

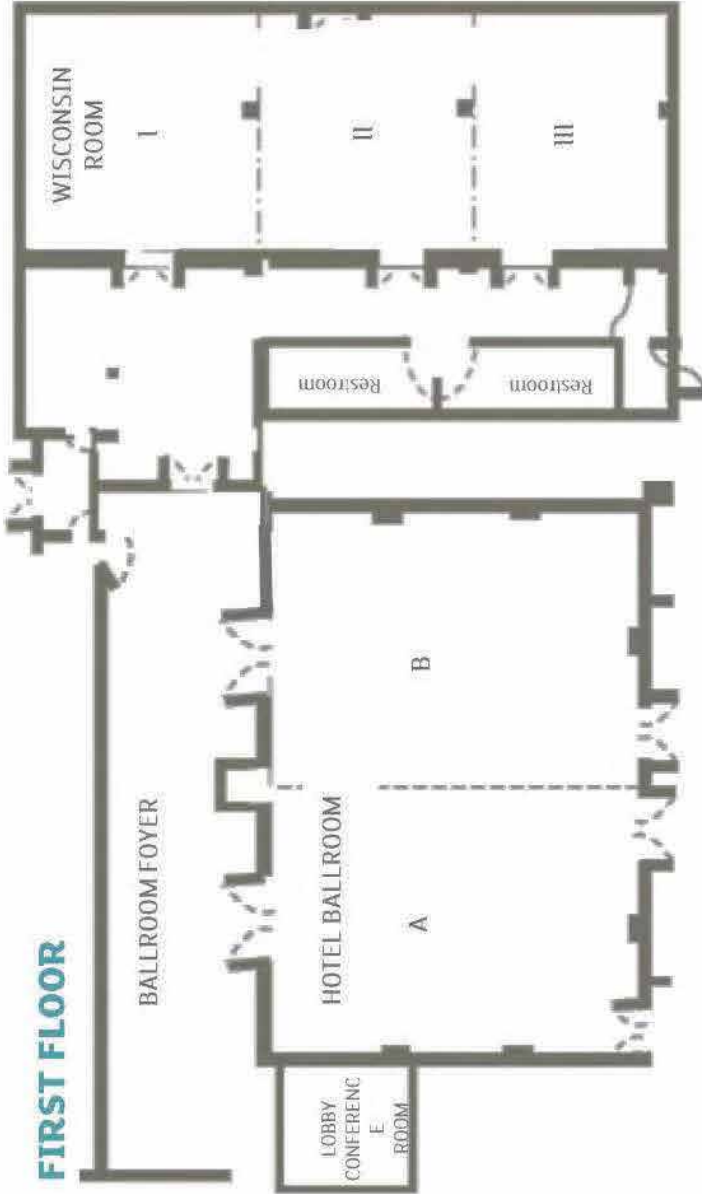


82nd Annual Meeting

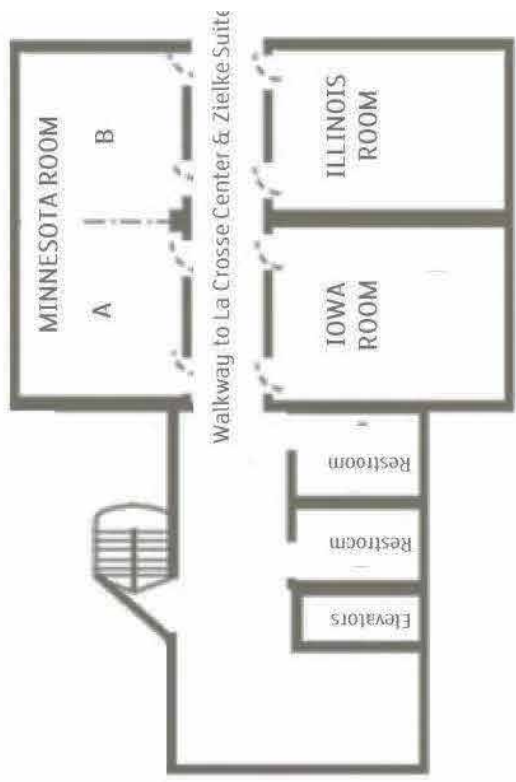
September 16-18, 2022
La Crosse, Wisconsin

President, Ann M. Carlos

FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR



82nd Economic History Association Annual Meeting

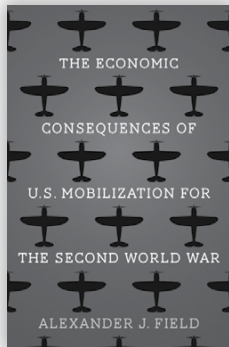
September 16-18, 2022 • Radisson La Crosse, Wisconsin

Hidden Figures

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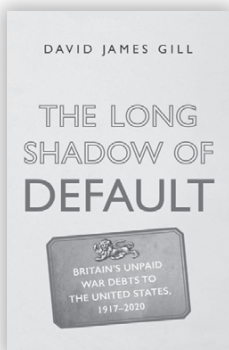
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The Economic Consequences of U.S. Mobilization for the Second World War

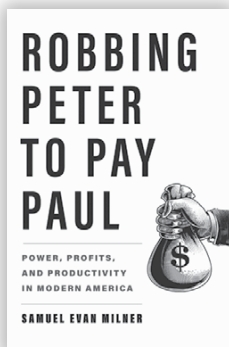
Alexander J. Field



The Long Shadow of Default

Britain's Unpaid War Debts to the United States, 1917-2020

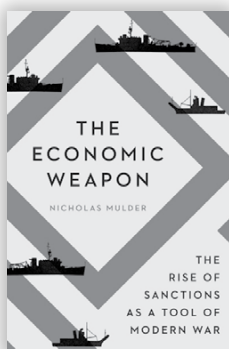
David James Gill



Robbing Peter to Pay Paul

Power, Profits, and Productivity in Modern America

Samuel Evan Milner



The Economic Weapon

The Rise of Sanctions as a Tool of Modern War

Nicholas Mulder

Trading with the Enemy

Britain, France, and the 18th-Century Quest for a Peaceful World Order

John Shovlin

Merchants

The Community That Shaped England's Trade and Empire, 1550-1650

Edmond Smith

Empire of Silver

A New Monetary History of China

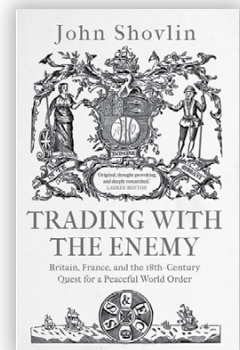
Jin Xu

Translated by Stacy Mosher

We Are Cuba!

How a Revolutionary People Have Survived in a Post Soviet World

Helen Yaffe

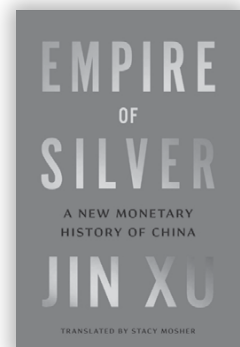
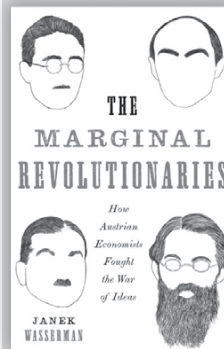


AVAILABLE IN PAPERBACK

The Marginal Revolutionaries

How Austrian Economists Fought the War of Ideas

Janek Wasserman



yalebooks.com

82nd Economic History Association Annual Meeting

September 16-18, 2022 • Radisson La Crosse, La Crosse, Wisconsin



Program Overview

Thursday, September 15, 2022

9:30pm..... Ghost Tour

Friday, September 16, 2022

10am-12:30pm..... Tours

8am-12pm..... EHA Board of Trustees Meeting

10am..... Poster Session Setup

10am-12pm..... Job Market Workshop

12:45-5:00pm..... Poster Session

1-2:30pm..... Sessions 1-3

2:30-3pm..... Coffee Break

3-4:30pm..... Sessions 4-6

5-6:30pm..... Plenary Session

7-8:30pm..... Reception

7:15-9:30pm..... Graduate Student Dinner

Saturday, September 17, 2022

6:45-8am..... Historians and Teachers Breakfasts

8:30am-5:15pm..... Poster Session

8:30-10am..... Sessions 7-9

10-10:30am..... Coffee Break

10:30-12pm..... Sessions 10-12

12-1:30pm..... Women's Lunch

1:30-2:30pm..... Business Meeting

2:45-4:45pm..... Dissertation Session

4:45pm-5:15pm..... Coffee Break

5:15pm-6:30pm..... Presidential Address

6:30-7:30pm..... Cocktail Reception

7:30-9:30pm..... Banquet and Awards

9:45-Midnight..... Post-Banquet Reception

Sunday, September 18, 2022

7-8:30am..... Full Buffet Breakfast (sponsored by Global Financial Data)

8:30-10am..... Sessions 13-14

10-10:30am..... Coffee Break

10:30-12pm..... Sessions 15-17

Noon..... Conference Ends

Detailed Schedule ■ Thursday September 15 – Friday, September 16

Thursday, September 15

9:30pm:

Tour 1 – Ghost Tour of La Crosse

✦ Tour leaves at 9:30pm from the Hotel Lobby.

Friday, September 16

10:35am-12:30pm:

Tour 2 – Paddle Boat Tour

✦ Tour leaves at 10:35am from the Hotel Lobby. Boat leaves from dock at 11am.

10:00am-12:30pm:

Tour 3 – Granddad Bluff Tour

✦ Tour leaves at 10am from the Hotel Lobby.

10:45am-12:30pm:

Tour 4 – Downtown La Crosse Food Tour

✦ Tour leaves at 11am from the Hotel Lobby.

10:00am-12:00pm:

Job Market Workshop

Conveners: Sarah Quincy (Vanderbilt University) and Zachary Ward (Baylor University)

✦ Location: Wisconsin II and III

12:45-5:00pm:

Poster Session

✦ Location: Ballroom Foyer

1:00-2:30pm:

Session 1: Selection and Migration

Chair: Laura Salisbury (York University)

✦ Room: Wisconsin II and III

David Escamilla-Guerrero (University of St Andrews), Miko Lepistö (University of Helsinki), Chris Minns (London School of Economics), “Explaining Gender Differences in the Selection and Sorting of Migrants: Evidence from Canada-US Migration”

Discussant: Edward Kosack (Xavier University)

Davide Coluccia (Bocconi University) and Gaia Dossi (London School of Economics), “Return Innovation: Evidence from the English Migration to the United States, 1850-1940”

Discussant: Joshua Rosenbloom (Iowa State University)

Yannay Spitzer (Hebrew University of Jerusalem) and Ariell Zimran (Vanderbilt University), “Like an Ink Blot on Paper: Testing the Diffusion Hypothesis of Mass Migration, Italy 1876-1920”

Discussant: Hannah Postel (Stanford University)

Session 2: World War II

Chair: Price Fishback (University of Arizona)

✦ Room: Hotel Ballroom

Gillian Brunet (Wesleyan University), “Household Saving in World War II”

Discussant: Pawel Janas (California Institute of Technology)

Chris Vickers (Auburn University) and Nicolas Ziebarth (Auburn University), “The Effects of the National War Labor Board on Labor Income Inequality”

Discussant: Carola Frydman (Northwestern University)

Conor Lennon (University of Louisville), “Female Educational Attainment, Marriage, and Fertility: Evidence from the 1944 G.I. Bill”

Discussant: Andrew Goodman-Bacon (Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis)

Section 3: Health Capital

Chair: Carl Kitchens (Florida State University)

✦ Room: Minnesota

Eric Schneider (London School of Economics), “Worldwide Child Stunting since the Nineteenth Century”

Discussant: Kris Inwood (University of Guelph)

Francesca Antman (University of Colorado, Boulder) and James Flynn (University of Colorado, Boulder), “When Beer is Safer than Water: Beer Availability and Mortality from Water-Borne Illnesses in 19th Century England”

Discussant: Brian Beach (Vanderbilt University)

Keith Meyers (University of Southern Denmark), “Mass Vaccination and Mortality: Evidence from the US’s Experience with the 1954 Salk Vaccine Trial”

Discussant: Vellore Arthi (University of California, Irvine)

2:30-3:00pm:

Coffee Break

✦ Location: Ballroom Foyer

Detailed Schedule ■ Friday, September 16

3:00-4:30pm:

Session 4: Building Wealth in the USA

Chair: Trevon Logan (Ohio State University)

✦ Room: Wisconsin II and III

Daniel Hartley (Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago) and Jonathan Rose (Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago), “Blockbusting and the Challenges Faced by Black Families in Building Wealth through Housing in the Postwar United States”

Discussant: Sarah Quincy (Vanderbilt University)

Claire Celerier (University of Toronto) and Purnoor Tak (London Business School), “Exploiting Minorities through Advertising: Evidence from the Freedman’s Savings Bank”

Discussant: Richard Hornbeck (University of Chicago)

Rajesh Narayanan (Louisiana State University) and Jonathan Pritchett (Tulane University), “The Paradox of Slave Collateral”

Discussant: Angela Redish (University of British Columbia)

Session 5: Access to Public and Natural Resources

Chair: Matthew Jaremski (Utah State University)

✦ Room: Hotel Ballroom

Luis Baldomero-Quintana (College of William and Mary), Enrique De la Rosa-Ramos (King’s College), and Guillermo Woo Mara (Paris School of Economics), “Infrastructures of Race? Colonial Indigenous Zoning and Contemporaneous Urban Segregation”

Discussant: Brian Marein (University of Toronto)

Qingyang Shen (University of Toronto), “Effects of Raising Minimum Housing Standards: Evidence from the Tenement House Act of 1901”

Discussant: Katharine Shester (Washington and Lee University)

Laura Davidoff Taylor (California Institute of Technology), “Beggar Thy Neighbor: Strategic Resource Depletion and Environmental Outcomes for Water Quality”

Discussant: Edson Severnini (Carnegie Mellon University)

Session 6: Political Economy of Diversity

Chair: Kara Dimitruk (Swarthmore College)

✦ Room: Minnesota

Miriam Artiles (Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile), “Within-Group Heterogeneity in a Multi-Ethnic Society”

Discussant: Ariell Zimran (Vanderbilt University)

Jutta Bolt (Lund University), Leigh Gardner (London School of Economics), Jennifer Kohler (London School of Economics), Jack Paine (University of Rochester), and James Robinson (University of Chicago), “African Political Institutions and the Impact of Colonialism”

Discussant: James Fenske (University of Warwick)

Marlous van Waijenburg (Harvard Business School) and Anne Ruderman (London School of Economics), “(Un)principled agents: Monitoring Loyalty after the End of the Royal African Company Monopoly”

Discussant: Dan Bogart (University of California, Irvine)

5:00-6:30pm:

Plenary Session

✦ Room: Hotel Ballroom

Chair: Ann M. Carlos (University of Colorado, Boulder)

Douglas Bamforth (Anthropology Department, University of Colorado, Boulder)

Title: “Thinking about Economic Activity among Pre-Colonial Native Americans”

7:00-8:30pm:

Reception

✦ Location: Riverside Park

7:15-9:30pm:

Graduate Student Dinner

✦ Location: Mississippi Queen Paddle Boat

All graduate students are encouraged and welcome to attend. Boarding starts at 7:15pm. Boat leaves at 7:30pm.

