

The Newsletter of the Economic History Association



Boston 1844

EHA



Eustis St. Firehouse 1859

Editor Michael Haupt No. 33 December 2010

Economic History Association, c/o Alex Field, Executive Director, Santa Clara University, Department of Economics, 500 El Camino Real, Santa Clara, CA 95053-0385

The 2011 EHA Meetings

The Economic History Association will hold its annual conference in Boston from September 9-11, 2011. EHA President Barry Eichengreen has selected “Crises and Turning Points” as the theme for the conference. The conference headquarters in Boston will be the Seaport Hotel.

If the global economic and financial crisis has a silver lining, it is that recent events have heightened awareness among policy makers and the general public of the importance of economic history. Crises – economic, financial, social, demographic, environmental, and political, to name only a few – are a hardly perennial. An understanding of their history is essential to begin to understand what if anything is distinctive about the recent experience. The history of crises continues to be studied from a number of perspectives: in terms of their causes and their consequences, in terms of their changing incidence, in terms of their short-term impact and their longer-term implications for the development of economies and societies. This conference seeks to bring together scholars engaged in research on these various dimensions of crises and their implications.

The Program Committee (Richard Grossman, Wesleyan University (Chair), together with Maristella Botticini, Alan Taylor, and Michael Bernstein) welcomes submissions on all subjects in economic history, though some preference will be given to papers that specifically fit the theme. Papers should be submitted individually, but authors may, by submitting a session proposal, suggest to the Committee that three particular papers fit well together in a panel. Session proposers, however, should understand that the committee is free to accept some of the papers submitted and reject others: the committee is not obligated to accept all or none of them. Submitters must be members of the Economic History Association. For coauthored papers this requirement applies to the author submitting the proposal.

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

cases. Applicants must be members of the Association and must hold the Ph.D. degree. Preference is given to recent Ph.D. recipients. An application form is available on the EHA website at <https://www.eh.net/eha/node/add/grant-aid-application>. Please direct any questions to the chair of the CREH, Professor Robert McGuire, at rmcquire@uakron.edu.

DEADLINE FOR APPLICATIONS: March 1, 2011. Awards announced by March 31, 2011.

The following three programs are for those who have not yet received the Ph.D. degree:

Sokoloff Dissertation Fellowships:

Dissertation Fellowships are intended for students whose thesis topic has been approved and who have made some progress towards completion of the dissertation. Applicants must be members of the Association, and dissertation fellowships are not renewable. Funds awarded during this application cycle are intended to provide support during the 2011-12 academic year. Sokoloff Fellowship Awards are for \$15,000. Thanks to a generous gift from the estate of Kenneth Sokoloff and subsequent individual contributions, this fellowship honors the major contributions of Kenneth Sokoloff to economic history, and in particular his care and concern for the many students he introduced to economic history. Applications can be made at <http://eh.net/eha/grants-and-fellowships>. Please direct any questions to Professor Robert McGuire, chair of the Committee on Research in Economic History, at rmcquire@uakron.edu.

DEADLINE FOR APPLICATIONS: January 14, 2011. Awards announced by February 25, 2011.

Exploratory Travel and Data Grants:

Exploratory Travel and Data Grants are early stage grants for doctoral students writing a dissertation in economic history. They provide funding for specific research purposes (for example, visiting archives or purchase of microfilm or CD-ROMs) and in most instances will not exceed \$2,500. They are nonrenewable, but recipients are eligible to apply in a subsequent year for a Graduate dissertation fellowship (see above).

Applications can be made at <http://eh.net/eha/grants-and-fellowships>. Please direct any questions to Professor Robert McGuire, chair of the Committee on Research in Economic History, at rmcquire@uakron.edu. **DEADLINE FOR APPLICATIONS:** January 14, 2011. Awards announced by February 25, 2010.

Annual Meetings Travel and Hotel Subsidies: Graduate Students interested in disseminating preliminary results from their thesis work may apply to participate in the poster session at the Annual Meetings. Those accepted receive the following support:

- Travel subsidies up to \$500 for domestic flights or train fare, up to \$800 for international flights.
- Complimentary hotel rooms (double occupancy, shared with another graduate student) for up to 3 nights.
- 60 percent discount on the registration fee

- 80 percent discount on the Saturday Presidential Banquet
- Free dinner with other graduate students Friday night.

Applications can be made at <http://eh.net/eha/grants-and-fellowships>. Please direct any questions to Professor Robert McGuire, chair of the Committee on Research in Economic History, at rmcquire@uakron.edu. **DEADLINE FOR APPLICATIONS:** May 20, 2011. Awards announced by May 31, 2010.

Those interested in presenting a poster should send a 2-3 page proposal along with a CV to ehameeting2011@gmail.com. Graduate students who have presented a poster are eligible for the dissertation session in a subsequent year, but may not participate in the poster session two years in a row.

Graduate students interested in attending the annual meeting but not participating in the poster session are eligible, depending on funding availability, for up to three nights' complimentary hotel room (double occupancy, shared with another graduate student). Send requests to the email addresses listed above. Applicants must be members of the Association. **DEADLINE:** July 8, 2011. Awards announced by July 31, 2011.

Ph.D. recipients selected for the dissertation session will receive a \$250 travel subsidy. See procedures for applying for the Nevins or Gerschenkron prizes.

Conditions of Support: All recipients of EHA fellowship and grant support must file a short (one or two page) report on how they spent their money and how it facilitated their research. This report

should be filed by August 31 of the year subsequent to receipt of the funds and can be sent as an email attachment to Professor Robert McGuire, chair of the Committee on Research in Economic History, at rmcquire@uakron.edu.

Prizes

The EHA recognizes excellence in research, publication, and teaching of economic history by awarding several annual and biennial prizes at the President's Awards Banquet during the annual meetings. Each fall the Announcements page on the EHA web site (<http://eh.net/eha/prizes>) and the EHA newsletter include Calls for Nominations and submission information.

Dissertation Awards: The Nevins and Gerschenkron prize are awarded annually for the best dissertations on North-American and non-North American topics completed during the previous year. Six finalists, three for each award, will be chosen to present dissertation summaries at the Seventy First Annual Meeting of the Economic History Association in Boston Massachusetts in September 2011. Finalists will receive \$250 to defray travel expenses. Award recipients receive a cash prize of \$1,200.

