as a means for nation building and the different organizational and financing perspectives that were utilized in the establishment of these systems.</p>
Confirmed presentations	<p>Andersson Skog, L. & Eriksson, M.: An International Regime with Bilateral Cooperation. Towards a Historical Approach to Transnational Infrastructure Development in the Nordics</p> <p>Fälting, L. & Ottosson, J.: Nation-building or Nordic cooperation? - The Chicago Conference 1944 on civil aviation and the conflicting position of the Nordic countries.</p> <p>Lundgren, A.: Current Nordic cross-border transport infrastructure planning projects and their contribution to a Nordic identity</p> <p>Hasselgren, B.: Göta Kanal as a national-identy shaping transport infrastructure project</p>
Time	Saturday Oct 9 th , 9:00-11:00 (B4)

Stockholms bopriser

Organizer	Bo Franzén, Stockholm University, bo.franzen[a]ekohist.su.se
Language	Swedish
Abstract	<p>Sett till samhällets samlade kapital var jord den dominerande delen i alla jordbruksmarken före den industriella revolutionen. Prisets utveckling på jordbruksmark som en lång struktur sedan 1200-talet till idag är någorlunda kartlagd för flera länder, däribland Sverige. Däremot saknas motsvarande långa studier av fastighetspriset för städerna. I detta program söker vi fylla denna urbana lucka genom att rekonstruera den långa reala vågen för åtminstone en stad: Stockholm 1420-2020. Vi har dock i princip lyckats ta oss tillbaka ända till 1283. Veterligt har inte någon så lång urban prisserie för den fasta egendomen ännu tagits fram för någon stad på denna planet.</p> <p>Källmaterialet varierar i kvalitet, bevarandegrad och tillgänglighet via tryckta utgåvor – allt förutsättningar som måste beaktas och övervinnas. Också externa kriser, med andra ord icke-ekonomiska händelser, såsom epidemier och krig sätter tydliga spår i priserna. Att över tid studera prisrörelser kräver även att hänsyn tas till förändrat substansvärdet i mynten och övergångar till nya monetära system. Annorlunda uttryckt, för att prisindex ska bli meningsfulla måste de nominella beloppen deflateras. Annan källkritisk problematik lyfter vi fram såsom olika typer av bostäder (av trä, av sten eller bådadera) eller att den långsamma förindustriella tillväxten (på ca 1 promille per år) på sikt möjliggjorde mer kostbara bostäder. Vi fokuserar också på kvinnans varierande ställning som fastighetsägare, påverkad av att hon sedan senast tidigt 1300-tal åtnjutit jämställd arvsrätt (men först från 1846 i Sverige som helhet).</p> <p>Vårt program består i mycket av delundersökningar med det yttersta syftet att de sammantaget ska möjliggöra studier av förändringar över lång tid. Ett provisoriskt resultat är att marknaden för Stockholm bostäder ursprungligen utgjordes av att en tämligen fri marknad där köpare och säljare gjorde upp om priserna, men som successivt kom att bli mer och mer reglerad. Tenden av reglering är dock långt ifrån entydig, utan kan påminna om Polanyis långa pendelrörelser mellan marknad och inbäddning. Industrialiseringen tycks generellt sett lett till mer generella upp- och nedgångar än de förindustriella prisförändringarna som skönjes oss som mer volatila.</p>
Confirmed presentations	<p>Aldman, L-A., Carlsson, E., Edvinsson, R. & Franzén, B.: House prices in Stockholm 1600-1730: From rise to stagnation</p> <p>Ingman, G.: Women in Stockholm's real estate market 1730 – 1850</p> <p>Rolf, H.: Rent Control and the Organisations 1942–1978</p> <p>Metzger, J: Preparing the ground for a market-centered housing regime in Sweden: the housing question in <i>Dagens Nyheter</i> 1945-2014</p>
Time	Saturday Oct 9 th , 9:00-11:00 (E4)

The United Kingdom during the Interwar Era: Developments across the North Sea

Organizer	Brian Varian, Newcastle University, b.varian[a]newcastle.ac.uk
Language	English
Abstract	This panel looks across the North Sea to developments in the United Kingdom during the interwar years. The domestic economic and political issues that the UK confronted were daunting. Unemployment, depression, rising protection, and the political alteration of the nation itself were signature characteristics of the UK during the two decades following the First World War. This panel explores each of these characteristics, making substantial advances in the relevant scholarship. In explaining the high unemployment in the UK, Luzardo-Luna estimates aggregate and regional Beveridge curve shifts. He finds that intra-regional labour market frictions explained the majority of the UK's structural unemployment. Lennard considers the UK's recovery from the Great Depression. Previous scholars have attributed the UK's recovery to a shift in inflationary expectations, which Lennard now quantifies by constructing a number of high frequency estimates from primary sources. During the Depression, the UK abandoned free trade, but its erosion was already underway in the late 1920s, and Varian identifies the economic determinants of those industries that successfully obtained protection under the UK's safeguarding of industries system. Finally, Adams examines the Irish War of Independence (from the UK) and how an informal system of taxation was used by pro-independence guerrillas in Ireland to extract funds from the local population.
Confirmed presentations	<p>Luzardo-Luna, I.: How important is regional polarization in explaining structural employment? The case if the first Western deindustrialization (<i>remote presentation</i>)</p> <p>Lennard, J.: Measuring inflation expectations in interwar Britain (<i>remote presentation</i>)</p> <p>Varian, B. D.: Industrial safeguarding in Britain, 1925-8: the determinants of protection</p> <p>Adams, R. J. C.: ‘Stationary Bandits’ in the Irish War of Independence: The arms fund levy, 1920 – 21</p>
Time	Friday Oct 8 th , 11:00-13:00 (F2)