Detailed Schedule • Saturday, September 17

6:45-8:00am:

Historians Breakfast

Speaker: Andreas Ferrara (University of Pittsburgh)

“The Other Great Migration in (Economic) History”

✦ Room: Iowa

Teachers Breakfast

Speaker: Jari Eloranta (University of Helsinki)

“Forced Feeding or Inspiring Portions? Teaching Economic History in Different Disciplinary and Cultural Settings”

✦ Room: Illinois

8:30am-5:15pm:

Poster Session

✦ Location: Ballroom Foyer

8:30am-10:00am:

Session 7: Economic Development in Asia

Chair: Carol Shiue (University of Colorado, Boulder)

✦ Room: Wisconsin II and III

Melanie Meng Xue (London School of Economics) and Boxiao Zhang (University of California, Los Angeles), “The Short- and Long-Run Effects of Affirmative Action: Evidence from Imperial China”

Discussant: Amy Cross (American University)

Gregg Huff (University of Oxford), “Vent-for-Surplus in Southeast Asian Development since 1870”

Discussant: Sumner La Croix (University of Hawaii)

Jian Xie (University of Warwick) and Song Yuan (University of Warwick), “The Cultural Origins of Family Firms”

Discussant: Eric Hilt (Wellesley College)

Session 8: Identity and Segregation

Chair: Jessica LaVoice (Bowdoin College)

✦ Room: Hotel Ballroom

Ricardo Dahis (PUC-Rio), Emily Nix (University of Southern California), and Nancy Qian (Northwestern University), “Choosing Racial Identity in the United States, 1880-1940”

Discussant: Yannay Spitzer (Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

Isabella Ou (University of Minnesota) and Evan Roberts (University of Minnesota), “Linguistic Segregation in the United States, 1900-1930”

Discussant: Maggie Jones (Emory University)

Hui Ren Tan (National University of Singapore), “Origins of a Violent Land: The Role of Migration”

Discussant: Peter Nencka (Miami University)

Session 9: Religion and State Capacity

Chair: John Wallis (University of Maryland)

✦ Room: Minnesota

Jose Espin-Sanchez (Yale University), Salvador Gil-Guirado (University of Murcia) and Nicholas Ryan (Yale University), “Praying for Rain: The Climate as a Determinant of Religious Belief”

Discussant: Noel Johnson (George Mason University)

Jari Eloranta (University of Helsinki), Petri Karonen (University of Jyväskylä), Henric Häggqvist (Uppsala University), and Jeremy Land (University of Helsinki), “The Quest for Bureaucratic Efficiency: Sweden’s Rise and Fall as an Empire”

Discussant: Peter Lindert (University of California, Davis)

Leonard Kukic (Universidad Carlos III de Madrid) and Yasin Arslantas (Anadolu University), “Taxes, Religion and Nationalism: Evidence from Six Centuries of Bosnian History”

Discussant: Ahmed Rahman (Lehigh University)

10:00-10:30am:

Coffee Break

✦ Room: Ballroom Foyer

10:30am-12:00pm:

Session 10: Women in Economic History

Chair: Elyce Rotella (University of Michigan)

✦ Room: Wisconsin II and III

Michael Andrews (University of Maryland, Baltimore County) and Yiling Zhao (Peking University), “Home Economics and Women’s Gateway to Science”

Discussant: Jacob French (New York University)

Metin Cosgel (University of Connecticut), Hamdi Genç (Medeniyet University), Emre Özer (Medeniyet University), and Sadullah Yıldırım (Marmara University), “Gender and Justice: Women’s Participation, Settlement, and Victory in Ottoman Courts”

Discussant: Mohamed Saleh (Toulouse School of Economics)

Detailed Schedule • Saturday, September 17

Session 11: Perspectives on Ukraine and Russia

Chair: Steve Nafziger (Williams College)

✦ Room: Hotel Ballroom

Stephen Broadberry (University of Oxford) and Elena Korchmina (University of Southern Denmark), “Catching-Up and Falling Behind: Russian Economic Growth from the 1690s to the 1880s”
Discussant: Matthias Morys (University of York)

Viktor Malein (University of Southern Denmark), “Landed Elite and Expansion of Primary Schooling in Imperial Russia”
Discussant: Amanda Gregg (Middlebury College)

Vitaliia Yaremko (University of California, Berkeley), “The Long-Term Consequences of the 1932-33 Famine: Evidence from Post-Soviet Ukraine”
Discussant: Felipe Valencia Caicedo (University of British Columbia)

Session 12: Industrialization, Productivity, and Employment

Chair: Jeremy Atack (Vanderbilt University)

✦ Room: Minnesota

Jeanne Lafortune (Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile), Ethan Lewis (Dartmouth College), Jose Pablo Martinez (Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile), and Jose Tessada (Universidad Catolica de Chile), “Changing Returns to Scale in Manufacturing 1880-1930: The Rise of (Skilled) Labor?”
Discussant: Nicolas Ziebarth (Auburn University)

Karen Clay (Carnegie Mellon University), Akshaya Jha (Carnegie Mellon University), Joshua Lewis (University of Montreal), and Edson Severnini (Carnegie Mellon University), “Impacts of the Clean Air Act on the Power Sector from 1938-1994: Anticipation and Adaptation”
Discussant: Patrick Testa (Tulane University)

Sebastián Galiani (University of Maryland), Luis Jaramillo (University of Maryland), and Mateo Uribe-Castro (Universidad del Rosario), “Free-riding the Yankees: Manufacturing Productivity in Canada before and after the Panama Canal”
Discussant: Noel Maurer (George Washington University)

12-1:30pm:

Women’s Lunch

✦ Location: Three Rivers Lodge

1:30-2:30pm:

Business Meeting

✦ Room: Hotel Ballroom

2:45-4:45pm:

Dissertation Session

✦ Room: Hotel Ballroom

Nevins Prize

The Allan Nevins Prize in American Economic History is awarded annually by the Economic History Association on behalf of Columbia University Press for the best dissertation in U.S. or Canadian economic history completed during the previous year.

Chair and Convener: Joshua Lewis (Université de Montréal)

Jingyi Huang (PhD: UCLA, Current: Harvard University and Brandeis University)
The Impact of Innovation, Regulation, and Market Power on Economic Development: Evidence from the American West

Pawel Janas (PhD: Northwestern University, Current: California Institute of Technology)
Financial Crises and Economic Growth: U.S. Cities, Counties, and School Districts During the Great Depression

Sebastian Ottinger (PhD: UCLA, Current: Northwestern University and CERGE-EI)
Essays on Political Economy and Economic Geography

Gerschenkron Prize

The Alexander Gerschenkron Prize is awarded for the best dissertation in the economic history of an area outside of the United States or Canada completed during the preceding year.

Chair and Convener: Caroline Fohlin (Emory University)

Victoria Gierok (PhD and Current: University of Oxford)
The Development of Wealth Inequality in the German Territories of the Holy Roman Empire, 1300-1800

Mark Hup (PhD: University of California, Irvine, Current: Peking University)
Essays on Fiscal Modernization, Labor Coercion, State Capacity and Trade

Hanzhi Deng (PhD: London School of Economics, Current: Fudan University)
A History of Decentralization: Fiscal Transitions in Late Imperial China, 1850-1911

4:45pm-5:15pm:

Coffee Break

✦ Location: Ballroom Foyer

Detailed Schedule • Saturday, September 17

5:15pm-6:30pm:

Presidential Address

Convener: Angela Redish (University of British Columbia)

✦ Room: Hotel Ballroom

EHA President: Ann M. Carlos

(University of Colorado, Boulder)

The Country They Built: The Dynamic and Complex Indigenous Economies in North America before 1492

6:30-7:30pm:

Cocktail Reception

✦ Location: Ballroom Foyer

7:30-9:30pm:

Banquet and Awards

✦ Room: Hotel Ballroom

9:45-Midnight:

Post-Banquet Reception

✦ Room: Ballroom Foyer

Detailed Schedule • Sunday, September 18

7:00-8:30am:

Full Buffet Breakfast (Sponsored by Global Financial Data)

✦ Room: Hotel Ballroom

8:30-10:00am:

Session 13: Mobility

Chair: Santiago Perez (University of California, Davis)

✦ Room: Wisconsin II

Jacqueline Craig (Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago), Katherine Eriksson (University of California, Davis), Gregory Niemesh (Miami University), and Myera Rashid (Northwestern University), "Marriage and the Intergenerational Mobility of Women: Evidence from Marriage Certificates 1850-1910"

Discussant: Evan Roberts (University of Minnesota)

Kasey Buckles (University of Notre Dame), Joseph Price (Brigham Young University), Zachary Ward (Baylor University), and Haley Wilbert (University of Notre Dame) "Family Trees and Falling Apples: Intergenerational Mobility Estimates from U.S. Genealogy Data"

Discussant: Greg Clark (University of California, Davis)

Alison Doxey (University of Chicago), Ezra Karger (Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago) and Peter Nencka (Miami University), "The Democratization of Opportunity: The Effects of the U.S. High School Movement"

Discussant: John Parman (College of William and Mary)

Session 14: Exclusion from Markets

Chair: Matthew Gregg (Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis)

✦ Room: Minnesota

Donna Feir (University of Victoria), Maggie Jones (Emory University), and David Scoones (University of Victoria), "The Legacy of Indian Missions in the United States"

Discussant: Melinda Miller (Virginia Tech University)

Hillary Vipond (London School of Economics), "Technological Unemployment in Historical Perspective"

Discussant: Walker Hanlon (Northwestern University)

Kara Dimitruk (Swarthmore College), Christie Swanepoel (University of Western Cape), Kate Ekama (Stellenbosch University) "Slavery, Race, and Finance in the Cape Colony, c.1800-1834"

Discussant: Craig Palsson (Utah State University)

10:00-10:30am:

Coffee Break

✦ Location: Ballroom Foyer

Detailed Schedule • Sunday, September 18

10:30am-12:00pm:

Session 15: Iberian Influence

Chair: Jose Espin-Sanchez (Yale University)

✦ Room: Wisconsin II

Martin Fernandez-Sanchez (Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research) and Gaspare Tortorici (Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research), “Migrant Self-Selection during the Portuguese Mass Migration, 1880-1930”

Discussant: Leticia Arroyo Abad (City University of New York)

Alejandro Martinez Marquina (University of Southern California), “When a Town Wins the Lottery: Evidence from Spain”

Discussant: Fernando Arteaga (University of Pennsylvania)

Luis Roberto Martinez (University of Chicago) Leopoldo Fergusson (Universidad de los Andes), Giorgio Chiovelli (Universidad de Montevideo) Felipe Valencia Caicedo (University of British Columbia), and Juan David Torres (Stanford University), “Bourbon Reforms and State Capacity in the Spanish Empire”

Discussant: Ralf Meisenzahl (Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago)

Session 16: Race in the United States

Chair: David Rosé (Wilfrid Laurier University)

✦ Room: Wisconsin III

Robyn Cox (University of Southern California), Jamein Cunningham (Cornell University), and Alberto Ortega (Indiana University), “The Impact of Affirmative Action Litigation on Police Killings of Civilians”

Discussant: Andreas Ferrara (University of Pittsburgh)

Andrea Bernini (University of Oxford), Giovanni Facchini (University of Nottingham), Marco Tabellini (Harvard Business School), and Cecilia Testa (University of Nottingham), “Black Empowerment and Whites’ Backlash: The Effect of the Voting Rights Act”

Discussant: Melissa Thomasson (Miami University)

Federico Masera (University of New South Wales), Michele Rosenberg (University Essex), Sarah Walker (University of New South Wales), “The Power of Narratives: Anti-Black Attitudes and Violence in the US South”

Discussant: Ethan Schmick (Marquette University)

Session 17: Agriculture around the World

Chair: Paul Rhode (University of Michigan)

✦ Room: Minnesota

Eric Edwards (North Carolina State University) and Wally Thurman (North Carolina State University), “Private Benefits and Public Goods: Agricultural Drainage in the United States 1850-1969”

Discussant: Mary Hansen (American University)

Terry Cheung (Academia Sinica), Shaowen Luo (Virginia Tech), and Kwok Ping Tsang (Virginia Tech), “Letting Old Data Speak: Local Cultural Traits in Qing China Grain Prices”

Discussant: John Tang (University of Melbourne)

Viet Nguyen (Northeastern University) and Susan Wolcott (Binghamton University), “Caste and Landlessness in India at Independence”

Discussant: Jessica Vechbanyongratana (Chulalongkorn University)

Conference Ends

Special Sessions and Events

Friday 12:45-5:00pm; Saturday 8:30am-5:15pm

Poster Session

✦ Location: Ballroom Foyer

Note: Graduate student posters will be available in the Ballroom Foyer most of the day Friday and all-day Saturday. Please visit and discuss these posters with the students. Students will be present for discussion during breaks throughout the program.

Julius Koschnick (London School of Economics)

“Breaking Tradition: Flows of Knowledge at English Universities during the Scientific Revolution”

Sharbani Bhattacharjee (Auburn University)

“Protectionism and Industrialization in Colonial India”

Cora Neumann (University of Warwick)

“Women’s Property Rights and Fertility: Evidence from the 19th Century United States”

Peiyuan Li (University of Colorado, Boulder)

“Political Repression, Media Propaganda and Nation Building”

Dongkyu Yang (University of Colorado, Boulder)

“The Impact of Dust Bowl Migration on American Industry”

Lillian Gaeto (Vanderbilt University)

“Employee Stock Ownership and Firm Productivity During the Great Depression”

Lukas Althoff (Princeton University)

“The Geography of Black Economic Progress After Slavery”

Linghui Han (George Mason University)

“Physical vs. Institutional Public Goods Provision Under Political Monopoly: Evidence from China”

Will Damron (Yale University)

“Electrification of the North Carolina Textile Industry, 1905-1926”

Joseph Enguehard (École Normale Supérieure, Lyon)

“Resisting the Rising State: Hidden Smuggling and Visible Violence, Before and After the French Revolution”

Matt Green (University of Utah)

“Barbarian by Design: The Culture and Commerce of Risk in Backcountry Skiing”

EK Green (University of Arizona)

“Local Income, Mortality, and Race”

Ariadna Jou (University of California, Los Angeles)

“The Effects of the New Deal Relief on Longevity”

Ohmar Khine (Chulalongkorn University)

“Gender Inequality across Time and Space in Myanmar”

Harriet Brookes Gray (Princeton University)

“Intergenerational Mobility and Assortative Mating”

Jade Ponsard (Aix-Marseille School of Economics)

“Forbidden Love: The Impact of Banning Interracial Marriages”

Anthony Bald (Harvard University)

“The Birth of an Occupation: How Nursing Ushered Women into the U.S. Labor Market”

Raphael Heim (University of Oxford)

“The Market for Financial and Economic Information, 1973-2008”

Friday, September 16, 10:00am-12:00pm:

Job Market Workshop

Conveners: Sarah Quincy (Vanderbilt University) and Zachary Ward (Baylor University)

✦ Location: Wisconsin II and III

This workshop is for graduate students and recent grads looking for advice and guidance for the upcoming job market. On this panel faculty will share advice for graduate students in economic history, and job market candidates, and answer any questions that students may have. Also good for students who are going on the market in the coming years.

Friday, September 16, 7:00-8:30pm:

Reception

✦ Location: Riverside Park

Everyone is welcome to attend the reception in Riverside Park just between the hotel and the Mississippi River. It will be hosted outdoors (weather permitting) and will have various food stations and local beer.

Friday, September 16, 7:15-9:30pm:

Graduate Student Dinner

✦ Location: Mississippi Queen Paddle Boat Dock

Boarding starts at 7:15pm at the boat dock just in front of Riverside Park and the Hotel. Boat leaves at 7:30pm. All graduate students are encouraged and welcome to attend. We will have a few senior scholars to chat with you, but mostly this is an opportunity to network with one another.