ELIGIBILITY: Those who received their Ph.D. between June 1, 2010 and May 31, 2011 are eligible and invited to submit their dissertation. You must be a member of the Economic History Association to submit and the dissertation must be in English. Planned attendance at the meeting is required for submitting an application, and presentation of a summary is required

for a prize. To be considered for either of these prizes, completed dissertations must be submitted in hard copy on or before June 10, 2011. Notices of acceptance or rejection will be sent by July 22, 2011. Dissertations will not be returned unless you send a self addressed envelope with your submission.

Scholars submitting a dissertation may not in the same year submit a proposal to the general program that is part of or derived from the dissertation. On an exception basis the Association will allow a two year window following thesis completion for submission.

Allan Nevins Prize for the Best Dissertation in U.S. or Canadian Economic History completed during the previous year is awarded annually by the Economic History Association. The award is made on behalf of Columbia University Press.

Please send submitted dissertations to:
Professor Kris Mitchener
Department of Economics
Santa Clara University
500 El Camino Real
Santa Clara, CA 95053
email: kmitchener@scu.edu

Alexander Gerschenkron Prize for the Best Dissertation in the economic history of an area outside of the United States or Canada published during the preceding year. The Alexander Gerschenkron Prize in Economic History is awarded annually by the EHA.

Please send submitted dissertations to:
Professor Brian A'Hearn
Pembroke College
Oxford University
Oxford OX1 1DW

UNITED KINGDOM
email: brian.ahearn@pmb.ox.ac.uk

Jonathan Hughes Prize for Excellence in Teaching Economic History: The annual Jonathan Hughes Prize is awarded to recognize excellence in teaching economic history. Jonathan Hughes was an outstanding scholar and a committed and influential teacher of economic history. The prize includes a \$1,200 cash award. The winner is selected by the EHA Committee on Education and Teaching. DEADLINE: April 1, 2011.

The Committee on Education of the Economic History Association invites nominations for the annual Jonathan Hughes Prize for Excellence in Teaching Economic History. Letters of nomination should state what qualities of excellence the candidate's teaching of economic history has embodied. The strength of the nominating letter will be the primary basis for selecting the pool of finalists for the prize. After arriving at a short list of finalists, the committee will gather further supporting information. Anyone is eligible to write a letter of nomination.

Letters of nomination should be sent to:
Professor Phil Coelho
Department of Economics
Ball State University
Muncie, IN 47306
email: 00prcoelho@bsu.edu

Other members of the committee are:

Professor Leah Platt Boustan
Department of Economics
UCLA
Los Angeles, CA 90095
email: lboustan@econ.ucla.edu

*Professor Melissa Thomasson
Department of Economics
Miami University
Oxford, OH 45056
Email: thomasma@muohio.edu*

Publication Awards

Alice Hanson Jones Biennial Prize is awarded every other year for an Outstanding Book on North American (including Caribbean) Economic History. The Alice Hanson Jones Prize will be presented in September of 2012. This \$1,200 prize is awarded biennially and alternates with the Gyorgi Ranki Prize for a book in European economic history.

Eligibility and Nominations: Only books published in English during 2010 or 2011 are eligible for the 2012 prize. The author need not be a member of the Association. Authors, publishers, or anyone else may nominate books. Authors or publishers should send a copy of the book, plus curriculum vitae of the author(s), with current information on addresses and telephone numbers, to each member of the committee. DEADLINE: March 1, 2012.

Selection Committee:

*Professor Chris Hanes (Chair)
Department of Economics
SUNY Binghamton
P. O. Box 6000
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*Professor Gavin Wright
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*Professor Peter Coclanis
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Email: coclanis@unc.edu*

*Professor Price Fishback
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Email: pfishback@eller.arizona.edu*

Gyorgi Ranki Biennial Prize is awarded every other year for an Outstanding Book on the Economic History of Europe.

The Ranki Prize was established by the Economic History Association in 1989 to honor the late Gyorgi Ranki, a distinguished Hungarian economic historian who taught in both Hungary and the United States. The Ranki Prize is awarded biennially for an outstanding book in European economic history and is in the amount of \$1,200. It alternates with the Alice Hanson Jones Prize for a book in North American (including Caribbean) economic history. The Ranki Prize will be awarded in September 2011 for a book published in 2009 or 2010.

To be eligible, a book must be published in English and must, in whole or in substantial part, treat aspects of European economic history in any period from classical antiquity to the present. For purposes of this prize,

Europe is understood to include European Russia as well as the British Isles. Books that compare European experience to that of other parts of the world, or that use historical information to examine present or anticipate future issues and trends, are also eligible as long as they pay significant attention to European economic history.

Nominations for the prize may be made by authors, publishers, or anyone else. Authors of nominated books need not be members of the Economic History Association. Date of publication rather than date of copyright determines eligibility. Translations of books published previously in a language other than English are eligible in the year of publication in English.

Whoever nominates a book should send a copy of the book and the curriculum vitae of the author(s) to each of the five members of the Ranki Prize committee. DEADLINE: March 1, 2011.

For the 2011 award, the committee is:
Professor Simone A. Wegge (Chair)
Department of Political Science,
Economics, and Philosophy
College of Staten Island
2800 Victory Boulevard
Staten Island, New York 10314
email: wegge@postbox.csi.cuny.edu

Other members of the committee:

Professor George Grantham
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george.grantham@staff.mcgill.edu

Professor Joerg Baten
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Professor Bruce Carruthers
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Email: b-carruthers@northwestern.edu

Professor Petra Moser
Department of Economics
Stanford University
Stanford, CA 94305
Email: pmoser@stanford.edu

Arthur H. Cole Prize is awarded annually by the Editorial Board of the *JEH* for the best article in the previous year's volume of the Journal.



EHA Returns to Illinois

The Economic History Association brought their annual meetings to Illinois for the fifth time since their inaugural visit to Urbana in 1956. The greater Chicago area played host to the meetings, as they have each decade since

1975. Meetings were also held in the windy city in 1984 and 1995. For the first time, the meetings moved north of the city and were headquartered at the Hotel Orrington in Evanston, from September 24-26.

A record attendance of 202 convened to debate the latest research in economic history, with a focus on comparative thinking. The theme for the 70th annual conference was “Economic and Historical Perspectives on Places, Periods, and Institutions.”

