



Editor Michael Haupt No. 33 December 2009

EHA



Wrigley Field during the 1945 World Series

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 2010 EHA Meetings

The Economic History Association will meet next in Evanston, IL from September 24-26, 2010. EHA President Naomi Lamoreaux has selected “Economic and Historical Perspectives on Places, Periods, and Institutions” as the theme for the conference. The conference will be held at the Hotel Orrington in Evanston, located just north of Chicago.

Scholars who work on a single locality, period, or institution usually have in mind some kind of comparative question, although the comparative dimension is often implicit rather than explicitly articulated. Recently, formal comparative approaches have figured more prominently in economic history. These approaches take a variety of forms, from detailed qualitative studies of two or more cases to quantitative examinations of large numbers of countries. This conference seeks to provoke a dialog between the comparative and the specific by attracting a broad range of papers that are implicitly or explicitly comparative. What do we learn from comparative work? How can we make better comparisons? What would we

lose if all work was comparative?

The Program Committee (Timothy Guinnane, Yale University (Chair); Carolyn Moehling, Rutgers University; William Summerhill, UCLA; and Jan Luiten van Zanden, Utrecht University) 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 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 2009 meeting are not eligible for inclusion in the 2010 program.

Paper and session proposals should be submitted as email attachments and sent to the following address: ehameeting2010@gmail.com. Paper

proposals should include a 3-5 page précis and a 150-word abstract suitable for publication in the Journal of Economic History. These should be submitted as separate email attachments. Papers should be submitted by 29 January, 2010 to ensure consideration.

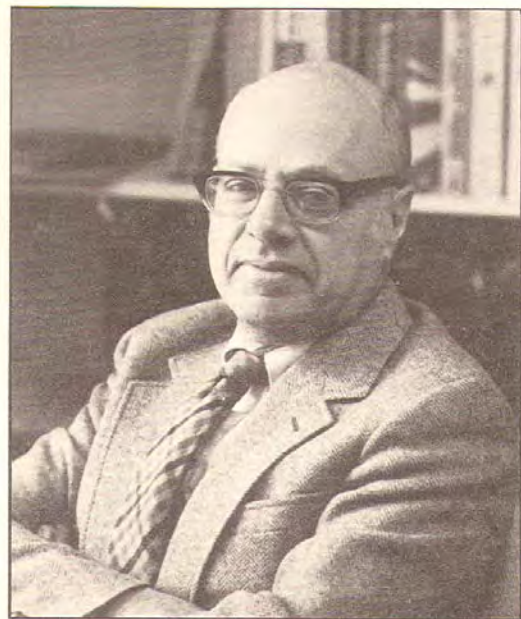
Graduate students are encouraged to attend the meeting. The Association offers subsidies for travel, hotel, registration, and meals, including a special graduate student dinner. A poster session welcomes work from dissertations in progress. Applications for the poster session are due no later than 21 May 2010, and should be sent to timothy.guinnane@yale.edu. The dissertation session convened by Eric Hilt (Wellesley College) and Nathan Sussman (Hebrew University) will honor six dissertations completed during the 2009-2010 academic year. The submission deadline is June 11, 2010. The Alexander Gerschenkron and Allan Nevins prizes will be awarded to the best dissertations on non-North American and North American topics respectively.

For further information, contact Meetings Coordinator Jari Eloranta at elorantaj@appstate.edu.

**In Memoriam
Stanley Lebergott (1918 – 2009)
By Peter Kirby (Wesleyan University)**

Equipped with a Masters degree from the University of Michigan, Stanley Lebergott began his career as a public servant in 1940. Over the following twenty years he served in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the International Labor Office and the Office of Statistical Standards at OMB. Early work focused

on measures of unemployment, size and composition of the labor force, family income and child welfare; at OMB he made notable contributions towards harmonizing the output of statistical agencies with the construction of the national accounts and integrating those with input-output, flow of funds and balance of payments accounts. Working at the frontier in these areas, he published some 20 articles and a major monograph while in Government service.