Friday, September 16, 5:00-6:30pm

Plenary Session

“Thinking about Economic Activity among Pre-Colonial Native Americans”

✦ **Room: Hotel Ballroom**



Douglas Bamforth (Department of Archaeology, University of Colorado, Boulder)

Douglas B. Bamforth received his BA from the University of Pennsylvania (1978) and his MA (1983) and PhD (1986) from the University of California at Santa Barbara. His research has emphasized the earliest hunter/gatherer and currently the more recent agricultural native occupations of the Great Plains. He has worked on archaeological field and laboratory projects in Nevada, coastal California, the Mojave Desert, coastal Georgia, Texas, Colorado, Nebraska, southwestern Germany, and Ireland. He is

the author of numerous articles and books: *Ecology and Human Organization on the Great Plains* (1988), *The Allen Site: A Paleoindian Camp in Southwestern Nebraska* (2007), *Archaeological Perspectives on Warfare on the Great Plains* (with Andrew Clark; 2018), and most recently *The Archaeology of the North American Great Plains* (Cambridge 2021). He has published on Paleoindian ways of life and human/environment interactions, lithic technology, bison ecology, Plains Village archaeology, theoretical issues in archaeology, warfare, and the Irish Neolithic. Most recently, his work focuses on recent horticultural occupations on the Great Plains, where he is co-directing a collaborative project with Augustana University on social changes on the central Plains in the 13th and 14th centuries. He is a professor and blessedly ex-chair in the Anthropology department at the University of Colorado Boulder.

Session Chaired by Ann M. Carlos (University of Colorado, Boulder)

Special Sessions and Events

Saturday, September 17, 6:45-8:00am:

Historians Breakfast

✦ Room: Iowa

Speaker: Andreas Ferrara (University of Pittsburgh)

“The Other Great Migration in (Economic) History”

Andreas Ferrara is an Assistant Professor of Economics at the University of Pittsburgh, but he has published on migration, economic outcomes, and political economy. His work bridges the gap between the disciplines of history and economics, so often a topic of conversation in both literature and at the EHA meetings.

Teachers Breakfast

✦ Room: Illinois

Speaker: Jari Eloranta (University of Helsinki)

“Forced Feeding or Inspiring Portions? Teaching economic history in different disciplinary and cultural settings”

The 2022 winner of the Jonathan Hughes Prize in Teaching awarded by the EHA, Jari Eloranta is Professor of Economic History at the University of Helsinki, and he currently serves as Vice Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences. He has taught and advised undergraduate and graduate students in several countries and universities.

Saturday, September 17, 12-1:30pm:

Women’s Lunch

✦ Location: Three Rivers Lodge

The Women’s Lunch will be held in the hotel restaurant, Three Rivers Lodge. Tickets are required for attendance, but they can be purchased at the registration desk or during the online registration process. This event is intended to facilitate networking and hear some of the excellent research being conducted by women in the discipline.

Saturday, September 17, 1:30-2:30pm:

Business Meeting

✦ Room: Hotel Ballroom

Everyone is invited to attend to hear updates from around the academic world of economic and business history and witness the formal transition from one president to the next. Updates on the business of the Economic History Association will be given by the Executive Director, Michael Hauptert (University of Wisconsin, La Crosse) and President Ann M. Carlos (University of Colorado).

Saturday, September 17, 2:45-4:45pm:

Dissertation Session

✦ Room: Hotel Ballroom

The six finalists for the dissertation prizes will present their dissertations in this general session. Awards will be announced at the banquet. See the abstract section for complete details on the dissertation finalists. The prizes to be awarded are the following:

Gerschenkron Prize

The Alexander Gerschenkron Prize is awarded for the best dissertation in the economic history of an area outside of the United States or Canada completed during the preceding year.

Nevins Prize

The Allan Nevins Prize in American Economic History is awarded annually by the Economic History Association on behalf of Columbia University Press for the best dissertation in U.S. or Canadian economic history completed during the previous year.

Saturday, September 17, 5:15-6:30pm

Presidential Address



Convener: Angela Redish
(University of British Columbia)

**EHA President:
Ann M. Carlos**
(University of Colorado)

The Country They Built: The Dynamic and Complex Indigenous Economies in North America before 1492

✦ Room: Hotel Ballroom

Ann M. Carlos is Professor Emeritus at the University of Colorado at Boulder. A persistent theme in Professor Carlos' research has been her focus on the hidden figures in economic history. She has written extensively on a number of themes: managerial opportunism in early joint-stock chartered companies, the financial markets in which they operated; the impact of a commercial trade on Indigenous societies in North America and the interactions between European traders and those societies. Carlos continues to ask hard questions about the nexus between these cultural groups. In a series of papers with Frank Lewis, they examined the extent of and causes of resource depletion by Indigenous trappers; the role of Indigenous demands on the structure of the trade, and evaluated Indigenous standard of living in the middle of the eighteenth century (higher than most contemporary European wage workers). This work culminated in *Commerce by a Frozen Sea* co-authored with Frank Lewis. Carlos also solo-authored *The North American Fur Trade, 1804-1821: A study in the life-cycle of a duopoly*. These works draw on the extensive Hudson's Bay Company archives. Ann and Frank's papers received the Library Company of Philadelphia Prize for the best paper in Early American economic history and the Harry Johnson Prize for the best paper in the *Canadian Journal of Economics*. In a series of papers (with Larry Neal) on the market for the shares of the Royal Africa Company, Hudson's Bay Company, the South Sea Company, and the Bank of England, they focus on the depth of share ownership in society, and, in particular, the role of women and the Jewish community in those markets. Ann's current research continues to focus on the interaction between European and Indigenous North American economies looking at the transfer of land to Europeans and the response of Indigenous Alaskans to commercial market opportunities in the 20th century.

Ann received her PhD in economics in 1980 from the University of Western Ontario where her dissertation was supervised by C. Knick Harley. She taught at Western and (the affiliated) Huron College and in 1989 was appointed Associate Professor at CU Boulder. Ann is a Fellow of the Economic History Association, the Cliometric Society, and the Royal Historical Society and has received teaching prizes at Boulder as well as the 2011 Jonathon Hughes Prize for excellence in teaching economic history from this Association. In addition to her teaching and scholarship contributions, Ann served as Chair of the Economics Department and from 2012-2017 was co-Editor of the *Journal of Economic History* while serving as Divisional Dean for Social Sciences at CU Boulder.

Special Sessions and Events

Saturday, September 17, 7:30-9:30pm:

Banquet and Awards

✦ Room: Hotel Ballroom

The banquet and awards ceremony are held in the Presidio Ballroom. A plated dinner and entertainment will be provided by Pamela Nickless (University of North Carolina, Asheville). All who registered for the conference are welcome to attend, and if you have any special dietary requirements, a ticket will be provided to you in your registration packet.

Awards to be Presented

Alexander Gerschenkron Prize

For the best dissertation in economic history dealing with an area outside the United States or Canada

Allan Nevins Prize

For the best dissertation in U.S. or Canadian economic history

Arthur H. Cole Prize

For the best article published in the *Journal of Economic History* since September of previous year

Distinguished Referee Award

For the *Journal of Economic History*

Larry Neal Prize

For the best article published in *Explorations in Economic History* in the previous year

Distinguished Referee Award

For *Explorations in Economic History*

Alice Hanson Jones Prize

For an outstanding book in North American economic history

Jonathan Hughes Teaching Prize

For excellence in teaching economic history

Lindert-Williamson Prize

For outstanding book in global, Africa, Asian, Australian, and/or South American economic history

Engerman-Parker Prize

For creating, compiling, and sharing data and information with scholars in the previous six years

Saturday, September 17, 9:45-Midnight:

Post-Banquet Reception

✦ Ballroom Foyer

Following the conclusion of the banquet and awards ceremony, the EHA invites all attendees to continue conversations and share some light refreshments and sweets.

Sunday, September 18, 7:00-8:30am:

Full Buffet Breakfast (Sponsored by Global Financial Data)

✦ Room: Hotel Ballroom

A full buffet breakfast has been provided by Global Financial Data, an online database providing financial data across time and space. Please come and chat with representatives from Global Financial Data and enjoy a hot breakfast before the final day of sessions.

Friday-Sunday, September 16-18:

Exhibits and Book Sale

✦ Location: Wisconsin I

The book exhibit hall will be open every day until the end of the conference. Come and peruse the most recent additions to the field and chat with representatives from publishers and exhibitors. Do be sure to take part in the book raffle by writing your name on the book slip inside the front cover of books to be eligible to buy the book at the EHA discount. We will open the sale of books after lunch on Saturday, September 17. More information is provided in a handout in your registration packet.

Exhibitors Include:

Global Financial Data

Cambridge University Press

Yale University Press

Harvard University Press

Stanford University Press

Routledge

Springer

Princeton University Press

Chicago University Press

Friday, September 16, 1:00-2:30pm:

Session 1: Selection and Migration

Chair: Laura Salisbury (York University)

✦ Room: Wisconsin II and III

David Escamilla-Guerrero (University of St Andrews), Miko Lepistö (University of Helsinki), Chris Minns (London School of Economics), “Explaining Gender Differences in the Selection and Sorting of Migrants: Evidence from Canada-US Migration”

Discussant: Edward Kosack (Xavier University)

This paper uses newly digitized border crossing records from 1906 to 1954 and US census data to study the selection and sorting of migrants from Canada to the United States. We exploit evidence on physical stature (height) to assess selection patterns in the absence of wage data. We find that Canadian women and men were positively selected on height. Our results show that sorting across destinations was notably gender-specific. Among single women, career possibilities, enclave effects, and destination marriage markets were important determinants of migrant sorting. These factors were less important for married women and unimportant for men.

Davide Coluccia (Bocconi University) and Gaia Dossi (London School of Economics), “Return Innovation: Evidence from the English Migration to the United States, 1850-1940”

Discussant: Joshua Rosenbloom (Iowa State University)

What drives the direction of innovation? In this paper we show that out-migration influences the production and direction of innovation in the country of origin of migrants. During the Age of Mass Migration (1850-1910) approximately 4 million English migrants settled in the US. Using detailed individual-level census data, we construct bilateral migration flows between English districts and US counties over time. We complement these with newly digitized English patent data, and a comprehensive dataset of historical US patents. We document a strong positive association between the field of innovation activity in US counties where English migrants settle, and that in their districts of origin. In ongoing work, we investigate the mechanism(s) behind this result. We speculate that migrants facilitate knowledge outflows between receiving and sending countries, influencing short- and long-run innovation dynamics.

Yannay Spitzer (Hebrew University of Jerusalem) and Ariell Zimran (Vanderbilt University), “Like an Ink Blot on Paper: Testing the Diffusion Hypothesis of Mass Migration, Italy 1876-1920”

Discussant: Hannah Postel (Stanford University)

Why were the poorer countries of the European periphery latecomers to the Age of Mass Migration? We test the diffusion hypothesis, which argues that mass emigration was delayed by a lack of exposure to migration networks, and that their geographic expansion in a process of spatial diffusion was the main factor that eventually unleashed mass emigration. We propose a

network model of migration to formalize this hypothesis and to derive its testable predictions. Focusing on Italy, we construct a comprehensive commune-level panel of annual emigration data and show that the predictions of our model are borne out in the data. Crucially, Italian mass emigration began in a few separate epicenters and expanded from there in an orderly pattern of spatial expansion, the epidemiology of which matches that predicted by our model. These findings strongly support the diffusion hypothesis as an explanation for the delayed migration puzzle.

Friday, September 16, 1:00-2:30pm:

Session 2: World War II

Chair: Price Fishback (University of Arizona)

✦ Room: Hotel Ballroom

Gillian Brunet (Wesleyan University), “Household Saving in World War II”

Discussant: Pawel Janas (California Institute of Technology)

Household saving rates were extremely high during WWII, higher than during any other period since 1929. By the end of the war, Americans had accumulated substantial liquid assets, largely in the form of war bonds and deposit holdings. This paper seeks to provide a comprehensive account of household saving during WWII. Two-thirds of net private saving during WWII can be accounted for by war bond purchases and deposits in financial institutions. Household survey data shows that WWII veteran status had no systematic influence on asset accumulation. Wartime saving was systematically higher in counties that had more farm acreage and more war production, but lower in counties that had more manufacturing employment in 1939, suggesting that saving was highest in places where war production was large relative to initial manufacturing capacity.

Chris Vickers (Auburn University) and Nicolas Ziebarth (Auburn University), “The Effects of the National War Labor Board on Labor Income Inequality”

Discussant: Carola Frydman (Northwestern University)

During World War II, the United States federal government instituted an explicit policy of wage controls through the National War Labor Board with the aim of controlling inflation and discouraging labor mobility. These wage controls, which differed by industry, occupation, and geographic region, specified maximum allowable raises for those earning less than a certain level (the so-called “bracket”) and froze wages greater than that level. We find that higher brackets were associated with relative increases in inequality as measured by the p10-p90 and p25-p75 ratios between 1940 and all the way up to 1970 with no effects detectable from 1980 onward. These effects are concentrated in the left tail of the earnings distribution. A one standard deviation increase in the bracket relative to the 10th percentile of an occupation-region’s labor earnings distribution in 1940 reduces the change in the log 10-50 ratio in 1960 by 18 log points.

Abstracts ❖ Friday, September 16

Conor Lennon (University of Louisville), “Female Educational Attainment, Marriage, and Fertility: Evidence from the 1944 G.I. Bill”

Discussant: Andrew Goodman-Bacon (Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis)

To study whether educational attainment affects marriage and fertility choices in a historical setting, I rely on the variation in educational attainment among female WWII veterans created by the 1944 G.I. Bill. Using data from the long-form 1980 census, I establish a causal effect of educational attainment on marriage and fertility outcomes among female veterans using age at the time of the G.I. Bill announcement as an instrumental variable. My estimates suggest that each year of G.I. Bill-induced educational attainment is associated with an 8 percentage point decrease in the probability of ever getting married, a 4.7-year increase in age at first marriage, and a 0.67 reduction in the number of children. Using age at the time of the G.I. Bill announcement as an instrument is valid because G.I. benefits could not have been easily anticipated, females had to be 21 to enlist, and the generosity of one’s G.I. benefits depended on the number of years of WWII service.

Friday, September 16, 1:00-2:30pm:

Section 3: Health Capital

Chair: Carl Kitchens (Florida State University)

✦ Room: Minnesota

Eric Schneider (London School of Economics), “Worldwide Child Stunting since the Nineteenth Century”

Discussant: Kris Inwood (University of Guelph)

This paper conducts a meta-analysis of 1,466 historical child growth studies to reconstruct child stunting rates, the share of children who are too short for their age, for 116 countries from the earliest date possible to the present. This data complements and extends the modern Joint Malnutrition Estimates database of country-level stunting rates, which begins in the 1980s. We find that many European countries had stunting rates similar to current LMICs at the turn of the twentieth century, but child stunting fell in the early twentieth century reaching very low levels before World War II. Stunting rates were also very high in Japan and Korea. However, stunting rates were surprisingly low historically in the European settler colonies, Eastern Europe and the Caribbean. Historical comparisons of child stunting add a new dimension to the historical health transition and allow for more direct historical lessons for the fight against stunting today.

Francesca Antman (University of Colorado, Boulder) and James Flynn (University of Colorado, Boulder), “When Beer is Safer than Water: Beer Availability and Mortality from Water-Borne Illnesses in 19th Century England”

Discussant: Brian Beach (Vanderbilt University)

We investigate the impact of beer on mortality during the Industrial Revolution in England. Due to the brewing process, beer represented an improvement over available water sources during this period prior to the widespread understanding of the link between water quality and human health. Using a wide range of identification strategies to derive measures of beer scarcity driven by tax increases, weather events, and soil quality, we show that beer scarcity was associated with higher mortality, especially in the summer months where mortality was more likely to be driven by water-borne illnesses. We also leverage variation in inherent water quality across parishes using two proxies for water quality to show that beer scarcity resulted in greater deaths in areas with worse water quality. Together, the evidence supports the hypothesis that beer had a major impact on human health during this important period in economic development.