The Swedish *Sonderweg* debated

Organizer	Carl-Johan Gadd, University of Gothenburg, carl-johan.gadd[a]econhist.gu.se
Language	Swedish, English if needed
Abstract	<p>There has long existed a notion that the relative equality that existed in Sweden by the middle of the 20th century culminating around 1980, was contingent on a state of relative equality already in pre-industrial times finding expression in peasant representation in the Riksdag , in local jurisdiction and in extensive peasant-farmer ownership of land. This path into modern society has been seen as exceptional, a Sonderweg.</p> <p>In recent years, this interpretation has been questioned, not least in Thomas Piketty's book Capital and Ideology (2020) claiming that Sweden before 1900 was a deeply unequal society, more unequal than other European countries. According to Piketty the high degree of equality of post-war Sweden was instead the result of an unusually effective popular mobilization after about 1900 combined with particular political strategies and special social and fiscal institutions. Here, Piketty is basing himself, to a large extent, on an article by Erik Bengtsson in Past & Present (2019).</p> <p>This panel will discuss the economic and political evidence on which these contrasting analyses, and other interpretations of the Swedish development are based.</p>
Confirmed presentations	<p>Bengtsson, E.: En gemensam skandinavisk väg till demokratin? Konstitutioner och rörelser, ca 1809-1940</p> <p>Emilsson, E. Ö.: The complex Swedish road towards (and away from?) equality</p> <p>Gadd, C.-J.: On equality and lack of equality in Sweden before 1920</p> <p>Eloranta, J., Karonen, P., Häggqvist, H. & Land, J.: State Capacity, Institutions, and Trade: Sweden's Rise and Fall as an Empire</p>
Time	Friday Oct 8th, 8:30-10:30 (D1)

Urban demography – New approaches using longitudinal micro-level data

Organizer	Christer Lundh, University of Gothenburg, christer.lundh[a]econhist.gu.se
Language	English/Scandinavian
Abstract	A longitudinal approach to the study of demographic or socioeconomic patterns has mostly been used for modern societies with available register or survey data. In historical demography, similar studies based on family reconstitutions have been made for local populations in rural areas in the 19th century, but seldom have urban populations been included. Today this picture is about to change. New data have been gathered including both rural and urban populations, covering the period from the 19th century till today. This session includes papers using new individual-level datasets for urban populations.
Confirmed presentations	<p>Saaritsa, S., Floris, J. & Hurme, T.: The Anthropometrics of War, Famine and Development: Helsinki schoolchildren, 1910 – 1932</p> <p>Tegunimataka, A., Svensson, P. & Hedefalk, F.: Population flows in times of economic growth and recession: the case of Landskrona</p> <p>Önnerfors, M.: Water infrastructure and neighborhood change – the case of the Stockholm water network 1878 – 1915</p> <p>Drike, M., Lundh, C. & Sandström, G.: Urban-rural patterns of leaving home: Local populations in Sweden, 1915 – 1950</p> <p>Malein, V. & Beltrán Tapia, Francisco J.: Gender discrimination in infancy and childhood during the 1891/92 Russian Famine</p> <p>Karlsson, T. & Lundh, C.: Mobility and earnings in an urban labor market: Gothenburg 1915 – 1943</p>
Time	Saturday Oct 9 th . 13:30-15:30, 16:00-18:00 (C5-6)

Natural Capital, Resources and Sustainability in historical perspective

Organizer	Cristiàñ Ducoing, Lund University, Cristian.ducoing[a]ekh.lu.se Eoin McLaughlin, University College of Cork
Language	English
Abstract	Over the past quarter-century, Genuine Savings (GS) –or Adjusted Net Savings (ANS)– has emerged as an important indicator of Sustainable Development. It is based on the concept of wealth accounting (Hamilton and Hepburn, 2014) and represents a measure of how the country's total capital stock (physical, natural, social, institutional and human) changes year-on-year. Following the pioneering studies of Pearce and Atkinson (1993) and Hamilton (1994), the World Bank has published estimates of GS from the mid-1990s to the present (World Bank, 1995, 1997, 2015). Hamilton & Clemens (1999) and World Bank (2006, 2011) illustrate the nature of these estimates for almost all countries in the world and show how a negative GS indicator can be interpreted as a signal of unsustainable development. Current World Bank data to support the calculation of GS at the country level stretches back to the 1970s, and provides empirical evidence of the level of sustainable/unsustainable economic development throughout the world. However, the social and economic development is, by definition, a long-run process where path-dependence, persistence and multiple equilibria interact in the construction of “the future”. What can we learn from history about the sustainable development and natural capital trends? We propose a session to discuss on these subjects to offer novel views about the economic history of regions and countries and contribute in the current debate about sustainable development policies.
Confirmed presentations	<p>Ducoing, C., McLaughlin, E. & Oxley, L.: Tracing sustainability in the long run</p> <p>Murgescu, B.: Romanian Oil – Historical Record and Prospects</p> <p>Fink, J., Ducoing, C. & Honningdal Grytten, O.: Does natural resource extraction compromise future well-being? Norwegian Genuine Savings 1865–2019</p> <p>Ducoing, C., McLaughlin, E., del Mar Rubio-Varas, M. & Willebald, H.: Historical Genuine Savings in Latin America (1880 – 2020). Stylized facts on natural resource dependence and development</p>
Time	Friday Oct 8 th , 14:00-16:00 (F3)