In the early 1960s Lebergott left Government for the academic world. Settling at Wesleyan University in Connecticut, his presence –by virtue of faculty attracted and astute decisions taken--helped lift its Economics Department into the top rung of undergraduate departments. On the scholarly front he made the transition into American economic history with the 1964 volume *Manpower in Economic Growth: The American Record since 1800*. Coming at the flood tide of the “new economic history” and filling a major gap in 19th century economic statistics, it established Lebergott as a

major figure in the field. Quite apart from an interpretative text of striking originality, the three hundred pages of statistical derivation remained the authoritative labor force numbers for well over thirty years. A second volume in 1976, consisting of thirteen short essays and five original data sets, examined historical change in the U.S. distribution of income and wealth, upward and downward mobility, the meaning and measurement of poverty and the philosophical-ethical premises that underlie key public policies. A further three books and several score articles were still to follow.

The Lebergott scholarly paradigm is a distinctive one. In contrast to the conventional paradigm of hypothesis testing within the context of a general equilibrium model, our protagonist moves directly to what he perceives to be the quiddity of the issue at hand. With shattering simplicity he conceives a single measure – typically one painstakingly constructed from unconventional sources-- that captures the direction and force of an underlying cause not previously recognized.

Some examples. The displacement of the inhabitants of this country by European immigrants is conventionally told in terms of the clash of alien cultures, disparate numbers, and superior force. But what of the economics? Indian cultivation practices were no less productive than that of the settlers. Yet given their way of life and their dietary preferences for wild game over pork and beef, it was by hunting rather than farming that the Indian chose to sustain himself. It was the consequence of this divide, Lebergott argues, that spelt their doom. The key estimate to support his

thesis is a calculation of the number of acres to feed an Indian and a European. For the Chippewa, the Cherokee, the Creek, the Osage and eight other tribes he finds the per capita requirement to range from 1,500 to 4,500 acres. For the English, Scottish and German settlers the number of acres is but two. This means the economic value of an acre of land – that is the price a European immigrant is willing to pay—exceeds that of an Indian by five hundred-fold. Such was the economic substructure of the removal of Native Americans from their homeland. The military defeat of the Confederacy is illuminated by a calculation of the manpower Southern planters devoted to cotton cultivation during the war years -- cotton that could not be sold, but stockpiled for export at war's end; the 2.3 million man-years, thus withheld from producing critical food and military installations, far surpassed that of all the Confederate armed forces. The calculation of two profit rates—on U.S. foreign investment and on the national capital stock—reveals the motive force behind U.S. imperialism at the turn of the century. An investigation of the Great Depression shows that the critical Keynesian assumption of wage rigidity does not hold empirical water. Even during the Depression, gross labor turnover was in excess of 30 percent. The wage rate for a given job specification does not fall but the skill level and tasks-performed of successive replacement workers rise. The firms' money wage bill falls by some 40 percent. Nor were Lebergott's curiosity and empirical skills confined to the American continent. He employed his ingenious measures to cast light on the economics of the Nazi death camps, on the morality of Truman's decision to

use the atom bomb and why Joan of Arc was burned at the stake.

Lebergott's last two books, published in the 1990s, deal with consumption, based on household expenditure patterns in each of the 48 states over the period 1900 – 1982. *In Pursuit of Happiness*, a work widely reviewed in the popular press, documents how Americans have spent their way to happiness. In part a brilliant polemic against all those worthies who have disdained crass materialism - from Wordsworth ("he inherited much and his sister did the house work") to Veblen to Galbraith to Scitovsky, Lebergott penetrates the economic and philosophical analysis behind their pronouncements, only to find "superior tastes." Getting and spending, freely chosen, advances

human welfare. By examining the changing pattern of household outlays over nine decades Lebergott traces how consumer expenditure has been the means to improved health, reduced house-wife drudgery, greater privacy, and most of all to a vast expansion in "diversified experience," which lies at the core of human happiness.

A polymath and a master stylist (if elliptical and sharp-elbowed at times), Stanley Lebergott was an extraordinarily original and wide-ranging scholar. While we lament that he left behind two unfinished book manuscripts, we may rejoice that he brought so many to fruition. His was a rich and productive life.



EHA Grants, Fellowships, and Prizes

The EHA supports research in economic history through various grant programs administered by the Committee on Research in Economic History (CREH) and the Annual Meetings Program Committee. All applicants for or recipients of an EHA grant or prize must be members of the Association, and all application materials must be submitted electronically (see instructions below). Please use Microsoft Word for all email attachments. A downloadable membership form is available online at: <http://eh.net/eha/membership>. You can also use Google Checkout to pay for your membership over the web.