Keith Meyers (University of Southern Denmark), “Mass Vaccination and Mortality: Evidence from the US’s Experience with the 1954 Salk Vaccine Trial”

Discussant: Vellore Arthi (University of California, Irvine)

This paper studies how the Salk Vaccine Trial broadly affected public health during the 1950s and 1960s. The trial is the largest vaccine trial ever conducted and involved over 1.8 million child participants. This trial provided access to the inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), established vaccination programs in schools, and provided many parents with information about the safety and benefits of childhood vaccination. The trial also preceded a first-of-its-kind Federal intervention in vaccine provision and massive polio eradication effort. Using variation in trial participation across counties, I find that trial counties experienced substantial declines in both all-cause and infant mortality relative to alternative counties considered by organizers. These declines coincide with the availability of Federal funding for vaccine provision. Evidence from newspapers suggests that areas closer to the trials were more likely to host public vaccine clinics.

Friday, September 16, 3:00-4:30pm:

Session 4: Building Wealth in the USA

Chair: Trevon Logan (Ohio State University)

✦ Room: Wisconsin II and III

Daniel Hartley (Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago) and Jonathan Rose (Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago), “Blockbusting and the Challenges Faced by Black Families in Building Wealth through Housing in the Postwar United States”

Discussant: Sarah Quincy (Vanderbilt University)

We quantify the impacts of blockbusting, i.e. large-scale racial turnover of urban neighborhoods in the postwar United States orchestrated by real estate professionals using aggressive and discriminatory practices. We first study individual-level data in a neighborhood of Baltimore, Maryland. We find that blockbusters charged an average markup of 45 percent when reselling properties. The foreclosure rate on mortgages or installment contracts that blockbusters arranged totaled 13 percent. Second, we analyze neighborhood-level outcomes in a panel of census tracts across cities. We find that blockbusting occurred in areas located near existing, Black-populated neighborhoods, and particularly in cities where in-migration was high during the Great Migration.

Claire Celerier (University of Toronto) and Purnoor Tak (London Business School), “Exploiting Minorities through Advertising: Evidence from the Freedman’s Savings Bank”

Discussant: Richard Hornbeck (University of Chicago)

This paper investigates how financial institutions can use advertising to exploit minorities. We do so through the lens of the Freedman’s Savings Bank, established in 1865 after the Civil War as the first institution collecting deposits from recently freed African Americans. Despite management and governance issues, the bank successfully recruited depositors by promoting itself more than any other bank at this time. Using a comprehensive dataset of newspaper articles, we show that the bank’s extensive advertising uniquely relied on false claims and racial stereotyping. This misleading advertising coupled with fraudulent lending led to a transfer of wealth from African Americans to white populations.

Rajesh Narayanan (Louisiana State University) and Jonathan Pritchett (Tulane University), “The Paradox of Slave Collateral”

Discussant: Angela Redish (University of British Columbia)

As liquid financial assets, slaves have high liquidation value that makes them desirable as loan collateral. This paper highlights the dark side of their liquidity that makes it easier for borrowers to act at the lender’s expense allowing them to evade repayment. Because slaves were mobile assets, borrowers could sell slaves to outside buyers, or they could move them beyond the reach of creditors. Mortgage and sales records indicate that lending against slave collateral entailed risk and limited their use as loan collateral. Our findings pose challenges to the prevailing narrative on slave backed credit.

Friday, September 16, 3:00-4:30pm:

Session 5: Access to Public and Natural Resources

Chair: Matthew Jaremski (Utah State University)

✦ Room: Hotel Ballroom

Luis Baldomero-Quintana (College of William and Mary), Enrique De la Rosa-Ramos (King’s College), and Guillermo Woo Mara (Paris School of Economics), “Infrastructures of Race? Colonial Indigenous Zoning and Contemporaneous Urban Segregation”

Discussant: Brian Marein (University of Toronto)

We study the impacts of a colonial segregation policy on modern Mexican cities. The Spanish Kingdom segregated natives in settlements called “pueblos de indios”. There were two types of settlements by the end of colonial times: pueblos with only indigenous inhabitants and pueblos with diverse-ancestry populations. To estimate the impacts of the successfully segregated pueblos on the blocks of modern cities, we combine an IV design with a spatial first differences approach to address selection and spatially correlated unobserved heterogeneity. We find that urban blocks closer to segregated pueblos have lower levels of education relative to blocks closer to pueblos with multi-ancestry individuals. The segregated pueblos do not lead to modern agglomerations of the indigenous population. We document that mestizo individuals with darker skin tones agglomerate around pueblos with successful segregation.

Abstracts ❖ Friday, September 16

Qingyang Shen (University of Toronto), “Effects of Raising Minimum Housing Standards: Evidence from the Tenement House Act of 1901”

Discussant: Katharine Shester (Washington and Lee University)

From 1900 to 1930, neighborhoods in New York’s city center experienced increases in average income and socio-economic status. I show that the imposition of minimum housing standards, namely the Tenement House Act of 1901, improved children’s health and increased the proportion of middle-class residents (as opposed to laborers) in initially poor neighborhoods. I identify treatment by exploiting the filing deadline for a tenement to be considered a pre-existing building under the Act. Individual-level analysis points to sorting as an important mechanism for the observed positive outcomes. Nevertheless, exploiting variation in children’s ages when the Act was introduced, I estimate that a child’s ten-year survival rate increases by about 0.5% per year of exposure to the Act. The direct effect of tenement house legislation on incumbent residents is estimated to account for 54% of the total observed increase in children’s survival rates in treated neighborhoods.

Laura Davidoff Taylor (California Institute of Technology), “Beggar Thy Neighbor: Strategic Resource Depletion and Environmental Outcomes for Water Quality”

Discussant: Edson Severnini (Carnegie Mellon University)

Do legal processes for allocating rights impact a resource’s use and quality? In this paper I study how the process of resolving property rights affects resource use and externalities in the interim, and after resolution. I show that negotiating for American Indian water rights in the western United States is associated with increases in pollution during negotiation (even after controlling for water use). These increases are most pronounced for pollutants related to increased human or agricultural development, and impacts are concentrated upstream and on reservations. I also find that once rights are settled, water use increases (evidenced by streamflow changes) and pollution declines, illustrating key predictions of the property rights literature that defined allocations help to mitigate pollution externalities. In addition, tribes that negotiate for non-consumptive environmental flow rights seem to further mitigate a portion of the previous pollution increases once rights are settled, with effects also concentrated in upstream and on-reservations areas.

Friday, September 16, 3:00-4:30pm:

Session 6: Political Economy of Diversity

Chair: Kara Dimitruk (Swarthmore College)

✦ Room: Minnesota

Miriam Artiles (Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile), “Within-Group Heterogeneity in a Multi-Ethnic Society”

Discussant: Ariell Zimran (Vanderbilt University)

Is ethnic diversity good or bad for economic development? Most empirical studies find corrosive effects. In this paper, I show that ethnic diversity need not spell poor development outcomes’ history of within-group heterogeneity can turn ethnic diversity into an advantage for long-run development. I collect new data on a natural experiment from Peru’s colonial history: the forced resettlement of native populations in the 16th century. This intervention forced together various ethnic groups in new jurisdictions. Where colonial officials concentrated individuals from more heterogeneous ethnic groups, working in complementary climates of the Andes prior to colonization, ethnic diversity has systematically lower costs and may even become advantageous. Neither pre-colonial groups’ political complexity nor their degree of economic development explain this result. The transmission of prosocial behavior is one likely channel.

Jutta Bolt (Lund University), Leigh Gardner (London School of Economics), Jennifer Kohler (London School of Economics), Jack Paine (University of Rochester), and James Robinson (University of Chicago), “African Political Institutions and the Impact of Colonialism”

Discussant: James Fenske (University of Warwick)

The nature of African political institutions before and during colonial rule is subject to considerable debate. We provide a new perspective stressing the historical prevalence of political constraints and their persistence under colonial rule. By assembling new data on local institutions during the pre-colonial and colonial periods, we demonstrate that pre-colonial institutions were heterogeneous, but possessed a wide range of constraints on rulers. These were mirrored in the structure of colonial institutions around 1950, when local institutions across most of British Africa possessed influential councils. Our evidence does not support the hypothesis that either pre-colonial or local colonial institutions are the source of “despotism” in post-colonial Africa. More likely, the creation of arbitrary states made it difficult to aggregate heterogeneous local institutions of accountability into legitimate national institutions which would have constrained potential dictators.

Marlous van Waijenburg (Harvard Business School) and Anne Ruderman (London School of Economics), “(Un)principled agents: Monitoring Loyalty after the End of the Royal African Company Monopoly”

Discussant: Dan Bogart (University of California, Irvine)

The sudden revocation of the Royal African Company's monopoly in 1698 marked a foundational moment in corporate history and inaugurated a structural transformation of the transatlantic slave trade. While the RAC's gradual exit from slave trade has received ample scholarly attention, little is known about the company's "real time" response to the loss of its exclusive trading privileges, which raised overall competition and exacerbated the company's principal-agent problems on the West African coast. We conduct the first in-depth analysis of the company's behavior in the early post-monopoly period, exploiting a unique series of 359 instruction letters that the RAC issued to its slave-ship captains between 1686 and 1706, coding each individual command in the letters. Our "captain-instructions" database reveals new insights into the company's response to its upended competitive landscape.

Saturday, September 17, 8:30am-10:00am:

Session 7: Economic Development in Asia

Chair: Carol Shiue (University of Colorado, Boulder)

✦ Room: Wisconsin II and III

Melanie Meng Xue (London School of Economics) and Boxiao Zhang (University of California, Los Angeles), “The Short- and Long-Run Effects of Affirmative Action: Evidence from Imperial China”

Discussant: Amy Cross (American University)

We use a difference-in-differences framework to study the effects of affirmative action policies in the setting of imperial China. Imperial China used an examination system to select government officials. We examine a policy reform in 1712 aimed to lower inequality in access to exams and government jobs. The reform equalized acceptance rates across the provinces, allowing individuals from underrepresented provinces to pass the exam with lower scores. The reform led to an increase in successful candidates in underrepresented provinces, whose academic and career outcomes also improved over time. We find that such gains were concentrated among individuals in prefectures with the greatest advantage in imperial exams prior to the reform, resulting in growing inequality within the provinces. Divergent trends between prefectures persisted decades into the reform but were mitigated in prefectures where candidates received travel subsidies.

Gregg Huff (University of Oxford), “Vent-for-Surplus in Southeast Asian Development since 1870”

Discussant: Sumner La Croix (University of Hawaii)

This paper develops a new vent-for-surplus model to analyze Southeast Asia's two phases of rapid export-led growth. During the first, from 1870 to 1929, international trade provided the 'vent' to utilize land and labour surpluses in the production of primary commodities. Intra-regional exchange both allowed and created specialization. A second growth phase from 1970 depended on exporting manufactures and vented labour surpluses through trade or its substitute of emigration. Western markets and regional integration again drove growth, transforming Southeast Asian countries from agricultural to predominantly industrial. This time, Southeast Asian development depended on integration with markets in the West but, crucially, also on supply chains within the region. By incorporating regional integration into a formal framework, the model can explain the reality of Southeast Asia's growth and extreme commodity specialization. In both phases, trade served as the growth engine, but in neither was technical change the chief expansionary source.

Jian Xie (University of Warwick) and Song Yuan (University of Warwick), “The Cultural Origins of Family Firms”

Discussant: Eric Hilt (Wellesley College)

What determines the prevalence of family firms? In this project, we investigate the role of historical family culture in the spatial distribution of family firms. Using detailed firm-level data from China, we find that there is a larger share of family firms in regions with a stronger historical family culture, as measured by genealogy density. The results are further confirmed by an instrumental variable approach and the nearest neighbor matching method. Examining the mechanisms, we find that entrepreneurs in regions with a stronger historical family culture: i) tend to have family members engage more in firms; ii) are more likely to raise initial capital from family members; iii) are more willing to pass on the firms to their children. Historical family culture predicts better firm performance partly due to a lower leverage ratio.

Abstracts ❖ Saturday, September 17

Saturday, September 17, 8:30am-10:00am:

Session 8: Identity and Segregation

Chair: Jessica LaVoice (Bowdoin College)

✦ Room: Hotel Ballroom

Ricardo Dahis (PUC-Rio), Emily Nix (University of Southern California), and Nancy Qian (Northwestern University), “Choosing Racial Identity in the United States, 1880-1940”

Discussant: Yannay Spitzer (Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

This paper documents that a substantial minority of African American men experienced a change in racial identity to white during 1880 to 1940, while analogous changes were negligible for white men. We provide descriptive evidence that is consistent with the conventional wisdom that “passing” for white was a response to severe discrimination, and came at great personal cost. The findings suggest that contrary to traditional economic thinking, racial identity is neither entirely exogenous nor fixed over the lifetime, and responds to incentives.

Isabella Ou (University of Minnesota) and Evan Roberts (University of Minnesota), “Linguistic Segregation in the United States, 1900-1930”

Discussant: Maggie Jones (Emory University)

While racial and ethnic-origin segregation has been extensively studied in the United States, there is no prior research on how Americans were segregated by language use. Despite most Americans speaking English in the early twentieth century, in some areas of the country significant minorities spoke other languages exclusively or maintained facility in both English and another language. Prior to the restriction of immigration in 1924, there was significant concern and political debate about immigrants and their descendants who did not speak English, with repeated attempts before 1920 to ban the admission of immigrants who could not demonstrate some competency in English.

Hui Ren Tan (National University of Singapore), “Origins of a Violent Land: The Role of Migration”

Discussant: Peter Nencka (Miami University)

There is substantial variation in violent crime rates across the US - can cultural differences explain this? Several theories have focused on the culture of violence brought over by 18th-century Scots-Irish immigrants, a group that primarily settled in the South. The theories posit that the Scots-Irish passed on their culture to later generations of southern whites who, in turn, passed these traits to blacks, before the latter brought the culture of violence to the rest of the country during the Great Migration. My paper seeks to bring empirical evidence to bear on these hypotheses. I find evidence for an intra-race transmission of culture, but not for an inter-race or an inter-region transmission.

Saturday, September 17, 8:30am-10:00am:

Session 9: Religion and State Capacity

Room: Minnesota

✦ Chair: John Wallis (University of Maryland)

Jose Espin-Sanchez (Yale University), Salvador Gil-Guirado (University of Murcia) and Nicholas Ryan (Yale University), “Praying for Rain: The Climate as a Determinant of Religious Belief”

Discussant: Noel Johnson (George Mason University)

We study the climate as a determinant of instrumental religious belief. People believe when religious authorities (the “church”) can credibly intervene in nature on their behalf. We present a theoretical model in which nature determines the process of rainfall over time and the church chooses when optimally to pray to persuade people that prayer caused the rain. We present evidence from over 200 years of prayers for rain in Murcia, Spain, that the church followed such an optimal policy and that its prayers are therefore highly predictive of rainfall. In our model, prayer is only credible if the hazard of rainfall after a dry spell is increasing over time. We test this prediction in a newly-gathered data set of whether ethnic groups around the world traditionally prayed for rain. We find that prayer for rain is widespread and rainfall hazard predicts historical prayer consistent with our model.