Central bank policies in theory and practice in a changing world

Organizer	Anders Ögren, Uppsala University, anders.ogren[a]ekhist.uu.se Liang Zhao, Lund University, liang.zhao[a]ekh.lu.se
Language	English
Abstract	The recent history has been challenging for central banks, from the galloping inflation rates in relation to the stagflation crises, several more or less successful attempts to establish exchange rate regimes, the creation of the ECB, to the 2007/8 crisis, the secular stagnation with sluggish growth and low inflation rates and now the challenges in relation to the 2020/21 pandemic. These are only a few of the historical events that has affected Central banks and their policies all over the world. However, policy challenges is as old as central banking and challenges thus is nothing new. In this session we welcome papers that deals with ‘Central bank policies in theory and practice through history’. This theme should be understood broadly which means that we welcome papers touching upon issues such as: Monetary and exchange rate regimes in theory and practice, Monetary and exchange rate policies, Quantitative easing and other unconventional monetary policies, Cryptocurrencies, Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs), Lender of Last Resort, Central banking and crisis management, Free banking, Currency crises, Monetary unions, Hyperinflation and so on. Scholars interested in presenting at this session should send a longer abstract (400-1200 words) including title, affiliation and email address to the organisers by email: Elisabeth Lindberg elisabeth.lindberg@ekhist.uu.se or Liang Zhao liang.zhao@ekh.lu.se . Abstract should be sent no later than 31 March 2021. Notification of acceptance will be sent out 15 April 2021.
Confirmed presentations	Ögren, Anders & Zhao, Liang: International Capital and the Adjustment Mechanism in Sweden during the Silver and Gold Standards, 1834 – 1913 Øksendal, L. F.: Old plonk in new bottles. How history provides the easiest route to making digital central bank money available to the public in a cash free world. Viktorov, I.: The 2014–15 Financial Crisis in Russia and the Foundations of Weak Monetary Power Autonomy in the International Political Economy
Time	Friday Oct 8 th , 14:-16:00 (B3)

Colonial legacies and development paths in the global south

Organizer	Erik Green, Lund University, erik.green[a]ekh.lu.se Ellen Hillbom, Lund University
Language	English
Abstract	<p>From the 16th century onwards, European powers managed to take territorial control over vast areas across the globe. Scholars have for long argued that the establishment of European colonialism greatly contributed to the unequal global income distribution we observe today (e.g. Rodney 1973, Austin 2010, Acemoglu and Robinson 2012. Easterly and Levine 2012). It remains fashionable to refer to the role of colonial legacies to understand the development paths of the global south. Despite this, we generally lack in-depth study that identify the mechanisms and links between colonial and post-colonial socio-economic structures.</p> <p>The aim of the session is to invite papers that discusses the role of colonial legacies for development paths in the global south from a theoretical and/or empirical perspective. We especially welcome papers that provides single-case in-depth studies that ties colonial post-colonial political/economic and/or social structures to various post-colonial outcomes, including poverty, inequality, economic growth and economic strategies/policies.</p>
Confirmed presentations	<p>Ducoing, C., Green, E. & Melles, M.: Structural adjustment and de-industrialisation in the periphery: Africa and Latin America compared</p> <p>Lukkari, V. & Hillblom, E.: African and Asian High-Income Earners in Kenya's Colonial Wage Sector, 1914 – 1960</p> <p>Martins, I.: Raising capital to raise crops: Slave emancipation and agricultural output in the Cape Colony</p> <p>Galli, S., Rönnbäck, K. & Theodoridis, D.: Reversal of fortune or persistence of wealth? Institutions and inequality in a Caribbean slave plantation economy, 1750s to 1917</p> <p>Klocke, S., Fibæk, M. & Green, E.: Rural Wages in Eastern Africa</p> <p>Mejia, E. A.: Historical forces and embodied nitrogen Argentinian soybean production and international trade</p> <p>Baraibar Norberg, M.: Past and present agrarian change in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay</p>
Time	Friday Oct 8 th , 11:00-13:00, 14:00-16:00 (E2-3)

Reduce, Re-use, recycle! Nordic industries and sustainability in the 20th century

Organizer	Espen Storli, NTNU Trondheim, espen.storli[a]ntnu.no
Language	English
Abstract	<p>During the 1970s, buttons with the catchy message of “Reduce, re-use, recycle” became commonplace in the US and helped raise awareness of conservation needs and show how everyday households could make conscious efforts to help preserve the environment and save on limited natural resources. However, the practice behind these three R’s was not new, and had always had an important presence in business life. The principle of returning wasted material such as metals into the production process and for businesses working to improve natural resource efficiency, has a history that precedes the 1970s.</p> <p>In this session we investigate how different industries in the Nordic countries across the 20th century engaged in reduction of material use through economizing their production, through re-use strategies of what had already been produced, or how recycling of existing goods could be turned into a business idea.</p>
Confirmed presentations	<p>Jensen-Eriksen, N., Toivanen, K. & Sahari, A.: Business history of recycling and reuse in 20th century Finland</p> <p>Bergquist, A.-K., Lindmark, M. & Petrusenko, N.: Creating Value Out of Waste: The Transformation of the Swedish Waste and Recycling Sector 1970-2016</p> <p>Sogner, K.: A national aluminium strategy diverted. Norwegian aluminium industry meets World War II</p> <p>Frisk, M. & Ekholm, L.: Advocating faster fashion: cultural and technological perspectives to knitted garments and artificial fibers in Finland of the 1960s and 1970s</p> <p>Storli, E.: How to reuse a strategic stockpile? The Norwegian ferroalloy industry and the end of the British stockpile program in the late 1950s</p>
Time	Saturday Oct 9 th , 13:30-15:30 (E5)