Financial support for the meetings was provided by the Northwestern Nicholas D. Chabreja Center for Historical Studies, directed by Timothy Breen, the Northwestern Center for International Economics and its director, Martin Eichenbaum, and the Office of the Northwestern University President, Morton Schapiro. In addition, the University of Illinois at Chicago and Professor Deidre McCloskey, DePaul University, the School of Business Administration at Loyola University, and the Program in Economic History in the Economic Growth Center at Yale, all provided support.

The Program Committee consisted of chair Timothy Guinnane (Yale), and Carolyn Moehling (Rutgers), William Summerhill (UCLA), and Jan Luiten van Zanden (Utrecht University). Local arrangements were coordinated by Joel Mokyr, Louis Cain, Joseph Ferrie, Laura Owen, Regina Grafe, and Anne Hanley. The arrangements committee coordinated tours of the Chicago Botanical Gardens and the Illinois Holocaust Museum, as well as the now traditional workshop on job search and interview tips for graduate students.

The meetings were anchored by fifteen sessions featuring 45 papers, as well as the usual array of business meetings, topical breakfasts and lunches, and the presidential address and awards banquet. An additional 18 students prepared

posters for presentations. Naomi Lamoreaux (Yale) delivered her presidential address, “The Mystery of Property Rights,” before the banquet on Saturday.

The plenary session on Friday afternoon, “Institutions, Politics, and the Financial Crisis of 2008,” was chaired by Gavin Wright (Stanford). The featured speaker was Raghuram Rajan (University of Chicago), with comments by Jean-Laurent Rosenthal (Caltech).

Saturday afternoon was given over to business meetings and the dissertation session, featuring the outstanding dissertations written during the previous year.

The Gerschenkron Prize nominees for the best dissertation on a non-Canadian or American topic opened the session. The first presenter was Neil Cummins (CUNY), who wrote “Why Did Fertility Decline? An Analysis of the Individual Level Economic Correlates of the Nineteenth Century Fertility Transition in England and France,” at the London School of Economics under the direction of Max-Stephan Schulze and Rebecca Sear. Next up was James Fenske (Oxford) who wrote “Property Rights in Rural West Africa: Causes and Consequences.” Fenske wrote his dissertation at Yale under the tutelage of Timothy Guinnane. The final nominee for the Gerschenkron Prize was Pilar Nogues-Marco (Carlos III de Madrid) who presented “Bullionism, Specie-point Mechanism and Bullion Flows in the Early 18th-Century Europe.” Nogues-Marco’s dissertation was written at Scineces Po-Paris and Universitat de Barcelona under the direction of Marc

Flandreau. Nathan Sussman (Hebrew University) convened the session.

Eric Hilt (Wellesley) opened the Nevins session, which honors the outstanding dissertations written on a Canadian or American topic. The first dissertation was presented by Gergely Baics (Barnard). Baics wrote “Feeding Gotham: A Social History of Urban Provisioning, 1780-1860,” at Northwestern under the direction of Josef Barton and Joel Mokyr. Daniel Fetter (Wellesley), working under Edward Glaeser and Claudia Goldin while a student at Harvard, wrote “Federal Policy and Mid-century Transformation in U.S. Housing Markets.” The third finalist, also from Northwestern, and writing under the direction of Joe Ferrie and Joel Mokyr, was Marianne Wanamaker (Tennessee). Wanamaker’s dissertation was entitled “Essays in American Fertility.”

While the conference ended at noon on Sunday, following the last sessions, the festivities resumed that afternoon with a symposium and reception honoring Jan De Vries (UC-Berkeley). The symposium featured speakers Joel Mokyr (Northwestern), Anne McCants (MIT), Maxine Berg (Warwick), George Grantham (McGill), Drew Keeling (European Association for Banking and Financial History), Laura Cruz (Western Carolina), and Gavin Wright (Stanford).



World's largest engine, Chicago & Alton RR 1907

Awards Presented at the 2010 EHA Meetings

The Economic History Association recognizes outstanding achievements among its membership each year. The following awards were presented at the 2010 conference in Evanston.

The Allan Nevins Prize for best dissertation in US or Canadian economic history was awarded to Daniel Fetter (Wellesley) for “Federal Policy and the Mid-Century Transformation in U.S. Housing Markets.”

The Alexander Gerschenkron Prize for the outstanding dissertation in non-U.S. or Canadian history was presented to James Fenske (Oxford) for “Property Rights in Rural West Africa: Causes and Consequences.”

The Alice Hanson Jones Prize for the outstanding book on North American (including Caribbean) economic history published during 2008-09 went to Alan Olmstead (UC-Davis) and Paul Rhode (Michigan), who wrote *Creating Abundance: Biological Innovation and American Agricultural Development* (Cambridge University Press, 2008).

The J.R.T. Hughes Teaching Prize is awarded to recognize excellence in teaching economic history. The winner is selected by the EHA Committee on Education and Teaching based on nominations from students. The 2009-10 winner was Colleen Callahan (American).

The **Kenneth Sokoloff Dissertation Award** was presented this year to two individuals. One award went to Matthew Jaremski (Vanderbilt), who is

writing “Free Banking: A Reassessment Using Bank-Level Data,” under the direction of Peter Rousseau. The second recipient is Mohamed Saleh (USC) for “Muslims, Christians, and Jews in Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century Egypt: Human Capital Differences and Urban Segregation.” Saleh is advised by Jeffrey B. Nugent and Dora L. Costa.

The Arthur H. Cole Prize is awarded each year to the author(s) of the outstanding article published in the *Journal of Economic History* from September of the previous year through June of the award year. The 2010 award went to Rui Esteves (Oxford) and David Khoudour-Castéras (CEPII) for “A Fantastic Rain of Gold: European Migrants’ Remittances and Balance of Payments Adjustment During the Gold Standard Period,” which appeared in the December 2009 issue.

