

Accepted panels appear below. Scroll down the document to find more information on each panel. Those interested in presenting a paper should preferably contact the organizer of the panel in which the paper fits directly. It is also possible to submit individual paper proposals to the organizers of the conference (deadline 31 May 2021). The organizers will then, if the paper is accepted, match the paper with one of the panels.

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
Cristiàn Ducoing, Lund University Eoin McLaughlin, University College of Cork	cristian.ducoing[a]ekh.lu.se	Natural Capital, Resources and Sustainability in historical perspective
Elisabeth Lindberg, Uppsala University 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 Sogner, 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 Jakob Molinder, Uppsala University	kathryn.gary[a]ekh.lu.se	Labour, wages and inequality
Martin Andersson, Sveriges Lantbruksuniversitet Per Eriksson, Kungliga Skogs- och Lantbruksakademien Paulina Rytkönen, Södertons högskola Carolina Uppenbergs, 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

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	TBA

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	TBA

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 jordbrukssamhällen 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 substansvärde 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 åtnjöt 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. Trenden 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	TBA

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	<p>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.</p>
Confirmed presentations	TBA

The Swedish *Sonderweg* debated

Organizer	Carl-Johan Gadd, University of Gothenburg, carl-johan.gadd[a]econhist.gu.se
Language	Swedish/Scandinavian
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 <i>Sonderweg</i>.</p> <p>In recent years, this interpretation has been questioned, not least in Thomas Piketty's book <i>Capital and Ideology</i> (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 <i>Past & Present</i> (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	TBA

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	TBA

Natural Capital, Resources and Sustainability in historical perspective

Organizer	Cristiàn 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 equilibriums 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	TBA

Central bank policies in theory and practice in a changing world

Organizer	Elisabeth Lindberg, Uppsala University, Elisabeth.lindberg[a]ekhist.uu.se Anders Ögren, Uppsala University Liang Zhao, Lund University, liang.zhao[a]ekh.lu.se
Language	English
Abstract	<p>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.</p> <p>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, Centra Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs), Lender of Last Resort, Central banking and crisis management, Free banking, Currency crises, Monetary unions, Hyperinflation and so on.</p> <p>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.</p>
Confirmed presentations	TBA

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	TBA

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	TBA

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	TBA

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	TBA

Agrarhistorisk spår

Organizer	Martin Andersson, Sveriges lantbruksuniversitet, martin.a.andersson[a]slu.se Per Eriksson, Kungliga Skogs- och Lantbruksakademien, per.eriksson[a]ksla.se Paulina Rytönen, Södertörns högskola, paulina.rytkonen[a]sh.se Carolina Uppenberg, Lund University, carolina.uppenberg[a]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> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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.- Ett panelsamtal med inbjudna juniora och seniora agrarhistoriker. Agrarhistoria innefattar såväl 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 dominerande inom fältet? Vilka trender kan skönjas, och vilka trender hoppas panelen på för framtiden? <p>Vi inbjuder alla agrarhistoriskt intresserade att anmäla intresse för deltagande med presentationer i det Ekonomisk-historiska mötets agrarhistoriska spår!</p>
Confirmed presentations	TBA

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	TBA

Banking crises: causes and effects

Organizer	Mikael Wendschlag, Uppsala University, mikael.wendschlag[a]ekhist.uu.se
Language	English
Abstract	<p>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.</p>
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

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	TBA

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	<p>Denna workshop välkomnar bidrag som teoretiskt, empiriskt eller metodologiskt adresserar arbete, arbetsliv, arbetsmarknad(er), arbetsmiljö och arbetsmarknadsrelationer i olika historiska och globala sammanhang. Arbetets och arbetsmarknadens historiska utveckling är ett klassiskt ekonomisk-historiskt fält där arbete och arbetets villkor studerats utifrån såväl organisatoriska, 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 historiserats 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.</p>
Confirmed presentations	TBA

The history of small business as business history

Organizer	Lena Andersson Skog, Umeå University Marcus Box, Södertörns högskola Susanna Fellman, University of Gothenburg Karl Gratzner, Södertörns högskola Mikael Lööborg, Södertörns högskola Paulina Rytönen, 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	TBA

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	TBA

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	TBA

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	TBA

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	TBA