Historical Perspectives on Internal and International Migration

Organizer	Jonatan Andersson, Uppsala University, jonatan.andersson[a]ekhist.uu.se Björn Eriksson, Lund University, bjorn.eriksson[a]ekhist.lu.se
Language	English
Abstract	Migration may affect countries, regions, and individuals in several ways. Thus, it has been a topic of interest for researchers in economic history for decades. At the aggregate level, migration can lead to wage convergence between countries and regions. A notable example of this is the Atlantic economy during the age of mass migration in late 19th century. Furthermore, at the individual level, migration can lead to better work opportunities and pave the way for social mobility. Yet, migration is not always portrayed as something positive. Emigration can result in brain-drain as the most able people leave poorer regions, rural-urban migration is associated with social problems, and a mobile labour force can create issues both for employers who will find it difficult to make workers to stay and for labour unions who will find it hard to organise workers. Nevertheless, as new data are made available, migration continues to gain attention from researchers. At this session, we present novel research dealing with a broad spectrum of questions related to the theme of historical migration.
Confirmed presentations	Andersson, J. : Workers' Skills and Geographic Mobility: Human Capital and Geographic Mobility in Sweden, 1885 – 1940 Castillo, M. : The land of opportunity? Returns to migration for Swedish migrants during the Age of Mass Migration Ejermo, O., Enflo, K., Eriksson, B. & Prawitz, E. : Home sweet home? Across the Atlantic and back again during the Age of Mass Migration
Time	Saturday Oct 9 th , 9:00-11:00 (C4)

Labour, wages and inequality

Organizer	Erik Bengtsson, Lund University Kathryn Gary, Lund University, kathryn.gary[a]ekh.lu.se Jakob Molinder, Uppsala University
Language	English
Abstract	The question of how to earn a living is fundamental in economic history research. This session, which aims at being a double session, is devoted to the questions of labour, wages, living standards, and economic and social inequality in economic history. The core purpose of the session is to allow for discussions that advance our understanding of work, wages, living standards, incomes and wealth in the context of economic history. We welcome papers on these topics in Swedish or international history.
Confirmed presentations	<p>Håkansson, P.G., Jandrić, M. & Lundin, J. A.: Labour migration from Ex-Yugoslavian Republics and the importance of networks</p> <p>Kenttä, T.: Why did workers borrow? A study working-class borrowing based on the cost-of-living survey 1913/14</p> <p>Torregrosa Hetland, S.: Taxing workers in the early 20th century</p> <p>Melander, E.: Welfare cuts and crime: Evidence from the New Poor Law</p> <p>Gary, K., Karlsson, T. & Perrin, F.: Regional Gender Wage Gaps in Sweden</p> <p>Mauri, C. & Noble, A.: Occupational Wealth Estimates from Probate Data 1858 – 1908</p> <p>Bengtsson, E., Molinder, J. & Prado, S.: Incomes and Income Inequality in Stockholm, 1870 – 1950</p> <p>Molinder, J. & Phil, C.: Women's work and wages in the sixteenth-century and Sweden's position in the "Little divergence"</p>
Time	Saturday Oct 9 th , 13:30-15:30, 16:00-18:00 (G5-6)