Jari Eloranta (University of Helsinki), Petri Karonen (University of Jyväskylä), Henric Häggqvist (Uppsala University), and Jeremy Land (University of Helsinki), “The Quest for Bureaucratic Efficiency: Sweden’s Rise and Fall as an Empire”

Discussant: Peter Lindert (University of California, Davis)

In this paper we will provide some new figures and comparisons on Sweden’s long run fiscal and political path. In addition, we argue that a focus on revenue collection alone, which has been a fairly standard practice in recent literature, can be misleading and that it is important to not only look at the spending side and credit, but also what countries were able to get for that spending, i.e., the bang for the buck (=state efficiency). After all, it is possible that some states could produce more military capacity with less money, due to a more effective bureaucracy, increased industrial capacity (or otherwise more versatile economy), or lower production costs of military equipment. These considerations will hopefully be more widely taken into account in subsequent analyses of the European (and non-European) warfare states.

Leonard Kukic (Universidad Carlos III de Madrid) and Yasin Arslantas (Anadolu University), “Taxes, Religion and Nationalism: Evidence from Six Centuries of Bosnian History”

Discussant: Ahmed Rahman (Lehigh University)

While economic historians have invested a great deal of effort into understanding the economic consequences of religion, they have invested relatively less effort into understanding the determinants of religious affiliation. This paper examines the determinants of conversion to Islam in the Ottoman Bosnia. Employing village-level data constructed from the Ottoman tax registers of 1468 and 1604, we find that households in the initially poorer villages were more likely to convert to Islam. This finding is consistent with the notion that the poll-tax that non-Muslims had to pay stimulated the poorer Christians to convert to Islam. Using a stream of population censuses, we also find that our results hold after the end of the Ottoman rule and its discriminatory tax in 1878. We hypothesize that one reason for this persistence is that religious identity became embedded into the rising national consciousness during the nineteenth century, increasing the cost of changing religion.

Saturday, September 17, 10:30-am-12:00pm:

Session 10: Women in Economic History

Chair: Elyce Rotella (University of Michigan)

✦ Room: Wisconsin II and III

Michael Andrews (University of Maryland, Baltimore County) and Yiling Zhao (Peking University), “Home Economics and Women’s Gateway to Science”

Discussant: Jacob French (New York University)

Why does the share of women vary widely across STEM majors? Women make up a large share of majors in biology and chemistry, but only a small share of physics and engineering majors. We propose a historical explanation: early 20th century college home economics introduced women to some scientific fields, but not others. Using novel data from college course catalogs, we quantify how science-heavy home economics was. We then document a contemporaneous relationship between home economics and science programs using two datasets: panel data from historical college yearbooks and cross sections from Commissioner of Education reports. We exploit the relationship between male agricultural education and home economics to construct an instrument for the relative size of home economics programs and argue that the observed relationship is likely causal. Finally, we document that historical home economics predicts the share of women studying biology in years since 1965.

Metin Cosgel (University of Connecticut), Hamdi Genç (Medeniyet University), Emre Özer (Medeniyet University), and Sadullah Yıldırım (Marmara University), “Gender and Justice: Women’s Participation, Settlement, and Victory in Ottoman Courts”

Discussant: Mohamed Saleh (Toulouse School of Economics)

We study gender’s effect on justice in Ottoman courts by analyzing differences between men and women in court participation, dispute settlement, and litigation victory. The data come from the early nineteenth century registers of the Galata and Üsküdar courts in Istanbul and the Konya and Kütahya courts in the provinces. The findings show that although the legal disputes between men dominated the courts, women were involved in about thirty percent of cases. Gender’s effect on settlement decisions varied across courts and case-types. In litigation, women were less likely than men to win as plaintiffs. Mediation analysis shows that about thirty to seventy percent of the gender gap in plaintiff victory can be attributed to differences in evidence use during trial (witness testimony, written documents, legal opinions).

Saturday, September 17, 10:30-am-12:00pm:

Session 11: Perspectives on Ukraine and Russia

Chair: Christopher Meissner (University of California, Davis)

✦ Room: Hotel Ballroom

Stephen Broadberry (University of Oxford) and Elena Korchmina (University of Southern Denmark), “Catching-Up and Falling Behind: Russian Economic Growth from the 1690s to the 1880s”

Discussant: Matthias Morys (University of York)

GDP per capita at decadal frequency is estimated for Russia from the 1690s to the 1880s. Although Peter the Great’s reforms ushered in a period of positive growth between the 1710s and 1760s, this was followed by a period of negative growth between the 1760s and 1800s as population growth outstripped the ability of agriculture to maintain per capita food supply. GDP per capita then stagnated between the 1800s and 1880s, including the years after the 1861 abolition of serfdom. Although large-scale industry grew more rapidly than the rest of the economy, it was starting from a low base and the economy continued to be dominated by the slow-growing agriculture, small-scale industry and services. Russian economic growth before the 1760s resulted in catching-up on the West, but this was followed by a period of relative decline, leaving mid-nineteenth century Russia further behind than at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Abstracts ❖ Saturday, September 17

Viktor Malein (University of Southern Denmark), “Landed Elite and Expansion of Primary Schooling in Imperial Russia”
Discussant: Amanda Gregg (Middlebury College)

The paper investigates the role of large noble landowners in primary education development during 1880-1894 and its subsequent expansion in the 1900s. The cross-section estimates show a statistically significant and negative link between noble land concentration and education before Russia's industrial spurt (1880-1894). The magnitude of the estimated coefficient is economically meaningful - one standard deviation increase in land concentration would result in 0.1 standard deviation decrease in schooling enrolment rate. Furthermore, I use a state-sponsored subsidy program launched in 1905-1907 as a schooling supply shock showing that areas with a historical prevalence of large landownership exhibited a higher increase in educational demand over 1880-1911, conditioning on schooling capacity. This result indicates the importance of the educational demand constraints imposed by landed elites.

Vitaliia Yaremko (University of California, Berkeley), “The Long-Term Consequences of the 1932-33 Famine: Evidence from Post-Soviet Ukraine”

Discussant: Felipe Valencia Caicedo (University of British Columbia)

The Soviet famine of 1932-33 was accompanied by a set of collectivist policies that aimed at changing the social structure in rural areas and eliminating characteristics valued in market economy. Some policies, in particular those applied to blacklisted communities, were repressive. Blacklisting was extensively used in Ukraine. In this project, I examine how the socioeconomic outcomes in Ukrainian villages during transition from planned to market economy (60-70 years after the famine) differ depending on the blacklisting status of their territory in the 1930s. For this purpose, I georeferenced the lists of blacklisted communities constructed by historians that have not been previously examined empirically. To identify the causal effect of blacklisting I exploit the random variation in blacklisting status due to adverse weather conditions.

Saturday, September 17, 10:30-am-12:00pm:

Session 12: Industrialization, Productivity, and Employment
Chair: Jeremy Atack (Vanderbilt University)

✦ Room: Minnesota

Jeanne Lafortune (Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile), Ethan Lewis (Dartmouth College), Jose Pablo Martinez (Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile), and Jose Tessada (Universidad Catolica de Chile), “Changing Returns to Scale in Manufacturing 1880-1930: The Rise of (Skilled) Labor?”

Discussant: Nicolas Ziebarth (Auburn University)

This paper estimates returns to scale for manufacturing industries around the turn of the twentieth century in the United States by exploiting an industry-city panel data for the years 1880-1930. We estimate decreasing returns to scale on average over the period, contrary to most of the existing literature, because our empirical methodology allows us to separate returns to scale from “agglomeration” effects. We also find that returns to scale grew substantially after 1910, mostly because the return to labor grew. We find that this was more marked in industries that were more intensive in human capital and energy at the beginning of the period and in cells that were less competitive. Overall, results suggest that technological change and lack of initial competition played relevant roles in the rise of larger establishments in manufacturing.

Karen Clay (Carnegie Mellon University), Akshaya Jha (Carnegie Mellon University), Joshua Lewis (University of Montreal), and Edson Severnini (Carnegie Mellon), “Impacts of the Clean Air Act on the Power Sector from 1938-1994: Anticipation and Adaptation”

Discussant: Patrick Testa (Tulane University)

We digitized data on the operations of virtually every fossil-fuel power plant from 1938-1994 to examine the impacts of the 1970 Clean Air Act (CAA) on the power sector. This unique long panel provides an extended pre-regulation benchmark, allowing us to account for anticipatory behavior by electric utilities in the years prior to the Act's passage. The CAA caused large and persistent decreases in output and productivity, but only for plants built before the original 1963 CAA, which primarily signaled impending federal regulation. The reallocation of output away from older plants significantly mitigated the aggregate productivity losses from the CAA.

Sebastián Galiani (University of Maryland), Luis Jaramillo (University of Maryland), and Mateo Uribe-Castro (Universidad del Rosario), “Free-riding the Yankees: Manufacturing Productivity in Canada before and after the Panama Canal”

Discussant: Noel Maurer (George Washington University)

We study the impact of the Panama Canal on the development of the manufacturing sector of Canada from 1910 to 1939. We use newly digitized county-level data from the Census of Manufactures, a market access approach, and exploit the plausibly exogenous nature of this historical episode to study how changes in transportation costs affect the location of economic activity and productivity dynamics. Our reduced-form estimates show that lowered shipping costs led to greater market integration of marginally productive counties with key markets both inside and outside of Canada. This development enabled the reallocation of productive activity to places whose production level was, otherwise, inefficiently low. Manufacturing revenues and productivity increased by 16% in counties that observed a 1 standard deviation increase in market access. These results suggest that the Canal substantially altered the economic geography of the Western hemisphere in the first half of the twentieth century.

Saturday, September 17, 2:45-4:45pm:

Dissertation Session

✦ Room: Hotel Ballroom

Nevins Prize

The Allan Nevins Prize in American Economic History is awarded annually by the Economic History Association on behalf of Columbia University Press for the best dissertation in U.S. or Canadian economic history completed during the previous year.

Chair and Convener: Joshua Lewis (Université de Montréal)

Jingyi Huang (PhD: UCLA, Current: Harvard University and Brandeis University)

The Impact of Innovation, Regulation, and Market Power on Economic Development: Evidence from the American West

This dissertation analyzes how technological and regulatory changes influence economic development in the early-20th century American West. The first chapter examines the effect of downstream technological change, namely refrigeration, on upstream agricultural production. By exploiting the differential effect of mechanical refrigeration on perishable versus non-perishable products, I find that the introduction of refrigeration increased output and land value for areas more suitable for ranching. The second chapter investigates how technology and antitrust regulations changed market competition in the

meatpacking industry. The high cost of refrigeration and lax antitrust enforcement allowed a cartel to dominate the cattle market between 1903 and 1917. The cartel manipulated prices from week to week to induce large shipments to the stockyard and then exploited the inelastic spot-market cattle supply. The analysis leverages the change in the regulatory environment that forced the cartel to switch from the aforementioned manipulation to the standard static monopsony strategy. I quantify the effect of manipulation by comparing the empirical outcomes under manipulation to counterfactuals suggested by the static model. Results show that cartel manipulation caused more damage to cattle sellers and beef consumers than the static model suggests. The third chapter examines the impact of liability rules on economic development. I compiled data on the evolution of county-level fence laws, which assign the liability for livestock trespassing to either farmers or ranchers, and show that shifting the liability from farmers to livestock owners increased acreage of improved land, grain cultivation, and the total value of farm output.

Pawel Janas (PhD: Northwestern University, Current: California Institute of Technology)

Financial Crises and Economic Growth: U.S. Cities, Counties, and School Districts During the Great Depression

I study financial constraints and local public goods during the Great Depression in the United States (1929 to 1937). In Chapter 1, I investigate whether local government debt affects public expenditure in cities. I collect novel archival panel data on cities and bonds during the 1920s and 1930s and examine local public good provision during the Depression. I find that 20 percent of the drop in expenditure is explained through a re-allocation of budgets towards debt repayment and that households subsequently relocated away from distressed cities. In Chapter 2, I study the impact of the Great Depression on educational attainment and intergenerational education mobility of U.S. males in the 1930s. I collect data on youth unemployment and school quality during the Great Depression and study how each affected overall high school graduation rates across U.S. cities during the last stage of the High School Movement. Using linked Census data on young males and their fathers, I find that worsening local labor markets for youth significantly increased their secondary school attendance and graduation rates while education spending cuts decreased them to a smaller extent. Overall, I find that the Depression increased intergenerational education mobility. Finally, in Chapter 3, I study whether lender-of-last-resort policies of the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank eased firms' financial constraints using a novel database of local economic conditions from 1927 to 1937. I find evidence that Fed intervention stymied banking panics, but I do not, surprisingly, find any meaningful effect of Fed policies on local economic outcomes.

Sebastian Ottinger (PhD: UCLA, Current: Northwestern University and CERGE-EI)

Essays on Political Economy and Economic Geography

The dissertation consists of three chapters. The first chapter addresses a question of urban economics: Why do regions specialize in specific industries? I draw on the early settlement patterns of European immigrants across U.S. counties and their origin countries' trade specialization after these immigrants left as a quasi-natural experiment to show how historical accidents -- rather than fundamental features of regions -- shape their industrial specialization. This is systematic evidence for the anecdotes and theories emphasizing the chance origins of local specialization, highlighted by, among others, Krugman (1991) and Arthur (1990). The second chapter (co-authored with Max Winkler) provides causal evidence for theories of divide and rule and highlights the role of media in it. We use the unexpected electoral success of the Populist Party in the U.S. South and rich newspaper data to show how elites linked to the Democratic Party used racial propaganda to divide and rule over a diverse populace. Anti-Black media content spiked after the 1892 Presidential election, but only in counties where the populist party's success threatened local Democratic Party elites and newspapers affiliated with the Democrats. The dissertation's third chapter (co-authored with Nico Voigtländer) studies the effects of national leaders' capability on the performance of the states they governed, drawing on European monarchs. We use each monarch's 'coefficient of inbreeding,' which measures how related each monarch's parents were, as an instrument for each monarch's capability as a leader. We document a sizeable causal effect of national leaders' capability on their states' performance.

Gerschenkron Prize

The Alexander Gerschenkron Prize is awarded for the best dissertation in the economic history of an area outside of the United States or Canada completed during the preceding year.

Chair and Convener: Caroline Fohlin (Emory University)

Victoria Gierok (PhD and Current: University of Oxford)

The Development of Wealth Inequality in the German Territories of the Holy Roman Empire, 1300-1800

This dissertation investigates the development and causes of economic inequality in pre-industrial Germany from 1300 to 1850. To do so, it presents two novel datasets. The first is the largest pre-industrial household-level dataset of wealth taxation covering 35 urban and 100 rural communities, comprising approximately 100,000 observations. The second is a city-level dataset of 30 city budgets. These datasets reveal that wealth inequality moved in four phases: a decline in wealth inequality after the Black Death in 1350, a rise in inequality from 1450 onwards peaking at the eve of the Thirty Years' War

in 1618, a decline thereafter until about 1700 and a subsequent increase. This development in wealth inequality distinguishes Germany from other European regions where inequality rose steadily throughout the early modern period. It highlights the extraordinarily destructive impact of the Thirty Years' War. It further provides the first consistent poverty estimates for the period from 1300 to 1800 and shows that poverty and inequality largely developed in tandem. This dissertation also investigates fiscal extraction as a possible driver of inequality. It provides the first estimates of per capita fiscal pressure for a large number of German cities: throughout the late Middle Ages fiscal pressure was low, but from the mid-sixteenth century onwards it started to rise, peaking during the Thirty Years' War. In sum, by making use of originally compiled data, this dissertation reveals the economic consequences of the Black Death, the Thirty Years' War and fiscal extraction to advance our understanding of inequality and poverty in pre-industrial Germany.