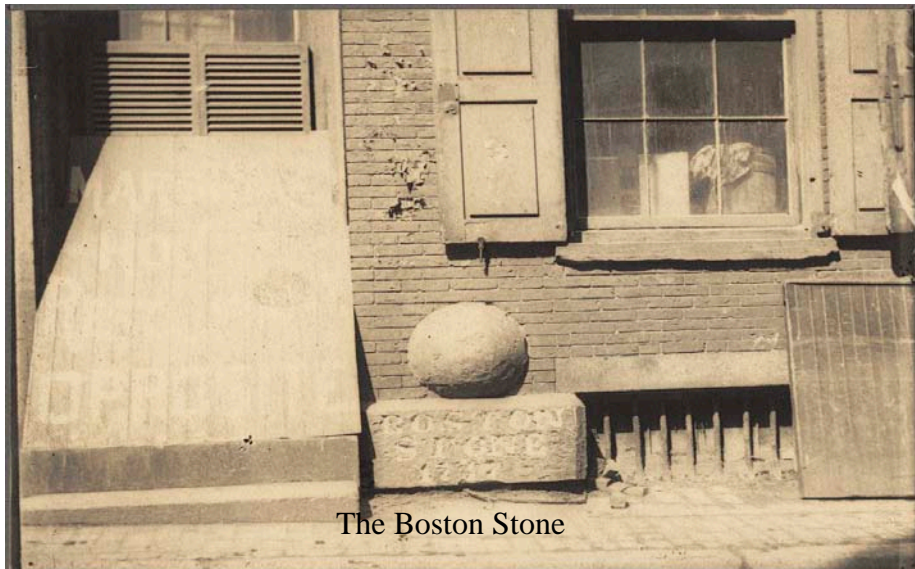
The prize for the best article published in *Explorations in Economic History* during the previous year was awarded to Robert C. Allen (Oxford) for “Engels’

Pause: Technical Change, Capital Accumulation, and Inequality in the British Industrial Revolution,” published in October of 2009.

Cole Research Grants were awarded to Neil Cummins (CUNY), Thomas Cvrcek (Clemson), Jeremiah Dittmar (American), and John Parman (UC-Davis)

Dissertation Fellowships Four dissertation fellowships were awarded in 2010. The recipients were Veronica Aoki Santarosa (Yale), Rob Gillezeau (Michigan), Peter Koudijs (Universitat Pompeu Fabra), and Dongwoo Yoo (Ohio State).

Exploratory Travel and Data Acquisition Grants Exploratory grants for preliminary work on dissertations were awarded to Horacio Alejandro Larreguy Arbesu (MIT), William W. Hanlon (Columbia), Carl Kitchens (Arizona), Caitlin Rosenthal (Harvard), Eric Schluessel (Indiana), and Jordi Vidal-Robert (Boston).



The Boston Stone

Notes from the 2010 EHA Teaching Breakfast By David Mitch (UMBC)



Tim Leunig

Some 20 economic historians turned up bright and early Saturday morning for the annual EHA teaching breakfast. The session was chaired by Leah Boustan (UCLA) as representative of the EHA Teaching Committee. It featured a presentation by Tim Leunig (LSE) on LSE's recent adoption of a technology known as lecture capture. With lecture capture, cameras are set up in lecture halls and automatically start recording two minutes after the class period is scheduled to start, and stop recording a couple of minutes before the class period is scheduled to end. The recorded lectures are then available to students three minutes after the lecture itself has ended. Lecture capture employs commercially available software. Leunig discussed the mechanics of how lecture capture works, and its perceived costs and benefits.

The lecture capture recording creates a power point slide every 60 seconds, along with a shot of the lecturer as the lecture itself proceeds. In Leunig's economic history course, power point slides are made available in advance of the lecture so students can follow along. Students can download lectures after they have been recorded. They can control and navigate their way through the recorded lecture in order to replay particular segments of interest. The recorded lectures are not made available on a publicly accessible website; only those registered for the course can access the lectures. Leunig noted that students did not like being captured asking questions, so he limits student interaction during the recording.

The advantage of lecture capture over a simple distribution of lecture notes is that seeing the instructor talk facilitates student understanding of the thought process. Observing a lecturer think through and explain an issue adds value to a student's reading of lecture notes.

Lecture capture allows students to

- review the lecture material.
- obtain revised and corrected lecture content after delivery.
- catch a lecture that they missed.
- repeat lecture material, which is especially valuable for non-native speakers.

In general, lecture capture increases student control over their learning experience.

Student feedback regarding lecture capture is positive. Evidence on student usage indicates that students who both attend the lecture and review the captured lecture get better grades than

those who do not do both. According to LSE figures, there are 10,000 viewings of captured lectures in a typical week. Students commonly listen to lectures in the gym and on their commute. Leunig has not noticed an impact on attendance in his lectures due to the use of lecture capture. He says that students like coming to live lectures both to see the lecture in person and to meet other students.

The financial cost of the system is reasonable. A suitable camera runs about \$150. A server is required to store the software. Funds must also be allocated for installation and technical support. The estimated total cost is about \$2.50 per lecture, or about a penny per student per lecture in a typical LSE course.

Leunig felt that lecture capture benefitted faculty as well as students. Since lectures are not posted on publicly available websites, faculty did not have to worry too much about potentially controversial comments being circulated. He also noted that when lecturers get applause from students, it helps in making a case to the administration for faculty pay raises. While students are not required to attend lectures, they are expected to show up at discussion sections and are banned from exams if they miss more than two discussion sections. Leunig concluded by reiterating that he had not observed a negative correlation between lecture capture and attendance, and overall felt the benefits outweighed the costs.



Past Presidents of the EHA: Carter Goodrich



Carter Goodrich served as the eighth president of the Economic History Association, holding the position from September of 1954 until September of 1956. Prior to serving as president, he held the position of Vice President of the EHA from 1949-50, and served on the Board of Trustees from 1948-50 and 1954-64. He was also a member of the Board of Editors of the American Economic Review from 1931-34. He served on the AEA executive committee from 1937 to 1940, and as Vice President in 1946.

As president, one of Goodrich's concerns was to expand the geographic scope of the EHA beyond its heavily eastern dominated membership. As part of his recruitment process, he helped move the annual meetings off the east coast for only the second time, bringing them to the University of Illinois in

1956. The only other time they had not been held on the east coast was 1952, when Oberlin College hosted the meetings.

Goodrich was born on May 10, 1897, in Plainfield, NJ. He attended Amherst College, where he earned his BA in 1918. He began his graduate work at the University of Chicago in the fall of 1918 under the tutelage of Harry Millis. The following year he was named Scholar and Fellow of Amherst College, where he researched British labor problems. He was reappointed to the position for the academic years 1921-22 and 1923-24, expanding his research agenda to the American coal industry. In the interim, he earned his Ph.D. in 1921, and served as an instructor in economics and history at Amherst. In 1924 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Economics at the University of Michigan. In 1931 he left the Midwest, returning to the east coast for a professorship at Columbia University, where he remained until his retirement in 1963. He was subsequently named Professor Emeritus at Columbia, and the Andrew Mellon Professor of History at the University of Pittsburgh. He held that position until his death in 1971.