Agrarhistorisk spår

Organizer	Martin Andersson, Sveriges lantbruksuniversitet, martin.a.andersson@slu.se Per Eriksson, Kungliga Skogs- och Lantbruksakademien, per.eriksson@ksla.se Paulina Rytkönen, Södertörns högskola, paulina.rytkonen@sh.se Carolina Uppenberg, Lund University, carolina.uppenberg@ekh.lu.se
Language	Swedish (English if needed)
Abstract	<p>Agrarhistoria har traditionellt spelat en viktig roll inom ekonomisk-historisk forskning. I denna session, vilken arrangeras i samverkan mellan nätverket Ung agrarhistoria, som samlar agrarhistoriskt intresserade juniora forskare från hela Sverige, och enheten för Bibliotek, arkiv och historiska projekt vid Kungl. Skogs- och Lantbruksakademien tar vi ett brett grepp om fältet och frågar vad agrarhistoria är, bör vara och kan bli genom följande programpunkter:</p> <p>Presentation av nya projekt inom agrarhistoria. Korta presentationer av nya doktorandprojekt, de senaste avhandlingarna samt nystartade projekt. Presentationerna ger en bild av hur fältet agrarhistoria ser ut idag och i framtiden. Papperspresentationer rörande aktuella teman i nordisk agrarhistorisk forskning från medeltiden fram till idag, rörande olika regioner och inom områden som till exempel jordbrukshistoria, landsbygdshistoria eller miljö- och klimathistoria.</p> <p>Ett panelsamtal med inbjudna juniora och seniora agrarhistoriker. Agrarhistoria innehåller både ekonomiska som sociala och rumsliga dimensioner, vetenskaplig och teknisk utveckling liksom förändrade institutionella förhållanden och idéer. Vad kännetecknar dagens agrarhistoriska forskning? Vilka (nya) empiriska, teoretiska och metodologiska inriktningar är dominanterande inom fältet? Vilka trender kan skönjas, och vilka trender hoppas panelen på för framtiden?</p> <p>Vi inbjuder alla agrarhistoriskt intresserade att anmäla intresse för deltagande med presentationer i det Ekonomisk-historiska mötets agrarhistoriska spår!</p>
Confirmed presentations	<p>Lindblom, E.: Det stora jordägare bruket och jordbruksreformen laga skifte, åren 1827 – 1865</p> <p>Bengtsson, E.: Landownership, inequality and elites in Sweden, c. 1750 – 1869</p> <p>Bohman, M.: Elitprojekt eller gräsrotsorganisering? Lantbrukets nya organisationsformer och den samhällsekonomiska omvandlingen</p> <p>Lund, O.: Debet och kredit – skatter och offentliga inkomster i senmedeltidens Sverige</p> <p>Olausson, I.: Kvinnor i trädgårdsbranchen 1860 – 1950</p> <p>Bele, B., Norderhaug, A., Tunón, H. & Rytkönen, P.: Summer farms: their contribution, role and meaning – a comparative study of summer farms in Norway and Sweden 1950 – 2020</p> <p>Jørgensen, H.: The East Economic Bureau: Swedish economic intelligence and the judgements on CMEA agriculture from the 1950s to the 1970s</p> <p>Box, M., Lönnborg, M. & Rytkönen, P.: Start-ups, diversification, gender and rural transformations – perspectives on the growing smallscale creamery sector in Sweden 1968 – 2020</p>
Time	Saturday Oct 9th, 13:30-15:30, 16:00-18:00 (A5-6)

Enclosures and Agricultural growth in 19th century Sweden

Organizer	Mats Morell, Uppsala University, mats.morell[a]ekhist.uu.se Marja Erikson, Uppsala University
Language	English
Abstract	Enclosures implied processes of privatization of land held in common and used in collaboration by villagers, the redistribution and consolidation of open-field splintered ownership and the enclosing of the consolidated privately owned and individually used farm units. Mostly, older historiography took the importance of enclosures for the modernization of agriculture for granted: Enclosures let loose fettered entrepreneurship and paved the way for land clearance, the introduction of intensive crop-rotations, and more efficient land use. Lately these propositions have been scrutinized in several research projects and the conclusions have been mixed. This panel aims at discussing the relation between enclosure and agricultural growth. It shall deal with its role in the massive 19th century land clearance, but also more directly with its influence on productivity and growth. It recognizes the varied timing of enclosures – the process lingered on for a century – and how different categories of landowners and other agents acted to make use of the enclosure legislation of 1827, which – uniquely for Sweden – created options for any one single landowning villager to force the dissolution of village community and the creation of new land ownership and land management rules upon fellow landowners in the village.
Confirmed presentations	<p>Lundqvist, M.: Skifte och växelbruk i östra Mellansverige (Land Cleranace and modern crop rotations in East Central Sweden)</p> <p>Persarvet, V., Erikson, M. & Morell, M.: Enclosures and land productivity change. Evidence from East-central Sweden 1845 – 1865</p> <p>Morell, M. & Erikson, M.: Agricultural Production in Uppsala and Västmanland Counties circa 1770–1920</p> <p>Nystöm, L.: Did enclosures boost agricultural production? A comparative discussion on the Swedish, Danish, and English reforms</p> <p>Widmalm, H.: Forests and enclosures: The case of Gamla Norberg</p>
Time	Saturday Oct 9th, 9:00-11:00 (A4)

Banking crises: causes and effects

Organizer	Mikael Wendschlag, Uppsala University, mikael.wendschlag[a]ekhist.uu.se
Language	English
Abstract	This session invites papers (in English or one of the Scandinavian languages) that address some of the causes and effects of banking crises, empirically as well as theoretically. While banking crises have been the subject of a large body of research in economic and financial history, there is still much about their causes and effects that we do not know. We need new and innovative research on the causes of crises that can complement, or challenge, conventional mainstream explanations. The session therefore encourage papers that approach banking crises and their causes and effects in novel ways, both theoretically and methodologically. Except for papers in these novel directions, we also encourage papers in the following areas. New large datasets of bank balance sheet data have allowed for new research to explore the key-question of predicting bank crises and the failure of individual banks. The session invites papers that utilizes such datasets to pursuit these questions. The session also calls for research on banking crises that concern other types of banks than commercial banks - which are the subject of most of the research in the field. To address another gap in the banking crisis literature, the session also calls for papers concerned with individual bank failures, or other non-systemic crises.
Confirmed presentations	Anders Ögren, Uppsala University Sean Kenny, Lund University Liang Zhao, Lund University Kristina Lilja, Uppsala University Mikael Wendschlag, Uppsala University Jan Ottosson, Uppsala University
Time	Saturday Oct 9th, 16:00-18:00 (E6)