Mark Hup (PhD: University of California, Irvine, Current: Peking University)

Essays on Fiscal Modernization, Labor Coercion, State Capacity and Trade

This dissertation asks: How and why did money-based and centralized fiscal institutions emerge? I use newly-collected data from colonial Indonesian archival sources to study historically widespread aspects of taxation – corvée labor and tax farming – that have largely disappeared in modern times. This dissertation aims to shed light on what drove these practices and thereby aid our understanding of fiscal modernization, a key aspect of long-run development. The first essay estimates the effect of state capacity on corvée labor. I document the importance of corvée labor and find that national-level policy centralized state finances by gradually replacing corvée with a monetary poll tax. At the same time, however, local state capacity expansion, primarily indigenous officials working as agents for the state, slowed the movement away from corvée. Opposing interests of different state actors can therefore be key in understanding fiscal modernization and public labor coercion. The second essay studies the impact of trade on corvée labor. I find trade expansions reduce corvée usage. This effect runs through laborers buying themselves out of corvée duties. The buy-out option enabled laborers to self-select out of corvée during trade booms without requiring stronger information-collection capabilities of the state. I argue the state's encompassing interest in taxpayers' output explains the negative relationship between productivity and corvée labor. The nature of the coercer-coerced relationship therefore matters in understanding labor coercion. The third essay examines tax farming – the privatized collection of taxes – and finds that centralized fiscal institutions can emerge when the state becomes less dependent on divide-and-rule strategies that route revenue streams through politically weak groups.

Hanzhi Deng (PhD: London School of Economics, Current: Fudan University)

A History of Decentralization: Fiscal Transitions in Late Imperial China, 1850-1911

This thesis contributes to the state capacity literature by revisiting a key theme, the making of a fiscal state. It focuses on late Qing China and investigates why a precarious central government led not to the collapse but to the remarkable transformation of China's fiscal regime since 1850. It employs an institutionalist framework by investigating both structural factors and exogenous shocks; it also examines how various central and local stakeholders adjusted their institutional choices during the transitions. It collects new data from Late Qing Fiscal Reports and compiles other relevant datasets on taxation, borrowing, public spending, etc.; it also utilizes atlases on rebellions and wars.

This thesis concludes that the unprecedented local fiscal-military autonomy, acquiesced by the central court at the outbreak of Taiping Rebellion, served as the ultimate impetus for China's fiscal restructuring and expansion. Self-serving local governments were motivated to introduce novel changes to the fiscal regime including *lijin* taxation, foreign borrowing, and local industrialization, and it was their pioneering endeavors that made the history of China's state modernization during late Qing era: a centralized, rigid and land-tax-based fiscal regime was transformed into a decentralized and dynamic one, increasingly responsive to social challenges and accountable to local public affairs.

This thesis makes several contributions. Firstly, it transcends the fiscal-military state benchmark by analyzing a bureaucratic empire whose legitimacy, elite nature, and geopolitical conditions differed greatly from those of a European nation state. Secondly, it provides more terminological nuances by distinguishing 'central/local capacity', 'taxation/expenditure capacity', etc. Thirdly, it reinterprets the path of China's modernization and develops a coherent narrative for various bottom-up fiscal phenomena. Finally, it offers implications on how fiscal capacity facilitated industrialization, a central theme in the Great Divergence debate.

Sunday, September 18, 8:30-10:00am:

Session 13: Mobility

Chair: Santiago Perez (University of California, Davis)

✦ Room: Wisconsin II

Jacqueline Craig (Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago), Katherine Eriksson (University of California, Davis), Gregory Niemesh (Miami University), and Myera Rashid (Northwestern University), "Marriage and the Intergenerational Mobility of Women: Evidence from Marriage Certificates 1850-1910"

Discussant: Evan Roberts (University of Minnesota)

The literature finds a high degree of economic mobility for men in the 19th century in comparison to today. Due to data limitations, changes in female economic mobility over time are not well understood. Using a set of marriage certificates from Massachusetts over the period of 1850-1910, we link men and women to their childhood and adult census records to obtain a measure of occupational standing across two generations. Intergenerational mobility for women is higher than for men during 1850-1880. Between 1880 and 1910, men's mobility increases to converge with that of women. We also find evidence of assortative mating based on the correlation in occupational income score and real estate wealth between the husband's and wife's fathers. The strength of assortative mating increased from 1850 to 1910. Consequently, mobility of women in the 1880-1910 cohort might have been higher than observed if they faced the lower level of assortative mating of women in the earlier 1850-1880 cohort.

Kasey Buckles (University of Notre Dame), Joseph Price (Brigham Young University), Zachary Ward (Baylor University), and Haley Wilbert (University of Notre Dame), "Family Trees and Falling Apples: Intergenerational Mobility Estimates from U.S. Genealogy Data"

Discussant: Greg Clark (University of California, Davis)

We use an innovative strategy for linking parents to their adult children (both sons and daughters) in the United States census to produce estimates of the intergenerational transmission of socioeconomic status from 1850 to 1940. We begin with data from a large, online, crowd-sourced genealogy platform. We include the links created by these users in our data set, but also use information from the links they create to inform other supervised and unsupervised matching methods. Our completed data set, which we call the Census Tree, contains hundreds of millions of links among the 1850-1940 censuses. This data set is beyond the current frontier in terms of the precision, recall, and representativeness of the included links. Because family members do the linking and often know the maiden names of women in their family, we are able to include women in our analysis where previous research has omitted.

Abstracts ❖ Sunday, September 18

Alison Doxey (University of Chicago), Ezra Karger (Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago) and Peter Nencka (Miami University), “The Democratization of Opportunity: The Effects of the U.S. High School Movement”

Discussant: John Parman (College of William and Mary)

The construction of public high schools across the United States in the early 1900s transformed the economic opportunities of women, who outnumbered men as high school graduates until the 1940s. We provide the first causal estimates of the effect of the “high school movement” on long-run outcomes for both men and women. We construct a novel, complete panel of high schools in 33,000 towns and cities across the United States, generating a place-level measure of high school access in the late 1800s and early 1900s. We link this panel to the exact birthplaces of notable men and women using structured biographies of Federal judges, congresspeople, scientists, businesspeople, and artists born between 1870-1950. We use event studies to compare the adult outcomes of children who did and did not have access to a public high school, exploiting variation across similar cities that expanded high schools at different times.

Sunday, September 18, 8:30-10:00am:

Session 14: Exclusion from Markets

Chair: Matthew Gregg (Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis)

Room: Minnesota

Donna Feir (University of Victoria), Maggie Jones (Emory University), and David Scoones (University of Victoria), “The Legacy of Indian Missions in the United States”

Discussant: Melinda Miller (Virginia Tech University)

Christian missions played an integral role in the process of the colonization of North America. Beyond the goal of religious conversion of local populations, missionaries were also key actors in both cultural and economic exchange. However, the extent of missionary involvement with local populations across regions varied over time and by denomination. In this paper we examine the intermediate and long-run effects of Christian missionary engagement with Indigenous populations in the pre-preservation period in the United States. We construct a dataset on the location of over 250 missions across the US before 1861 which we combine with other publicly available sources to study the effects of historical missionary presence on education and income in the early 1900s and the modern period. In line with previous research on missionary presence in the developing world, we find historical missionary activity to be positively correlated with modern education and income.

Hillary Vipond (London School of Economics), “Technological Unemployment in Historical Perspective”

Discussant: Walker Hanlon (Northwestern University)

There is no quantitative record of the employment opportunities created by and lost to creative destruction as industries mechanized in Great Britain between 1851-1911. This is primarily because English census data tracks occupation only at the industry level, which obscures shifts in the occupational structure taking place at the sub-industry, “task”, level. I create a new, more finely grained occupational categorization structure, using text recorded in individual level English census observations, digitized by the Integrated Census Microdata project, as data. I take the English bootmaking industry as a case study to pilot the approach, and link 1.29 million bootmakers (97.2%) to the sub-industry level “tasks” they performed. This illuminates the impact of mechanization in the industry, revealing that 152000 jobs were lost to obsolescence, and 145000 jobs, demanding new skills, were created. Bootmakers were not able to move from declining occupations into the newly generated ones.

Kara Dimitruk (Swarthmore College), Christie Swanepoel (University of Western Cape), and Kate Ekama (Stellenbosch University) “Slavery, Race, and Finance in the Cape Colony, c.1800-1834”

Discussant: Craig Palsson (Utah State University)

Using a series of probate inventories, we identify credit transactions of indigenous people and freed slaves (“Coloured”) in the nineteenth-century Cape Colony. We identify over 300 transactions which we use to investigate the structure of credit trading between races. The preliminary findings suggest Coloured individuals primarily borrowed from and lent to white settlers. While Coloured individuals borrowed (or extended credit) for smaller values than the white settlers, there are examples of large debts. Coloured individuals also used credit for consumption rather than productive purposes compared to white settlers.

Sunday, September 18, 10:30-12:00pm:

Session 15: Iberian Influence

Chair: Jose Espin-Sanchez (Yale University)

✦ Room: Wisconsin II

Martin Fernandez-Sanchez (Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research) and Gaspare Tortorici (Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research), “Migrant Self-Selection during the Portuguese Mass Migration, 1880-1930”

Discussant: Leticia Arroyo Abad (City University of New York)

This paper examines the dynamics and determinants of migrant self-selection from Portugal during the Age of Mass Migration (1880-1930). We use newly digitized district-level data on migrants and population censuses. Our contribution is two-fold: first, unlike past literature, we rely on a direct measure of human capital “literacy” and consider several decades; second, we provide the first evidence on migrant self-selection disaggregated by gender. While average self-selection was positive throughout the period, there was substantial cross-district and temporal variation. Using our panel data, we find that the degree of self-selection was negatively associated with emigration rates and with the growth in literacy rates at origin. Self-selection was significantly higher among men than women; this gap was smaller in districts with predominantly US-bound emigration and narrowed as emigration increased or when the literacy gap at origin decreased.

Alejandro Martinez Marquina (University of Southern California), “When a Town Wins the Lottery: Evidence from Spain”

Discussant: Fernando Arteaga (University of Pennsylvania)

For over a century, Spain has conducted a national lottery which often results in the random allocation of large cash windfalls to one town. Leveraging data on lottery ticket expenditures, we match winning towns to non-winning towns with equal winning probability. For towns that won in recent decades, consumption of durables increases while employment, businesses, and migration to the town decrease. An analysis of a century of winners reveals a stark and persistent population increase for towns that won after the Civil War. Our results suggest a limited role for wealth shocks in spurring economic growth outside of large recessions.

Luis Roberto Martinez (University of Chicago), Leopoldo Fergusson (Universidad de los Andes), Giorgio Chiovelli (Universidad de Montevideo), Felipe Valencia Caicedo (University of British Columbia), and Juan David Torres (Stanford University), “Bourbon Reforms and State Capacity in the Spanish Empire”

Discussant: Ralf Meisenzahl (Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago)

Understanding the factors that affect the state’s ability to fulfill its various duties has been a perennial topic of interest in the social sciences. Raising tax revenues ranks among the most important foundations to develop these abilities. Still, there is no consensus on the ultimate determinants of fiscal capacity. Plus some of the most salient explanations originally conceived to understand European state formation (war making, in particular) fail to extrapolate to other settings, such as the Americas. By delving into the historical origins of state capacity in the Americas, this paper seeks to understand the fundamental role, and potential persistence, of the fiscal institutions put in place during the centuries-long Spanish colonial rule. We rely on the extensive records kept by the network of Royal Treasuries (Cajas Reales) created in the Spanish empire during the XVI-XVIII centuries. Particularly, we consolidate and harmonize the available information, building on the titanic work of Tepaske and Klein (1982, 1990) and complementing this with information for the viceroyalty of New Granada from Pinto (2016). We present a detailed description of the data to revisit our understanding of the treasuries themselves, stressing: 1. the importance of inter-treasury transfers relative to revenue for the Crown, 2. the likely effects of windfall revenues from particular economic activities and from other treasuries on tax effort, and 3. the distinctive characteristics of Cajas located in or near other institutions of local power (i.e. provincial capitals) compared to those farther away from these centers. In our empirical analyses we plan exploit both the spatial and time series nature of the data.

Abstracts ❖ Sunday, September 18

Sunday, September 18, 10:30am-12:00pm:

Session 16: Race in the United States

Chair: David Rosé (Wilfrid Laurier University)

✦ Room: Wisconsin III

Robyn Cox (University of Southern California), Jamein Cunningham (Cornell University), and Alberto Ortega (Indiana University), “The Impact of Affirmative Action Litigation on Police Killings of Civilians”

Discussant: Andreas Ferrara (University of Pittsburgh)

Although research has shown that court-ordered hiring quotas increase the number of minority police officers in litigated cities, there has been little insight into how workforce diversity, or lack thereof, may impact police violence. Using an event-study framework, we find that the threat of affirmative action litigation reduces police killings of non-white civilians in the long-run. In addition, we find evidence of lower arrest rates for non-white civilians and more diverse police departments 25 years after litigation. Our results highlight the vital role that federal interventions have in addressing police behavior and the use of lethal force.

Andrea Bernini (University of Oxford), Giovanni Facchini (University of Nottingham), Marco Tabellini (Harvard Business School), and Cecilia Testa (University of Nottingham), “Black Empowerment and Whites’ Backlash: The Effect of the Voting Rights Act”

Discussant: Melissa Thomasson (Miami University)

From the end of Reconstruction until the passage of the Voting Rights Act (VRA) in 1965, African Americans in the U.S. South have endured suppression of their constitutional rights to vote by violence, intimidation and institutionalized disenfranchisement. The success of the VRA in dismantling institutional barriers to African American political participation is clear, but did it also win hearts and minds in the racially conservative South? Establishing a causal link between the VRA and the response of the white and the Black electorate has, thus far, been impaired by the lack of data on race-specific political preferences and voting behavior at the local level. In this paper, we make progress on this issue by exploiting a unique dataset on county level voter registration rates by race to estimate whether the VRA led to racial integration, or if instead triggered white backlash.

Federico Masera (University of New South Wales), Michele Rosenberg (University Essex), Sarah Walker (University of New South Wales), “The Power of Narratives: Anti-Black Attitudes and Violence in the US South”

Discussant: Ethan Schmick (Marquette University)

Systematic discrimination and violence against minorities are enduring phenomena. This paper investigates the role of racist narratives in sustaining discriminatory attitudes and collective violence against the Black population in the United States South from 1865 to today. Leveraging plausible exogeneity in excess deaths from the Civil War, we show that white sex imbalances precipitated a fear of racial mixing, fostering an increase in the prevalence of an association between Black men and sexual predators in local newspapers. Sex imbalances also increased the demand for segregation, incidence of lynching for alleged sexual offenses, and explicit racial attitudes. This narrative persisted beyond the immediate aftermath of the war, shaping discrimination and collective violence over 150 years.

Sunday, September 18, 10:30am-12:00pm:

Session 17: Agriculture around the World

Chair: Paul Rhode (University of Michigan)

✦ Room: Minnesota

Eric Edwards (North Carolina State University) and Wally Thurman (North Carolina State University), “Private Benefits and Public Goods: Agricultural Drainage in the United States 1850-1969”

Discussant: Mary Hansen (American University)

In wet areas with poorly drained soils, excess water creates waterlogging, preventing the absorption of oxygen and drastically reducing yields. Tile drainage was first demonstrated as a method to adapt agriculture to excess precipitation and poor natural drainage in Upstate New York in 1835. Subsequently, the combination of innovations in local governance, engineering, and tile manufacture allowed drainage on large portions of the U.S. Midwest and Southeast. Today, of the 215 million acres of wetlands estimated to exist in the contiguous United States at colonization, 124 million have been drained, 80-87% for agricultural purposes. We show the passage of the first drainage district laws in each state coincided with a “catch-up” of improved acres and land value in counties with poorly drained soils relative to others. We estimate artificial drainage increased the value of agricultural land in the worst-drained counties of the eastern United States by \$13-29B (2020 dollars).