While at Pitt, he unsuccessfully lobbied to bring the EHA meetings to town. At their 1963 meeting, the Board of Trustees approved Pittsburgh as the site of the 1965 conference, but housing problems cropped up, preventing the EHA from using student dorm space for lodging. At the time it was still common practice to host the meetings on a university campus, employing university housing as the primary lodging space for meeting attendees.

Goodrich noted that the meetings would have to be moved before labor day weekend in order to secure dormitory space. Discussion ensued on whether to permanently move the meetings to June in order to more easily secure cheap university housing in the future, but the motion failed. Ultimately, the inability to secure university housing or find reasonably priced hotel lodging doomed the move to bring the meetings to Pittsburgh. Instead, the 1965 meetings were held at Yale. It would be forty years before the EHA would come to Pittsburgh.

While at Columbia, Goodrich mentored his most famous graduate student, Robert Fogel. Goodrich, by then a well-known theorist of government public works, and boasting a public service resume rich in hands-on experience, would seem an odd mentor for Fogel. Goodrich was an old-style historian who didn't use statistics in his work, whereas Fogel was one of the founders of the cliometric movement. Goodrich's influence on Fogel was to guide him in the direction of exploring interesting government policy problems, which Fogel then developed analytical tools to study.

At Columbia, Goodrich held a variety of positions. At various times he held appointments as professor of economics, executive officer of the Department of Economics, and chairman of the Committee on Instruction of the Faculty of Philosophy. During his tenure as executive officer he oversaw the hiring of George Stigler, Albert Hart, and William Vickery to the faculty, making Columbia one of the leading departments of theoretical economics in the country at the time.

But it was his public service resume that is most outstanding and truly defines his professional career. Goodrich began his public service involvement in 1936, when he was appointed the U.S. Labor Commissioner in Geneva. He held the position until 1940, when he abandoned it to accept an appointment as the Special Assistant to the U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain. He was also a consultant for the Social Security Board in 1937, and a member of the League of Nations delegation on the economic depression from 1928-45. He held a position in the International Labour Office as a member of the governing body from 1936-46, chairing it from 1939-45.

After the War he was named Chair of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Resources Conference held in 1948-49. This appointment was concurrent with his role as a UN Consultant (1947-51), followed by his appointment as a special UN representative to Bolivia (1952-53), and Chief of the UN Economic Survey Mission to Viet Nam (1955-56). His work in Bolivia led to his being awarded the Order of the Condor of the Andes, for exceptional merit, by the Bolivian government in 1953.

Goodrich authored numerous articles and a half dozen books. His book on canals illustrated the role of government, particularly the state government in New York, in using public funds to construct the very profitable Erie Canal. He noted how New Jersey was the exception to the rule that government assistance was necessary to build profitable public works projects, as they built two profitable canals with private funds. He concluded that the entire investment in

canals from 1815-60 returned a profit to the various governments that invested in them.

In 1967 he edited *Government and the Economy, 1783-1861*. The overriding theme of the book was the significant role of the government in American economic growth. He intended it to be a refutation of the accepted wisdom of Douglass North, who promoted the role of entrepreneurs and free markets in America's economic growth. Goodrich reexamined many of North's sources and arrived at a different conclusion. Ultimately, his legacy was to call attention to the myth of *laissez-faire* and note the important and necessary role of the government in forging American prosperity.

Goodrich's position on economic development can perhaps best be summed up by a statement he made during the UN Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources in 1949. He said that "If someone somewhere has learned to catch more fish by using underwater sound devices, then the rest of the world should know how to do the same." He believed that such knowledge should not be guarded for profit, but rather, shared for the benefit of all. After the conference, he declared that fulfillment of the world's needs depended "first of all on the great overriding conditions of peace."

Goodrich was on sabbatical in Mexico at the time of his death. He died as the result of injuries sustained in a traffic accident in Mexico City, on April 3, 1971.

Selected Writings of Carter Goodrich

“Power and the Working Life,” *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, vol 118, (March 1925)

“Symptoms or Agencies?” *The Journal of Political Economy*, vol 33, no 3, (June 1925)

“Economic History – The Decline of Laissez Faire,” *The American Economic Review*, vol 21, no 1, (March 1931)

“An Analysis of American Plans for State Unemployment Insurance,” *The American Economic Review*, vol 21, no 3, (September 1931)

“The Revulsion Against Internal Improvements,” *The Journal of Economic History*, vol 10, no 2, (November 1950)

“American Development Policy: The Case of Internal Improvements,” *The Journal of Economic History*, vol 16, no 4, (December 1956)

“Economic History: One Field or Two?” *The Journal of Economic History*, vol 20, no 4, (December 1960)

“Internal Improvements Reconsidered,” *The Journal of Economic History*, vol 30, no 2, (June 1970)

Canals and American Economic Development (ed.), New York: Columbia University Press, 1961

Government Promotion of American Canals and Railroads, 1880-1890, New York: Columbia University Press, 1960

Government and the Economy, 1783-1861, Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1967

Sources

Amherst Alumni News, July, 1958

Archives of the Economic History Association, Hagley Museum, Wilmington, DE

“Carter Goodrich, 1897-1971,” compendium of eulogies delivered in memory of Carter Goodrich, 1971

Carter Goodrich papers, Columbia University Archival Collections, Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Columbia University

Emmett, Ross B., ed., *Biographical Dictionary of American Economists*, vol. 1, Hoemmes Continuum, London, 2006

Who Was Who 1971-80, vol VII, Adam & Charles Black, London, 1981



The Liberty Tree

Minutes of the Business Meeting EHA annual conference September 25, 2010

President Naomi Lamoreaux called the meeting to order.

Election results:

President elect: Jeremy Atack

Vice president: Lee Alston

Trustee: Carolyn Moehling

The site of the 2012 meetings will be Vancouver.

Alex Field reported on the state of the budget.

Reports were given by *JEH* editor Price Fishback, Meeting Coordinator Jari Eloranta, and representatives of the SSHA, BHC, ISNIE, IEHA, and Clio.

The EHA thanked the local arrangements committee and the program committee.

President Lamoreaux relinquished the gavel to the new president, Barry Eichengreen. As his first official duty, President Eichengreen adjourned the meeting.