New pathways in Business History

Organizer	Oskar Broberg, University of Gothenburg, oskar.broberg[a]econhist.gu.se Klara Arnberg, Stockholm University Nikolas Glover, Stockholm University
Language	English/Scandinavian
Abstract	Business history is a thriving part of economic history and during the last decades we have seen how new methods and theories have been deployed within business history to further our understanding of the role of companies and markets in long term historical development. We welcome submissions to this session that empirically and/or theoretically deals with different aspects of business history and how such a business history perspective can contribute to a more general economic history. The ambition of the session is to provide a forum to discuss issues like the evolution of new markets, the regulation of business, the role of finance, sustainability, and the development of market communication.
Confirmed presentations	<p>Krusell, M.: Transformations of managerialism through occupational structure</p> <p>Arnberg, K.: Beredskapsmarknadssegment: köpkraft och tidningsläsning i Sverige 1939 – 1945</p> <p>Näsman, M.: Environmental standards in the automobile industry</p> <p>Berquist, A.-K.: Renewing Business History in the Era of the Anthropocene</p> <p>Broberg, O.: Att konstruera nyliberalism genom börsinnovationer</p> <p>San Roman, E., Gil Lópes, Á. & Hernández Barahona, J.: Building Tourism Economy under uncertainty. The Spanish experience</p> <p>Glover, N.: “A stamp of quality”: Made in Sweden as collective commercial brand and moral obligation, ca 1900 – 1990</p> <p>Kitsikopoulos, H.: Comparative Costs and the Diffusion of Steam and Water power in the British Economy, 1800–70</p> <p>Mørkved Hellenes, A.: From vision to failure: the history of the Nordic Triangle, 1985 – 2005</p>
Time	Saturday Oct 9 th , 13:30-15:30, 16:00-18:00 (B5-6)

Arbetets världar. Historiska, globala och organisatoriska perspektiv

Organizer	Paulina de los Reyes, Stockholm University, Paulina.de_los_Reyes[a]ekohist.su.se
Language	Swedish
Abstract	Denna workshop välkomnar bidrag som teoretiskt, empiriskt eller metodologiskt adresserar arbete, arbetsliv, arbetsmarknad(er), arbetsmiljö och arbetsmarknadsrelationer i olika historiska och globala sammanhang. Arbetslivets och arbetsmarknadens historiska utveckling är ett klassiskt ekonomisk-historiskt fält där arbete och arbetets villkor studerats utifrån såväl organisoriska, som tekniska och institutionella förändringar. Få begrepp äger den tidsmässiga och rumsliga allmängiltighet som arbete. Samtidigt är det i dess partikulära uttryck som arbetet har historiceras ofta utifrån dikotomiserande termer. Uppdelningen mellan produktiv och reproduktivarbete, mellan kroppsarbete och intellektuellt arbete, mellan jordbruksarbetet och industriarbete eller mellan fritt och ofritt arbete har varit central för att identifiera historiskt specifika institutionella arrangemang och maktförhållanden som reglerar arbetets organisering och arbetslivets villkor under olika perioder. Under senare år har arbetets olika dimensioner uppmärksammats utifrån en rad teoretiska perspektiv som problematiserar gränsdragningar mellan olika former av arbetet och uppmärksammar i stället de betingelser som skapar, fördjupar och upprätthåller formella och informella hierarkier i arbetslivet.
Confirmed presentations	<p>Strid, D.: Omsorgsarbets nya gränser: Subjektsformeringar och fackliga intressen inom Svenska kommunalarbetarförbundets barnomsorgsdiskurs 1972 – 1987</p> <p>Sohl, Lena: Vilka arbetare och vilka villkor? Arbetslivsberättelser om instabila anställningar</p> <p>Widmalm, Hedvig: Kvinnor, Alkohol och parallella ekonomier i slutet av Stormaktstiden, 1715 – 1721</p> <p>De los Reyes, Paulina & Carlen, Stefan: Osäkra anställningar: den nya normen?</p> <p>De los Reyes, Paulina & Malmen, Stina: Att upprätthålla (o)ordningen. Sexuella trakasserier i arbetslivet</p> <p>Kenttä, Tony: Rationaliseringens mål – utvecklingen av begreppet effektivitet i statlig verksamhet under efterkrigstiden</p>
Time	Friday Oct 8th, 11:00-13:00, 14:00-16:00 (D2-3)