Terry Cheung (Academia Sinica), Shaowen Luo (Virginia Tech), and Kwok Ping Tsang (Virginia Tech), “Letting Old Data Speak: Local Cultural Traits in Qing China Grain Prices”

Discussant: John Tang (University of Melbourne)

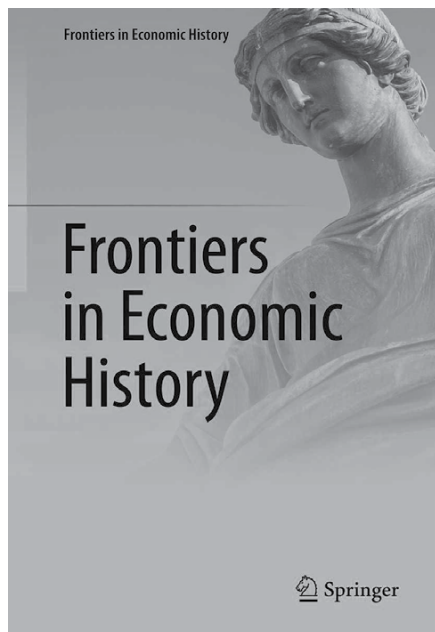
This paper explores the information content from the quality of Qing China grain prices (from 1738 to 1911). Based on two measures of data quality, a “simplistic” measure that looks for unchanged reported prices over an extended period of time and a “sophisticated” measure that looks for nearly perfectly correlated reported high and low prices, we find that the quality of grain price data varies across regions and over time. To test if the measures contain local and persistent cultural traits, we control for variables in Qing dynasty like weather and wars, and then show how the remaining variations of data quality correlate with some cultural measures. Finally, we find that the unexplained variations of the two measures predict the number of deaths during the Great Famine (1959-1961) and manipulations of official statistics in more recent years, in a way that is consistent with our cultural interpretation.

Viet Nguyen (Northeastern University) and Susan Wolcott (Binghamton University), “Caste and Landlessness in India at Independence”

Discussant: Jessica Vechbanyongratana (Chulalongkorn University)

Agriculture is the largest occupation among Hindus in India today. Historically and today, the castes lowest on the Hindu hierarchy have been disproportionately agricultural laborers rather than cultivators. A major theme of Indian historiography is that this is a result of discrimination against these groups. To our knowledge, there has never been an India-wide examination of even the correlations between presence of oppressed groups in a region and the extent of employment as agricultural laborers. Our paper is a first attempt to provide such an analysis. We find that there is no statistical relationship between the presence of oppressed groups in a region and either the extent of employment as laborers, or the wage. Measured coefficients are not only statistically insignificant, but also of the wrong sign.

Rainfall and railway miles do matter. This does not disprove discrimination, but it does suggest geography and infrastructure may have mattered more.



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✦ Location: Ballroom Foyer

Julius Koschnick (London School of Economics)

“Breaking Tradition: Flows of Knowledge at English Universities during the Scientific Revolution”

While teacher-student effects in conveying a fixed curriculum have been widely studied, the effect of teachers on the direction of research at the knowledge frontier has received less attention. This paper studies the teacher-effect on students’ future research at the time of the English Scientific Revolution. It introduces a novel dataset on the universe of all 111,242 students at English universities in the seventeenth and early eighteenth century and matches them to their publications. Through topic modelling, the paper is able to quantify personal interest in different research topics. To derive causal estimates, the paper exploits a natural experiment based on the expulsion of fellows following the English Civil War. The paper finds that teachers strongly influenced the research of their students, both for traditional topics and topics associated with the Scientific Revolution. Thus, it identifies an important channel for the intergenerational transmission of the ideas of the Scientific Revolution.

Sharbani Bhattacharjee (Auburn University)

“Protectionism and Industrialization in Colonial India”

The British colonial policy of free trade and laissez-faire approach is one of the factors blamed for sluggish industrialization in India. Following the World War, the changing political and fiscal dynamics catalyzed India’s attainment of fiscal autonomy and implementation of a temporary trade protection policy. I use the variation in protection intensity across industries to estimate the causal effect of this policy on the long-term performance of the Indian manufacturing industries. I find evidence of dynamic learning effects and increasing returns to scale for the industries that received greater protection. Highly protected industries experienced significant expansion in value of output, capital acquisitions, employment, value added, and number of establishments. They also exhibited higher capital and labor productivity. The findings suggest that the British colonial free trade policy did hinder industrial growth in India. The results have important implications for the infant-industry debate and how colonial policies have shaped India’s development.

Cora Neumann (University of Warwick)

“Women’s Property Rights and Fertility: Evidence from the 19th Century United States”

This paper exploits differences in timing of introduction of property rights for married women in different states in the 19th century United States to study how granting married women property rights will affect their fertility decision. Between 1848 and 1920, most states in the US passed laws protecting married women’s property rights. Previously, any earnings or ownership women had became their husbands’ property once they got married. The year of introduction of these acts varies between states over this time period, offering a historical experiment to study the effect of granting women property rights on their fertility decisions. The primary data used in this paper is from the US census waves between 1850 and 1920. Data on the timing of introduction of property rights for married women is taken from Geddes et.al. (2012). Using both data from the whole country as well as just border countries, I use a Difference-in-Difference approach to regress a woman’s fertility and whether she is married on how many years her birth state had property rights for married women during her childhood (until she turned 16). I control for race, income, labour force participation rate, husband’s occupation, age, and fixed effects for a woman’s birth state, year, and census wave. Preliminary results indicate a positive, persistent effect of exposure to property rights in childhood on fertility and marriage decisions which is robust to changes in the length of exposure and to restricting the sample to women aged 18 and older, and to white women.

Peiyuan Li (University of Colorado, Boulder)

“Political Repression, Media Propaganda and Nation Building”

Print media is critical in nation-building. In the conquest of China in the mid-17th century, the Manchu-led Qing government oppressed the Han Chinese, the native population of China. Two and a half centuries later, when modern newspaper technology became available, revolutionary propagandists took advantage of a retelling of the political repression and resistance and made it into ethnic conflicts to fan the flames of discontent. Applying machine learning to analyze 0.3 million newspaper article titles, I examine the interaction between the anti-Manchu propaganda and the historical repression and resistance. I find that prefectures with repression and resistance responded more to the anti-Manchu propaganda and produced more revolutionaries. After the revolution, revolutionaries strove to build a modern nation-state by organizing the Kuomintang party, army, and government. The results indicate that propaganda utilizing historical repression and resistance shaped the political identity and played a pivotal role in the nation-building of modern China.

Poster Session Abstracts ◆

Dongkyu Yang (University of Colorado, Boulder)

“The Impact of Dust Bowl Migration on American Industry”

I examine the impacts of exogenous environmental shocks and the role of adjustment channels by capitalizing on one of the biggest natural disasters in U.S. history: the Dust Bowl in the 1930s. I highlight the spillover effects generated by migration and focus on not directly affected regions, a neglected avenue in previous literature. I set up a dynamic spatial equilibrium model where both productivity and amenities are determined by environmental factors and agglomeration externalities. I document that there were negative effects of soil erosion and drought intensity on local productivity and amenities. Baseline counterfactual analysis shows that the Dust Bowl decreased welfare by 14.014% in the twelve Dust Bowl states. I will conduct further counterfactual analysis to examine the relative value of the adjustment channels and to gauge how government policy might have changed the magnitudes and distribution of the shocks from the Dust Bowl.

Lillian Gaeto (Vanderbilt University)

“Employee Stock Ownership and Firm Productivity During the Great Depression”

The Great Depression era provides an ideal natural experiment in which to study employee stock ownership programs (ESOPs) due to the long-term nature and relative simplicity of company contracts in this period. Using a difference-in-differences strategy, the effects of employee stock ownership are identified by exploiting pre-existing variation in the timing of plan expiration when the stock market crashed in October 1929. The Census of Manufactures provides establishment-level outcome and control variables, and data on ESOPs were collected from reports by the National Industrial Conference Board, annual company reports, and other primary sources. Preliminary results suggest companies with active, broad-based programs had significantly higher real output but lower real wages than firms with inactive programs. This paper attempts to overcome the endogeneity of the firm-level decision to offer an ESOP and sheds light on their causal effects as well as the enduring nature of these programs.

Lukas Althoff (Princeton University)

“The Geography of Black Economic Progress After Slavery”

Racial disparities in education, income, and wealth are pervasive. We show that these disparities are deeply rooted in America’s history of racial oppression. To do so, we link decades of Census records and develop a new method to identify descendants of enslaved people in contemporary data. First, we document that today, the socioeconomic status of formerly enslaved families remains well below that of Black families who gained freedom before the Civil War (1861-1865). Without this within-race disparity, the modern Black-white gap would be 40 percent smaller. Second, we show that the disadvantage persisted because the places that enslaved families were relegated to during slavery continued to hold back their economic progress after 1865. We estimate how different places within the South affected Black families’ economic progress over time based on the (plausibly exogenous) birthplace of their enslaved ancestors. We find that the Deep South became increasingly harmful to the intergenerational progress among Black (but not white) families, relative to other regions. In a border discontinuity design around the Deep Southern states, we show that post-slavery institutions account for most of the region’s uniquely negative effect. Had it not been for those post-slavery factors, formerly enslaved families would have caught up with Black families who gained freedom earlier within three generations after becoming free. We show that schools provided a unique policy lever to promote Black economic progress even in the most racially oppressive states.

Linghui Han (George Mason University)

“Physical vs. Institutional Public Goods Provision Under Political Monopoly: Evidence from China”

This paper argues that market concentration offers a way to understand why rulers invest in legal capacity (i.e., institutional infrastructure) and fiscal capacity (i.e., physical infrastructure) to allow markets to expand and generate economic growth. Sufficient returns from market development can incentivize rulers to invest in institutional public goods complementary to physical public goods. As both types of capacities can be complementary, rulers make joint investments to expand market entry and size if and only if they secure greater rents from doing so and then preserve arrangements that favor concentration. Using Chinese data from 1997 to 2006, I find that the ratio of fiscal expenditure on physical to institutional infrastructure rose dramatically after entering the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2001, while the fiscal expenditure on institutional infrastructure starts picking up. The instrumented difference-in-differences analysis informs us that the ratio rose faster by a margin of 41.9% in provinces with market concentration levels in the top quartile in 2000, the year before WTO accession, in contrast to that the ratio of fiscal expenditure on institutional to physical infrastructure in provinces with market concentration levels in the bottom three quartiles in 2000 became 56.1% higher.

Will Damron (Yale University)

“Electrification of the North Carolina Textile Industry, 1905-1926”

While economists have noted the importance of electrification to American manufacturing in the early 20th century, a lack of factory-level data has constrained previous research to rely on aggregate data. Using a newly-collected panel data set covering textile manufacturers in North Carolina between 1905 and 1926, I examine the effects of electrification at the establishment-level. Manufacturers who electrified increased their output and labor productivity relative to manufacturers who did not. Increases in energy- and capital-intensity explain some of the increase in output, though most of the increase in output seems to be the result of more efficient production processes. The effects of electrification on labor markets are more ambiguous, but it may have increased the wages of skilled workers. Factory-level data also allows me to document patterns of electricity adoption. Larger and steam-powered factories were more likely to adopt electricity, though pre-electrification productivity was not related to adoption.

Joseph Enguehard (École Normale Supérieure, Lyon)

“Resisting the Rising State: Hidden Smuggling and Visible Violence, Before and After the French Revolution”

This paper studies the link between tax resistance and political violence in Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century France. The tax system of the old regime was extremely heterogeneous across the territory, especially with regard to the main indirect tax, the gabelle (salt tax). The considerable price difference between provinces led to the development of salt smuggling along internal tax borders. Although by definition a “hidden figure”(as for any illegal economic activity), the local intensity of smuggling can be observed both in data from judicial records and in data on violent conflicts between law enforcement and smugglers, often supported by the local population. This variety of “social banditry” thus combined illegal economy and tax resistance with a challenge to the state’s monopoly of violence. After the abolition of the gabelle during the Revolution, the main smuggling regions turned into hotbeds of “counter-revolutionary” movements, in which many former smugglers joined. The main reason was the refusal of the conscription (“blood tax” resistance). The goal of this paper is to assess the link between pre-revolutionary smuggling and anti-revolutionary attitudes during the civil war and to explain regional differences in the post-revolutionary effects of smuggling. The interaction of the proximity to the tax border and the salt price differential is used as an exogenous driver of local specialization in salt smuggling. The case of smuggling regions before and after the Revolution suggests a continuity in popular resistance to the rise of the modern state, in line with the Tocquevillian stance.

Matt Green (University of Utah)

“Barbarian by Design: The Culture and Commerce of Risk in Backcountry Skiing”

Since the 1960s, increasing numbers of Americans have gone backcountry skiing. Most sought mild adventure. Others continually pushed boundaries, even as risk mitigation systems dramatically expanded. This points to a cultural paradox: has mainstream society grown risk-averse, even as a subculture of backcountry skiers embraced extreme risk taking? While historians have meticulously studied the powerful ski resorts, I am writing the first dissertation in the history of backcountry skiing in the United States. Backcountry skiers disperse “out of bounds” into wild, inherently dangerous mountains without ski patrols or avalanche controls. My investigation of “risk society” forms at the confluence of three themes: risk mitigation, opportunistic risk making, and the ethics of risk. I study who has gone backcountry skiing and how they fit in or outside the mainstream, emphasizing the cultural and commercial factors which have put backcountry skiing out of reach for the vast majority of Americans. Heated debates over authenticity and privilege illuminate connections between recreation, commerce, and risk. My research has turned up a rich array of outdoor recreation industry source material, and I draw from the nearly fifty oral history interviews I conducted with key figures in backcountry skiing history. This is an intervention in the historiography of cultural and environmental historians who have taken the mountains as their focus. My approach to cultural history centers on studying dispersed recreation and its associated risks. These risks are intimately tied to the activities of big business and innovations in high technology, which have had significant environmental consequences.

EK Green (University of Arizona)

“Local Income, Mortality, and Race”

Racial disparities in infant mortality are persistent and significant even today, though some progress has been made in reducing infant mortality rates and closing these racial gaps. There is a significant literature studying the reasons for these gaps and how it has changed over time. Economic literature has considered the relationship between economic features, and health outcomes. My project bridges these two literatures and in particular considers the changes in these relationships over time. My paper makes a unique contribution in considering local economic features, rather than national shocks, by looking at state and county level income and income changes, and also by looking at county-level mortality measures. The period considered in this research, 1959-2001, includes particularly steep declines in infant mortality, particularly for Black Americans. Throughout analyses of the data, several key patterns emerge. As expected given documented disparities, non-white infants

Poster Session Abstracts ◆

and non-white individuals in general are more likely to face higher mortality rates. A consistent pattern suggests that living in higher-average-income states or counties is associated with lowering infant mortality and overall mortality rates more per dollar for non-whites, though this does not outweigh the overall effect of higher mortality rates for non-whites. Considering results by time, earlier periods tend to show worse mortality disparities for non-whites, as well as steeper declines per dollar of average income for their state or county of residence.

These patterns point to potential avenues for further investigation, such as considering unemployment alongside income, or considering hospital availability in relation to local income.