**Economic History Association
Financial Report 2009-10**

<u>REVENUE/EXPENSES</u>		2009-10	EXPENSES	
REVENUE				300,180
Individual Membership:		31,517		
Meetings		34,686		
Cambridge U. Press		299,170	BALANCE ON ORDINARY	
Interest & Dividends		27,135	ITEMS	101,159
Realized Gains (losses)			EXTRAORDINARY	
Unrealized Gains (losses)		51,589	EXPENSES	
Eh.Net support from other organizations		5,500	Graduate Education Initiative	
Contributions to prize funds		1,532	Grants	74,692
Other Revenue (submission fees, list rentals)		1,800	Grad. Educ. Init.: Meetings	
			Expenses	18,599
			JUSFC Program	
ORDINARY REVENUES		401,339	TOTAL ORD + EXTRA.	
including realized gains			EXPENSES	393,470
including realized and unrealized gains		452,928	BALANCE ON ORD. +	
			EXTRA. EXPENSES	7,868
			Purchase of securities	
			(Vanguard)	311,116
ORDINARY EXPENSES				
Awards and Grants-in-Aid		13,600	ASSETS	7/31/10
Editorial Offices		81,660		Balance
Eh.Net Website		59,685	CASH BALANCES	
Management		48,987	Checking Account (EHA	
Meeting Expense		85,561	Office)	227,193
Membership+Goodwill		5,448	Savings Account (EHA	
Office & Miscellaneous		2,493	Office)	
Printing and Distributing <i>JEH</i>		2,745	Checking Account (Meetings	
Depreciation			Office)	7,528
TOTAL ORDINARY			Morgan Stanley Liquid Asset	
			Account	55,960

Total in Bank and Cash	
Accounts	304,978
INVESTMENTS	
U.S. Treasury Bonds and Notes	291,739
Mutual Funds (Vanguard)	1,086,047
Investment Total	1,377,786
Total Securities and Cash	1,682,764



EHA Committees 2010-11

Nominating

Chair: Naomi Lamoreaux (Past President) (*ex officio*)
 Richard Steckel (Past Chair) (*ex officio*)
 Lee Alston (Vice President) (*ex officio*)
 Alan Taylor (2010)
 Karen Clay (2010)
 Kenneth Lipartito (2010)
 Alex Field (non-voting) (*ex officio*)

Membership

Chair: Susan Wolcott (2011)
 Oscar Gelderblom (2012)
 Marcia Frost (2013)
 Alex Field (*ex officio*)
 Jeremy Atack (President elect) (*ex officio*)

Research in Economic History

Chair: Robert McGuire (2011)
 Bin Wong (2011)
 Francesca Trivellatto (2012)
 John Brown (2013)
 Kerry Odell (2013)
 Alex Field (*ex officio*)

Investment

Chair: Charles Calomiris (2012)
 Joseph Mason (2014)
 Alex Field (*ex officio*)

Budget and Audit

Chair: Charles Calomiris (2011)

Mark Geiger (2013)
 Lee Alston (Vice President) (*ex officio*)
 Jeremy Atack (President elect) (*ex officio*)

Ranki Prize

Chair: Simone Wegge (2011)
 George Grantham (2012)
 Joerg Baten (2013)
 Bruce Carruthers (2014)
 Petra Moser (2015)

Jones Prize

Chair: Chris Hanes (2011)
 Gavin Wright (2012)
 Maggie Levenstein (2013)
 Peter Coclanis (2014)
 Price Fishback (2015)

Education in Economic History

Chair: Phil Coelho (2011)
 Leah Platt Boustan (2012)
 Melissa Thomasson (2013)
 Alex Field (*ex officio*)

Research Archives and Data Bases

Chair: Myron Guttman (2011)
 John Wallis (2012)
 Trevon Logan (2013)
 Alex Field (*ex officio*)

The Journal of Economic History

Chair: Jan deVries (2011)
 Claudia Goldin (2011)
 Gavin Wright (2012)
 Price Fishback (advisor)
 Jean-Laurent Rosenthal (advisor)
 Alex Field (*ex officio*)

EHA Administration

Chair: George Boyer (2010)
 Richard Sutch (2011)
 Carol Heim (2012)

EHA Program Committee

Chair: Richard Grossman (2011)

Maristella Botticelli (2011)
Alan Taylor (2011)
Michael Bernstein (2011)
Jari Eloranta (*ex officio*)

Dissertation:

America: Kris Mitchener (2011)
Elsewhere: Brian Ahearn (2011)

Local Arrangements

Co-chair: Anne McCants (2011)
Co-chair: Carola Frydman (2011)
Aldo Musacchio (2011)
Eric Hilt (2011)
Jonathan Liebowitz (2011)
Jari Eloranta (*ex officio*)

EH.NET Executive

Chair: Lee Craig (2011)
Mauricio Drelichman (2012)
David Jacks (2013)
Alex Field (*ex officio*)
Jari Eloranta (*ex officio*)

Call for Committee Members

Committees play an important role in the workings of the EHA. If you are interested in being considered for membership on a committee, please contact Alex Field, Executive Director, at afield@scu.edu, or any other officer or member of the Board of Trustees.

Officers and Trustees

President: Barry Eichengreen (UC Berkeley)
President Elect: Jeremy Atack (Vanderbilt)
Executive Director: Alexander J. Field (Santa Clara)
Immediate Past Presidents: Naomi Lamoreaux (Yale), Richard Steckel (Ohio State), Alan Olmstead (UC-Davis)
Vice President: Lee Alston (Colorado)
Trustees: Jean-Laurent Rosenthal (CalTech), Angela Redish (UBC), Paul

Rhode (Michigan), Carolyn Moehling (Rutgers)

Editors: Price Fishback (Arizona), Jean-Laurent Rosenthal (CalTech)

Chair, Budget Committee: Charles Calomiris (Columbia)

IEHA Representative: Susan Carter (UC Riverside)

Meetings Coordinator: Jari Eloranta (Appalachian State)

Representatives and Liaisons

International Economic History Association: Susan Carter (2011)

American Council of Learned Societies: Daniel Raff (2011)

NBER: Alan Olmstead (2015)

Allied Social Science Association: Ran Abramitzky (2011), Dan Bogart (2012)

American Historical Association: Daniel Raff (2011), Phil Hoffman (2012), Cathy Matson (2015)

Cliometrics Society: Chris Hanes (2011)