The history of small business as business history

Organizer	Lena Andersson Skog, Umeå University Marcus Box, Södertörns högskola Susanna Fellman, University of Gothenburg Karl Gratzer, Södertörns högskola Mikael Lööborg, Södertörns högskola Paulina Rytkönen, Södertörns högskola, paulina.rytkonen[a]sh.se
Language	English/Scandinavian
Abstract	<p>The vast majority of the world's companies are small, have few employees and a moderate turnover when compared to large corporations. Small businesses can constitute the source of income for a self-employed craftsman, a vendor, or to utilize windows of opportunity under formal or informal conditions. Small-scale business can constitute a vehicle for new business ideas, provide a profit and promote innovations. Small businesses are defined and conceptualized differently. But there is a wide academic consensus about the importance of small businesses for the economy, as employers, especially when large companies rationalize and reduce the number of employees. Furthermore, small businesses have been considered to function as a lubricant in the economy, they work close to the customer, they have the ability to adapt to changes in demand. Moreover, small enterprises are carriers of innovations which are enabled by the size of the company and allow owners to slowly open-up new markets.</p> <p>This session is based on an ongoing book project about 'Small business history as business history'. But we also welcome new scholars to join this discussion both in light of the importance of the topic, but we also want to provide an arena for new projects and publications.</p>
Confirmed presentations	<p>Dieter Bögenhold, A.-A.: Self-employment and economic change</p> <p>Box, M. & Gratzer, K.: Survival, Growth and Expansion: Different explanations</p> <p>Ojala, J., Hiljanen, M., Seppälä, J., Vuoren pää, P. & Rautiainen M.: Historical Consciousness in Commissioned Company Histories</p> <p>Andersson Skog, L. & Eriksson, M.: Beyond Big Business. State Banking and Small Business Credit in Sweden, 1945 – 1965</p> <p>Ekholm, L. & Fellman, S.: How to industrialize "the other half"? – Finnish industrial policy promoting small-scale industries in the 1950s and 1960s</p> <p>Kranz, O.: The Glassworks Region in South-Eastern Sweden: Long-Term Change of a Low-Tech Agglomeration</p> <p>Larsen, E.: Does size matter? Studying female business holders fine du siècle</p> <p>Andersson Skog, L. & Rytkönen, P.: Small agricultural business – dairies in Sweden 1880 – 2020</p>
Time	Friday Oct 8 th , 8:30-10:30, 11:00-13:00, 14:00-16:00 (A1-3)

Finance, structural transformation and growth in 20th century Scandinavia

Organizer	Peter Hedberg, Uppsala University, peter.hedberg[a]ekhist.uu.se Viktor Persavet, Uppsala University, viktor.persarvet[a]ekhist.uu.se Lars Karlsson, Uppsala University, lars.karlsson[a]ekhist.uu.se
Language	English/Scandinavian
Abstract	<p>That well-developed financial intermediaries promote economic growth is well supported in the literature (see e.g. Levine, 1997; Sylla & Rousseau, 2005). By mobilizing and allocating resources efficiently, reducing information and transaction costs and by facilitating risk management, financial intermediaries perform key roles in the economy and can be considered a cornerstone in economic development.</p> <p>While there is general agreement that financial intermediary development is positively linked to economic growth, there is still widespread disagreement surrounding many aspects of this relationship. What is, for instance, the impact of structural transformation on financial market conditions and economic growth? How is the role and importance of financial intermediaries affected by changes in the regulatory environment? Do large commercial banking sectors lead to an under provision of venture capital?</p> <p>The purpose of this session is twofold. First, in order to untangle and examine the complex dynamics of financial market development as well as its relative importance to economic growth, we want to bring together researchers that are actively working on issues pertaining to the role of financial market activities to economic development. Secondly, to further research within this area, we want to investigate the prerequisites for a more systematic future collaboration.</p>
Confirmed presentations	<p>Karlsson, L., Hedberg, P. & Persarvet, V.: Does bank market concentration foster efficiency, market power, or a quiet life? Analyzing Swedish commercial bank profitability in the long run</p> <p>Häqqqvist, H.: The balance of imbalance between deposit and lending in Swedish commercial banking 1870 – 2000</p> <p>Ögren, A.: TBA</p> <p>Nilsson, C.: From curios stocksavers to proficient investors: Financialisation of young everyday life seen through investment culture magazines 1985 – 1994</p> <p>Perlinge, A.: Bank Customer in a Transitional Period: Swedish Mansion Owner and Society Woman Märta Helena Reenstierna (1753 – 1841) at Årsta in Stockholm</p>
Time	Friday Oct 8 th , 11:00-13:00 (B2)

New perspectives on international cartels: size, scope and impact

Organizer	Susanna Fellman, University of Gothenburg, susanna.fellman[a]econhist.gu.se
Language	English
Abstract	This session consists of four research papers, one brief introduction and an invited commentary by a Norwegian expert. The four papers are based on research from two new projects, one at the University of Gothenburg and one at the University of Helsinki. The projects which are both at an early stage and explorative in their character asks new questions and make use of new sources. The first project (Susanna Fellman, project leader) aims at broadening the understanding of the limits and scope of “the international cartel phenomenon”, with the aid of a new database under construction. The main goal of this project is to advance our understanding of the changing historical patterns of international cartels and their prevalence in international markets. The second project (Elina Kuorelahti, University of Helsinki) will highlight the international politics of international cartels, with a specific focus on security policy issues.
Confirmed presentations	<p>Fellman, S.: Introduction to the Session: Identifying international cartels, their scale and scope, and putting them into context</p> <p>Åström Rudberg, E.: Cultural conceptions of competition. The European business community and the common market, ca 1960 – 2000</p> <p>Kuorelahti, E.: Historizing business and security in the 20th century</p> <p>Lönnborg, M.I & Sjöblom, A.: The price of Swedish life insurance. Competition, collusion and cartels during the 19th and 20th centuries</p> <p>Dahlström, M.: Cartels in the building industry – how many and where?</p> <p>Strandqvist, K.: Buying out your competitors – how to deal with outsiders in an international cartel</p> <p>Thonstad Sandvik, P.: Invited comment</p>
Time	Saturday Oct 9 th , 13:30-15:30, 16:00-18:00 (D5-6)