Ariadna Jou (University of California, Los Angeles)

“The Effects of the New Deal Relief on Longevity”

This paper explores the long-term effects of the New Deal relief spending on longevity. To do so, I employ county-level variation on the New Deal relief spending, while accounting for the severity of the crisis. The goal is to study if individuals who received larger relief amounts during the Great Depression live longer as a result. Further, I analyze the mechanisms and heterogeneous effects depending on gender, cohort, and socio-economic status. To estimate the causal effects of the New Deal relief on longevity, I use an instrumental variable strategy based on electoral results pre-intervention, as political incentives affected the geographic distribution of the funds. Preliminary results show evidence that the New Deal relief counteracted the negative effects of the Great Depression. We also see that it didn't benefit everybody the same way, as younger cohorts ages 0-6 are the ones with larger positive effects on longevity.

Ohmar Khine (Chulalongkorn University)

“Gender Inequality across Time and Space in Myanmar”

Gender inequality remains a significant barrier in Myanmar. Women have participated in major political events since 1974, but they have not gained equality in health, education, politics, or economic development. Past reports on this issue lacked empirical analyses due to information inaccessibility. Also, these reports assumed a homogeneous population in Myanmar. In this study, the Gender Inequality Index (GII) was calculated from various data sources to determine inequality at different time periods and regions. Additionally, independent variables such as ethnicity, urbanization, health, education, and regional economic development were disaggregated at the state, division, and township levels. The results showed that gender inequality was higher (less equality for women) during the military regime than during the non-military periods. Also, it was higher in the northwestern borders than other geographical locations but much lower in Rangoon Division and parts of Mon State. These results provide a more detailed view of the factors that influence gender inequality and may assist in planning social and economic programs at the granular level in Myanmar.

Harriet Brookes Gray (Princeton University)

“Intergenerational Mobility and Assortative Mating”

Throughout modern history, the US has been considered the land of opportunity. However, representative estimates of intergenerational mobility are scarce because women's historical records are difficult to follow due to their changing last names upon marriage. Past work relied on father-son comparisons, providing limited insight into the historical evolution of intergenerational mobility both because the entire female population is excluded and because the role of mothers is neglected. This paper provides representative estimates of intergenerational mobility by building a large panel of men and women from 1850 to 1940. To do so, we gather data from 41 million Social Security applications that include women's maiden and married names. Using this data, we link individuals' Census records across decades – even if their last name changed due to marriage. Our panel is unprecedented in both size and representativeness. We benchmark our estimates of intergenerational mobility with those that previously used methods would generate in the absence of high-quality panel data, such as synthetic panels. Assessing an array of empirical methods and theoretical assumptions that underlie those methods provides new implications for the theory and measurement of intergenerational mobility.

Jade Ponsard (Aix-Marseille School of Economics)

“Forbidden Love: The Impact of Banning Interracial Marriages”

Nearly all states enforced racial segregation at the marriage level during US history. Only 7 Northern states as well as Alaska and Hawaii never enacted miscegenation laws. 16 states still had those laws in place when the U.S. Supreme Court ruled these laws unconstitutional in 1967. Notably, while initially many of these laws were targeted at Black-White interracial marriages, later laws focussed also on prohibiting interracial marriages between Whites and Asian, Hispanic, or Native Americans. Since the repeal of miscegenation laws, the number of interracial marriages has drastically risen and led to considerable racial integration even within households. Yet, little is known about the impact of these laws on couples that were in “illegal” interracial marriages and their children as well as how this racial segregation more broadly shaped socio-economic outcomes across races. To study this, we collected information on the introductions and repeals of state-level miscegenation laws as well as the changes to the type of racial marriages prohibited under them from 1850 to 1940. We combine this information with longitudinal data on individuals from the censuses linked through the Census Linking Project. Exploiting this state level variation we look at how these introductions and repeals of miscegenation laws shaped household outcomes. Our preliminary results suggest that the repeal of miscegenation laws increased marriages, while the introduction of miscegenation laws contributed to internal migration between US states with black-white couples moving

to (usually Northern) states without miscegenation laws. In the future we are aiming to study the impact of these laws on a wider set of individual characteristics as well as on the children of these couples by linking individuals in the census across generation. To deal with potential endogeneity concerns regarding the changes in miscegenation laws we plan to instrument them with state level court decisions on the legality of local miscegenation laws. We hope that our results can shed light on the consequences of one of the hallmark policies of segregation and contribute to understanding how this might have shaped lasting patterns of income and wealth inequality across racial groups in the US.

Anthony Bald (Harvard University)

“The Birth of an Occupation: How Nursing Ushered Women into the U.S. Labor Market”

Registered nursing is one of the largest occupations in the US. In this paper, I explore the drivers of growth in this occupation during the early 20th century and explain why nursing was (and still is) conducted primarily by women. I build a novel dataset using nurse training school records that measures the expansion of these schools, their entry requirements, and the characteristics of graduates. Importantly, these records often contain both maiden and married name, allowing me to link women across US censuses. I plan to use this data to document patterns of marriage, labor force participation, and mortality. I will then provide evidence on the forces that promoted occupational growth, including the exclusion of women from medical schools and demand for nurses during epidemics and wartime.

Raphael Heim (University of Oxford)

“The Market for Financial and Economic Information, 1973-2008”

Banks and financial institutions tap into a market of public and private information in order to acquire data and information about market prices, economic news, and general information that again impacts market prices and their own business in general (Read 1999, Bartram 2003). Although this is a well-known fact, there is a significant lack of engagement with this market for financial information, its market characteristics, key institutions, and developments from the perspective of economic and financial history. The poster first conceptualizes this market along its three main segments and investigates the extraordinary changes that happened in this market from 1973 until 2008 by focusing on the development of two central institutions: Reuters and Bloomberg. Building on new qualitative and quantitative evidence from the Reuters Group archive in London, biographical, as well as publicly available sources, the changing structure of this market for financial and economic information is traced and special attention is given on the impact of financial crises on these institutions and their respective response in times of distress in financial markets. This is part of a larger DPhil project focused on the development and changing nature of information within financial crises. By studying four case studies between 1973 to 2008, this thesis focuses on these changes as a basis for decision-making during times of distress along contrasting lines such as private vs. public, or soft vs. hard information. Through the analysis of archival primary sources, the project combines quantitative and qualitative evidence to analyze these developments over time.



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2021 Economic History Association Awards

Allan Nevins Prize for the Best Dissertation in U.S. or Canadian Economic History

Brian Marein (University of Toronto) for the dissertation *The Economic Development of Puerto Rico after United States Annexation*, completed at University of Colorado. (This prize is awarded on behalf of Columbia University Press.)

Alexander Gerschenkron Prize for the Best Dissertation in non-US or Canadian Economic History

Emiliano Travieso Barris (Carlos III University of Madrid) for the dissertation *Resources, Environment, and Rural Development in Uruguay, 1779-1913*, completed at the University of Cambridge.

Jonathan Hughes Prize for Excellence in Teaching Economic History

Jari Eloranta (University of Helsinki)

Cole Prize

Neil Cummins (London School of Economics) for the article "Where is the Middle Class? Evidence from 60 million English Death and Probate Records, 1892-1992," *Journal of Economic History*, 81(2): 359-404, 2021

Lindert-Williamson Biennial Prize for Outstanding Book in Global, Africa, Asian, Australian, and/or South American History

Ron Harris, Tel Aviv University: *Going the Distance: Eurasian Trade and the Rise of the Business Corporation, 1400-1700* (Princeton University Press)

Gregg Huff, Oxford University: *World War II and Southeast Asia, Economy and Society under Japanese Occupation* (Cambridge University Press)

Gyorgy Ranki Prize

Sheilagh Ogilvie (University of Oxford): *The European Guilds* (Princeton University Press)

Philip Hoffman (Caltech), Gilles Postel-Vinay (Paris School of Economics), and Jean-Laurent Rosenthal (Caltech): *Dark Matter Credit* (Princeton University Press).

Gallman-Parker Prize

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Excellence in Refereeing for the *Journal of Economic History*

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Guillaume Blanc (Brown University) and Romain Wacziarg (UCLA) for their article "Change and Persistence in the Age of Modernization: Saint-Germain-d'Anxure, 1730-1895," *Explorations in Economic History*, Vol 78, October 2020.

Distinguished Referee Award for *Explorations in Economic History*

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Thank You!



Call for Papers: 48th Economic and Business History Society Conference in Porto, Portugal, May 24-27, 2023

The 48th Economic and Business History Society annual conference will be held in Porto, Portugal, on May 24-27, 2023, in partnership with the *Arca Communis* Spanish Network of Fiscal History Projects and invites submissions to the conference committee on the theme of *Building Bridges in Economic and Business History*. At the most recent World Economic History Congress held in Paris, in July 2022, several strong appeals were made to foster interdisciplinary approaches with different areas and connect different historiographies. The organizing committee invites proposals that consider this theme. While the committee will give some preference to papers and panels that fit this theme, the conference committee will also take into consideration papers and panels that engage topics concerned with economic and business history widely construed, including financial and management history and history of economic thought.

Continuing from the success of the 2022 conference, and the particular success of the previous mentorship workshops, EBHS will again be organizing a Doctoral Workshop, which will be held the day before the conference begins. These will be available for any doctoral student who is undertaking a PhD in the fields of business history and economic history, broadly conceived. This includes management history, financial history, labor history, social history, the history of capitalism, as well as business history and economic history. Further news and a call for paper will be distributed at a later date. All papers proposed and accepted for the workshop will be accepted to the general EBHS program as well.

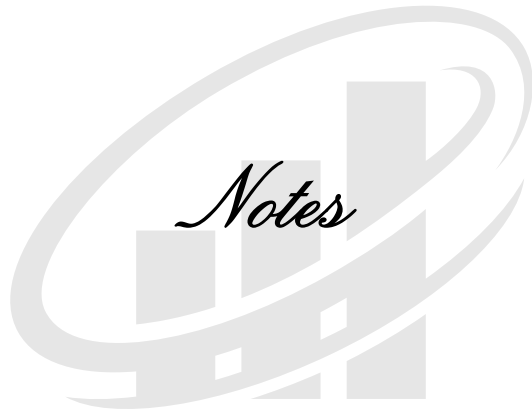
The conference venue is the Sheraton Porto Hotel & Spa, twice-awarded (2021 and 2022) as the “Travelers’ choice” by the referential website *Tripadvisor*. Accommodation will be available to delegates at the preferential conference rate of €160 per night. There will be two plenary lectures on the 24th and 26th of May, receptions, and other social events, in addition to the usual conference proceedings. The hotel rates are available for pre- and post-conference dates, if attendees would like to bring families and/or stay a little longer to enjoy Porto and the beautiful Douro River Valley.

The program chair is Dr. Jeremy Land (jeremy.land@helsinki.fi), and president is Dr. Rodrigo Dominguez (rdominguez@ics.uminho.pt). Proposals should include an abstract of no more than 500 words and contact details, and it can be submitted via the conference website listed below, or via email to both the program chair and president. **The deadline for submissions is December 31, 2022.** The Program Chair intends to send notifications of acceptance by the end of January.

Full Call for Papers and online paper submission are available on the conference website which you can find here: <https://www.ebhsoc.org/conference/>



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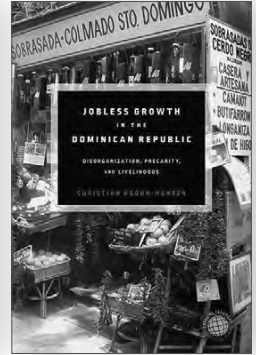
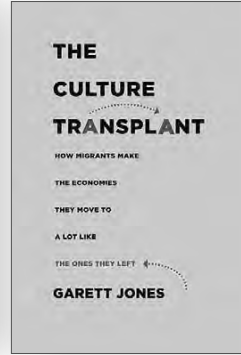
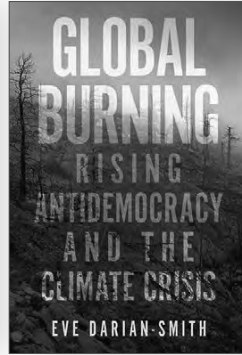
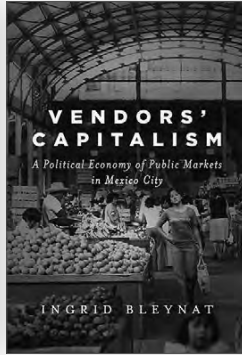
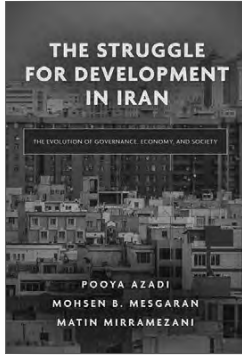
Call for Papers: EHA 2023: *Love and Toil, Care and Work*

Annual Meeting of the Economic History Association in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 8-10, 2023

The theme for EHA 2023 is ‘Love and Toil, Care and Work’. While Adam Smith defined economics in terms of wealth creation and Lionel Robbins in terms of limited means and unlimited ends, Alfred Marshall thought of it as ‘...a study of men (sic) as they live and move and think in the ordinary business of life’. Nothing could be more ordinary than caring. It takes place all the time and all around us. It involves diverse tasks, which can be commercialised but are often unpaid, although sometimes very labour intensive. Care can be provided domestically, or in the community, but today it is increasingly globalised. Most importantly, care adds significantly to wellbeing, and simultaneously enhances productivity. However, (and here I build on last year’s theme), caring work is hidden in plain sight. Since it is often unpaid and performed in private households this is perhaps understandable, yet we recognise and impute values to other non-market activities. Moreover, commercialised caring is also neglected and undervalued, despite constituting a significant sector of most economies. It takes a pandemic of catastrophic proportions to reveal care’s importance. But while we applauded our carers not so long ago, they and their product are already fading from our economic consciousness. The program committee calls for papers that identify caring’s importance, not only to secure a more complete account of the ordinary business of life, but also to augment, perhaps even correct, standard interpretations of economic history framed in terms of Smithian enrichment or Robbinsian rational allocative order.

The Program Committee, chaired by Eric Schneider (London School of Economics), welcomes submissions on **all** subjects in economic history, though some preference will be given to papers that fit the theme of the conference. Papers should be submitted individually, but authors may suggest to the Committee that three particular papers fit well together in a panel. Papers should in all cases be works in progress rather than accepted or published work. Submitters should let the program committee know at the time of application if the paper they are proposing has already been submitted for publication. Individuals who presented or co-authored a paper given at the 2022 meeting are not eligible for inclusion in the 2023 program. Papers and session proposals should be submitted online, with the following submission form: <https://eh.net/eha/2023-eha-meeting-proposal/>. The submission system will be available starting September 18, 2022. Paper proposals should include a 3–5-page proposal and a 150–word abstract suitable for publication in the *Journal of Economic History*. Paper proposals should be submitted by January 31, 2023, to ensure consideration. *Please note that at least one of the authors needs to be a member of EHA.*

Graduate students are encouraged to attend the meeting, and the association offers students subsidies for travel, hotel, registration, and meals, including a special graduate student dinner. A poster session welcomes work from dissertations in progress. The poster submission system will open on March 1, 2023. Applications for the poster session are due no later than May 21, 2023, online on the meetings website. The dissertation session, convened by Vellore Arthi (University of California, Irvine) and Patrick Wallis (London School of Economics), will honor six dissertations completed during the 2022–2023 academic year. The submission deadline is May 31, 2023. The Allan Nevins and Alexander Gerschenkron prizes will be awarded to the best dissertations on North American and non-North American topics respectively. Dissertations must be submitted as a single PDF file. Files of less than 5 MB in size may be sent directly to the conveners as an email attachment. To submit a file over 5 MB, please supply a download link in an email message. The Nevins prize submissions should be sent to: varthi@uci.edu and the Gerschenkron prize submissions to: P.H.Wallis@lse.ac.uk. All submissions will be acknowledged by return email.



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