Business History Conference: Margaret Levenstein (2011)

Social Science History Association: Simone Wegge (2011)

International Society for New Institutional Economics: John Nye (2011)



British warships arrive in Boston 1768

Fifty Years Ago in the *JEH*: 1960

OPEC made its debut in 1960, as did Sprite. Richard Nixon said farewell after losing the presidential election. The computer, on the other hand, while not new, was poised to make a big splash. NYU announced that it had agreed to purchase the IBM 7090, the most powerful computer available. At a cost of three million dollars, it was not a purchase made lightly, but it would allow for the processing of complicated formulae in a matter of hours, not months. The university said that it would be used primarily by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Applied Mathematics Center, but would also be available to other faculty by appointment. On the strength of sales like this one, International Business Machines saw the value of its stock soar to \$437 per share. That year they advertised for computer salesmen, promising to train them and predicting they would earn upwards of \$20,000 per year within four years (the average non-farm income in 1960 was \$5260). For those unconvinced that the computer was the future, a *Royalite* typewriter in either pica or elite type could be had for a mere \$49.95, and a slide rule with two-color scale was only \$2.95.

As for the Economic History Association, 1960 was a year of some introspection. At its annual meeting that year, hosted by the University of Pennsylvania, a session was devoted to the role of economic history and its relation to the burgeoning field of economic development. The session featured a Who's Who of participants, with papers by past (Carter Goodrich), present (Thomas Cochran's presidential address was an overview of the session),

and future (Lance Davis, Jonathan Hughes) EHA presidents. Couched within the discussion was a larger issue: the use of quantitative methods in economic history, and the perceived wedge it was driving between economists and historians.

Cochrane and Barry Supple acted as the diplomats, stressing that quantitative and qualitative research need not be an either/or approach, but rather a complementary one. Cochrane pointed out that economic growth, as economic historians had discovered, is a cultural process, but the analytical tools theorists were bringing to the economic growth literature were useful in analyzing these cultural elements. Supple added that the use of quantitative proofs, where accurate and valid, were better than no quantitative proofs. He defended this position by noting that historians frequently asked the sort of questions that could best be answered by measuring something.

However, he warned of the pitfalls involved in quantitative research. For example, the danger of falling victim to the lure of precision offered by employing an exclusively quantitative methodology, even though it only addresses a fraction of the problem being investigated. Theorists also need beware of ignoring less exact, but more realistic, methods and hypotheses.

Supple concluded that economists and historians tended to ask different questions and use different methods because they were often after different answers. "How one approaches an historical problem, the tools one uses, and the conceptual framework which shapes research, are and should be,

determined by the particular aspect of the selected problem in which one is interested.”

Carter Goodrich wondered whether economic history was one field or two. He recalled that earlier in the century economic history faced a similar watershed moment when the study of business cycles, led by economic historian Wesley Mitchell, became the dominant topic of study among the practitioners of the discipline. In that case, as in the current debate, the new work was quantitative in method. The result then was two separate bodies of scholarship, “one written in prose and calling itself economic history, the other written mainly in figures and calling itself by another name.”

The contemporary body of scholarship leading Goodrich to his question was economic growth. Its origins were in the study of economic development. Its primary and original purpose was to contribute to an understanding of this issue by the quantitative analysis of past economic growth, which naturally lent itself to the approaches of economic historians, and was of particular interest to those who, like growth theorists, focused on the use of quantitative methods.

Goodrich noted that the difficulty of distinguishing between the fields of economic history and economic growth was confounded by the fact that the work appearing under the title “economic growth” was no longer entirely confined to the use of quantitative methods. “If the study of major economic changes and their analysis in terms of institutional factors are not the central business of economic

history,” he said, “it is hard to see what our business is. If these are tasks that can be done better by scholars operating under another banner, is there any remaining purpose for us to serve?” Perhaps, he suggested, “economic historians of the traditional sort are indeed the handloom weavers of a new intellectual revolution.”

He concluded on a more upbeat note for economic historians, suggesting that what was needed most in the study of economic development was a broadening of the range of inquiry, not a narrowing on purely quantitative grounds. He believed that the real question was not whether economic history was a relic, but what the two approaches could contribute to one another. “Economic historians of the more conventional sort have great need of the stimulus provided by the students of economic growth with their concentration on a major problem, their powerful use of quantitative techniques, and their emphasis on comparative study. But the students of economic growth have, I believe, no less need of the insights and the methods of the economic historians who write prose, who use “literary” as well as statistical sources, and who attempt to understand the infinite variety of social factors that determine the complex processes of economic development.”

Lance Davis, Jonathan Hughes, and Stanley Reiter carried the flag of the “new economic historians” and their quantitative approach to economic history. They did not, however, mean to suggest that this approach would ever replace the traditional approach to economic history. They likened economic historians to archeologists in

their effort to reconstruct economic history out of the residue of the past. In order for quantitative economic historians to be able to relate their work with the main body of economic history, they must be able to show the fundamental relationship between quantitative analysis and more conventional methods used by economic historians.

They credited the recent development of computing equipment and the advancement of statistical theory and techniques to jump starting the use of quantitative methods in the discipline. "In brief, the logical structure necessary to make historical reconstructions from the surviving debris of past economic life essentially involves ideas of history, economics and statistics. The offspring of such an act of interdisciplinary miscegenation calls for a name worthy of it; at Purdue the resulting discipline has been labeled "Cliometrics." This was the first time the word appeared in a scholarly journal.

They were prescient in their prediction that "if even a few economic historians would take the time to learn even a little of these new techniques, the 1960's could easily prove the most productive years in the history of the discipline." On the other hand, they warned, "we can see small hope for anything but a continual rehashing of the already existing sources and a continuation of the century-long cleavage between economics and economic history," if the quantitative revolution was eschewed.