Industrialization: A Micro-Level Perspective

Organizer	Thor Berger, Lund University, thor.berger[a]ekh.lu.se Mats Olsson, Lund University, mats.olsson[a]ekh.lu.se Vinzent Ostermeyer, Lund University, vinzent.ostermeyer[a]ekh.lu.se
Language	English
Abstract	<p>The Industrial Revolution marks the transition to sustained economic growth. To date, analyses of the industrialization process have relied mainly on aggregated country- or industry-level data. Absent from this literature, however, is the key building block of the industrial economy: the firm.</p> <p>Modern firm-level studies have documented how heterogeneously economic development proceeds at the firm-level. Growth is driven by new firms entering and displacing less-productive incumbents, by learning within firms, and by a reallocation of factors of production from less towards more productive firms.</p> <p>Until recently, micro-level datasets to study such questions for the period of industrialization have been scarce. In past years, there has been growing scholarly efforts to digitize primary or secondary materials to construct firm-level datasets for the 18th and 19th century. This session gathers scholars leveraging such newly collected micro-level data to further our understanding of firm dynamics during industrialization.</p> <p>The papers in this session will address topics and questions such as: What was the role of new entrants vs. incumbents in driving job creation/destruction, innovation, and productivity growth? How did different organizational forms affect firm-level outcomes? How did external and/or internal factors shape firm growth and survival? What determined the adoption and diffusion of new technologies across firms?</p>
Confirmed presentations	Almås, I., Berger, T., Burchadi, K., Boppart, T. & Malmberg, H.: Market Integration and Structural Transformation Ejermo, O., Eriksson, B. & Prawitz, E.: Returnees and entrepreneurship Berger, T. & Ostermeyer, V.: Institutional Change and the (Slow) Adoption of New Technologies: The Case of Steam Arnfred, J.: The Effect of Freedom of Trade on Artisans in Sweden Heikkuri, S., Prado, S. & Sato, Y.: Steam Engines and Deskilling during Swedish Industrialization
Time	Friday Oct 8 th , 11:00-13:00, 14:00-16:00 (C2-3)

Monetary policy, government actions and corporate finance in response to crises

Organizer	Åsa Malmström Rognes, Stockholm School of Economics, asa.rognes[a]hhs.se H Richard Nakamura, University of Gothenburg, richard.nakamura[a]gu.se
Language	English
Abstract	This session will explore quantitative easing as a crisis resolution tool and its impact on corporate finance and corporate survival. The session organisers are undertaking a research project examining quantitative easing as a crisis resolution tool and its impact on bond markets and on corporate financing options in Japan, Sweden and the Eurozone. This project takes both a financial history and a business studies approach in order to examine past experiences and the impact on the present. The session will explore direct links via policy rates and indirect links through various schemes introduced to support corporations in times of crisis or, in the case of Japan, persistent slump. In Japan, Sweden and the Eurozone the monetary policies of the last decade, and longer in Japan, has taken on new forms with quantitative easing. This in turn has had effects on bond markets but also indirect effects corporate financing which has been less explored in the literature. Two papers will focus on this and the organisers invite others to join the session with related papers on crisis resolution and corporate support.
Confirmed presentations	Nakamura, H.R.: The changing role of Corporate Guarantee Corporations in Japan under BoJ's quantitative easing scheme Malmström Rognes, Å.: Unconventional monetary policy as a crisis resolution tool – quantitative easing in Japan and its effect on the bond market Sjögren, H.: Financial crisis and Creative Destruction. A Comparative Analysis of Reasons and Consequences of two Financial Crises, 1920-21 and 2020-21 Cunha, J.R.: The Financial Regulatory Cycle
Time	Friday Oct 8 th , 8:30-10:30 (B1)

The Economic History of the Music Industry – from 1771 until today

Organizer	Erik Lakomaa, Stockholm School of Economics Erik.Lakomaa[at]hhs.se
Language	English
Abstract	
Confirmed presentations	<p>Albinsson, Staffan: The Royal Swedish Academy of Music 250 years – the Economic History</p> <p>Borowiecki, Karol Jan, Marchenko, Maria & Ford, Nick: Harmonious relations: Examining networks of music composers</p> <p>Michael Funke, Michael & Lakomaa, Erik: The Business History of the ‘Dansband’ Music Industry</p> <p>Mauri, Caterina Adelaide: Effects of the Radio Revolution on the Labour Market for Musicians</p>
Time	Friday Oct 8 th , 8:30-10:30 (F1)

Topics in Human Capital

Organizer	Sven Hellroth
Language	English
Abstract	
Confirmed presentations	<p>Hellroth, S.: The development of Economic History at the University of Stockholm 1970-1982</p> <p>Litina, A.: Celestial enlightenment: eclipses, curiosity and economic development among pre-modern ethnic groups</p> <p>Montalbo, A.: State intervention, education supply and economic growth in nineteenth-century France</p>
Time	Friday Oct 8 th , 8:30-10:30 (E1)

Fast Track panel

Organizer	Espen Ekberg, espen.ekberg[a]bi.no
Language	English
Abstract	
Confirmed presentations	<p>Lindberg, E.: Ousting Keynesianism as a guiding light: How export-led growth and sound finance became the winning arguments in Swedish economic policy debate between 1967-1976</p> <p>Box, M., Lönnborg, M. & Rytkönen, P.: Start-ups, diversification, gender and rural transformations – Perspectives on the growing small-scale creamery sector in Sweden 1968-2020</p> <p>Dalla Rosa, E. & Noto, S.: The failure of the Troll Bil. Not only a Norwegian History on the trend of Car Market in Europe.</p>
Time	Saturday Oct 9 th , 9:00-11:00 (D4)