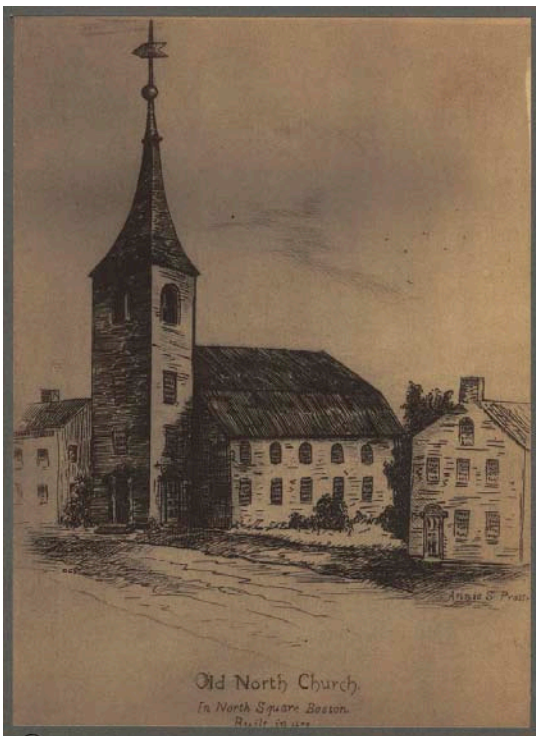
Members of the audience responded to the session. Thomas Le Duc, speaking in favor of the traditional approach to economic history, said that the

overriding obligation of economic historians was to keep alive the quest for an understanding of the past, and in this quest to keep aloof from the policy exigencies of the moment, which, he argued, were driving the interest in economic development research. His fear was that foundation funds introduced a notable skewness into the allocation of academic resources, leading to a distortion of the allegedly free market in ideas.

Frederic Lane (EHA president 1956-57), on the other hand, defended the role of quantitative techniques, noting that the main methodological problem of economic history was always to relate the quantitative concepts of the production and distribution of wealth to the qualitative concepts of economic institutions and economic organization. It followed, therefore, that statistical methods were a necessary (assuming reliable data were available), but not a sufficient, method of historical enquiry. Hal Williamson (EHA president 1964-65) supported Lane's point of view, claiming that the use of an analytical framework was what distinguished the work of economic historians from that of non-economic historians.

In total, the volume, which was edited for the sixth and final time by George Rogers Taylor, featured 28 articles by 33 authors. 22 of the authors published for the first time - 13 of them for the only time, with five publishing for the final time. Only Lance Davis authored more than one JEH article that year. The 1960 author with the earliest appearance in the JEH was Thomas Cochran, who first published in 1943. August Bolino was at the other end of the scale. He published in the JEH for the final time

28 years later. Lance Davis's article, "The New England Textile Mills and the capital Markets: A Study of Industrial Borrowing 1840-1860," was the lead article in the March issue that year, the second of his total of 13 JEH publications between 1958 and 1984. It would become the most cited article published that year (11 times between 1963 and 1999). The volume also had 102 book reviews, three discussions and five notes in its 650 pages.



Conference Announcements

The XVIth World Economic History Conference

The Economic History Society of Southern Africa and The Department of Economics, Stellenbosch University, invite you to the XVIth World Economic History Congress in Stellenbosch, South Africa, taking place from July 9-13, 2012.

The Executive Committee of the IEHA has reviewed the sessions submitted in the first call and has chosen 59. The accepted sessions can be found on the society website at <http://www.wehc2012.org/pdf/WEHC%202012%20accepted%20sessions%20first%20call.pdf>. A provisional program will be available in February 2011.

We are pleased to issue the Second Call for Session Proposals for WEHC 2012. The submission form is available on the society website at <http://www.wehc2012.org/submissions.php>. The deadline is 31 July 2011 and successful organizers will be notified in October 2011.

The Business History Conference

Our 2011 annual meeting takes "Knowledge" as its theme in keeping with the recent expansion in the mandate of the BHC to embrace not only the dynamics of business decision-making, but also the relationship of economic institutions to culture, politics, and society. The program committee consists of: Mark R. Wilson (chair), University of North Carolina, Charlotte; Teresa da Silva Lopes, University of York, Great Britain; Matthias Kipping, York University, Canada; Jocelyn Wills, Brooklyn College; and Richard R. John (BHC President), Columbia University.

The annual meeting will take place March 31 to April 2. The meeting will open at 5 p.m. Thursday with a plenary session entitled "Knowledge: Institutions and Ideas." It will feature talks by Douglass C. North (Washington University), David A. Hounshell (Carnegie Mellon), and Rakesh Khurana (Harvard). We will continue all day Friday and Saturday with

a jam-packed schedule of 170 papers. For participants who want to take a break from the sessions, several tour options are available during the meeting. On Friday, a unique walking tour starting at 1:30 p.m. will offer insights into the history of the St. Louis downtown business district. Saturday at either 10 a.m. or 1:30 p.m. participants can tour the Anheuser-Busch complex. Tour reservations must be made as part of the conference registration system. To further enliven the meeting, the Friday evening Presidential Reception will take place at Kemoll's Restaurant, a short walk from the hotel and featuring stunning views of St. Louis.

Conference registration should be made on-line, at <https://www.acteva.com/booking.cfm?bevaid=213076>—and a reminder that members need to renew and current non-members need to join in order to take advantage of discounted fees for members at our annual meeting. Please go to www.thebhc.org/membership/index.html to renew by credit card; members can also send in a check with the membership renewal form that will arrive in the mail.

The Economic and Business Historical Society

The 36th annual Economic & Business Historical Society Conference will be held April 14-16, 2011 in Columbus, OH. The EBHS conference offers participants an opportunity for intellectual interchange within a collegial interdisciplinary group of scholars from around the world (a typical mix of participants includes around half from economics departments and half from history departments). This year's keynote speaker will be Richard Steckel (Ohio State).

The society prides itself on being welcoming toward new members and offers reduced conference fees for graduate students and early career researchers (four years or less since doctorate earned).

Papers presented at the conference may be submitted for consideration by the EBHS's peer-reviewed journal, *Essays in economic and Business History*, edited by Janice Trafelet (Bucknell).

The program is available on the society website at <http://www.ebhsoc.org/>.





EHA Newsletter
Department of Economics
University of Wisconsin – La Crosse
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La Crosse, WI 54601

Economic History Sessions at the Western Economic Association International Meetings

The Cliometric Society will sponsor a session at the Western Economic Association International annual conference in San Diego, CA, June 29 – July 3, 2011. The program committee is composed of Mike Haupert (UW-La Crosse), Zorina Khan (Bowdoin) and Cormac O’Grada (University College Dublin). Authors interested in presenting or discussing a paper, or chairing a session, should contact Mike Haupert at haupert.mich@uwlax.edu. Please note on the subject line that you are sending a proposal for the WEAI meetings, and either include the proposal in your message or send the documents as attachments in a Word format.