Arthur H. Cole Grants in Aid: The Committee on Research in Economic History awards Arthur H. Cole grants-in-aid to support research in economic history, regardless of time period or geographic area. Awards typically are in amounts up to \$5000, although higher amounts may be awarded in exceptional cases. Applicants must be members of the Association and must hold the Ph.D. degree. Preference is given to recent Ph.D. recipients. Applications can be made at <http://eh.net/eha/grants-and-fellowships>. Please direct any questions to the chair of the CREH, Professor Gregory Clark, at gclark@ucdavis.edu. **DEADLINE FOR APPLICATIONS:** March 1, 2010. Awards announced by March 31, 2010.

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 2010-11 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 Gregory Clark, chair of the Committee on Research in Economic History, at gclark@ucdavis.edu. DEADLINE FOR APPLICATIONS: January 15, 2010. Awards announced by February 22, 2010.

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 Gregory Clark, chair of the Committee on Research in Economic History, at gclark@ucdavis.edu. DEADLINE FOR APPLICATIONS: January 15, 2010. Awards announced by February 22, 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 Gregory Clark, chair of the Committee on Research in Economic History, at gclark@ucdavis.edu. DEADLINE FOR APPLICATIONS: April 30, 2010. Awards announced by May 31, 2010.

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 7, 2010. Awards announced by July 31, 2010.

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 Gregory Clark, chair of the Committee on Research in Economic History (gclark@ucdavis.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: Dissertations chosen for presentation at the annual meetings are finalists for these annual awards. Those receiving the Ph.D. between June 1, 2009 and May 31, 2010 are eligible and invited to submit their dissertation. You must be a member of the Association, your dissertation must be written in English, and your planned attendance at the meeting is required for submitting an application. Presentation of a summary of the dissertation at the meeting is required. A hard copy of the dissertation must be submitted by the deadline below. Finalists will be announced by July 20, 2010. Dissertations will not be returned unless you send a self addressed return envelope with your submission.

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

The Allen 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. The 2010 prize will be awarded at the Economic History Association's annual meeting in Evanston in September 2010.

Scholars submitting a dissertation to the Nevins Prize competition may not in the same year submit a proposal to the general program that is part of or derived from the dissertation. DEADLINE: June 11, 2010

Please send submitted dissertations to:

*Professor Eric Hilt
Department of Economics
Pendleton East, Wellesley College
106 Central St.
Wellesley, MA 02481
email: ehilt@wellesley.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 Economic History Association for the best dissertation in the economic history of an area outside of the United States or Canada completed during the previous year. The 2010 prize will be awarded at the Economic History Association's annual meeting in Evanston in September 2010.

Scholars submitting a dissertation to the Gerschenkron Prize competition may not in the same year submit a proposal to the general program that is part of or derived from the dissertation. DEADLINE: June 11, 2010

Please send submitted dissertations to:
*Professor Nathan Sussman
Department of Economics
The Hebrew University
Mount Scopus, Jerusalem 91905
Israel
email: nsussman@nsc.huji.ac.il*

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, 2010.

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 Carol Hua Shiue
Department of Economics
University of Colorado
Boulder, CO 80309-0256
email: shiue@colorado.edu*

Other members of the committee are:

*Professor Phil Coelho
Department of Economics
Ball State University
Muncie, IN 47306
email: 00prcoelho@bsu.edu*

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

Publication Awards

Alice Hanson Jones Biennial Prize is awarded every other year for an

Outstanding Book on North American Economic History

The Alice Hanson Jones Prize for an outstanding book in North American (including Caribbean) economic history will be presented in September of 2010. 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 2008 or 2009 are eligible for the 2010 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, 2010.

Selection Committee:

Professor Howard Bodenhorn (Chair)
Department of Economics and Business
Lafayette College
Easton, PA 18042-1776
Email: bodenhoh@lafayette.edu

Professor Chris Hanes
Department of Economics
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email: chanes@binghamton.edu

Professor Gavin Wright
Department of Economics
Stanford University
Stanford, CA 94305
email: write@stanford.edu

Professor Dora Costa
Department of Economics

9272 Bunche Hall
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Los Angeles, CA 90095-1477
Email: costa@econ.ucla.edu

Professor Peter Coclanis
Department of History
405 Hilgard Ave.
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3195
Email: coclanis@unc.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.

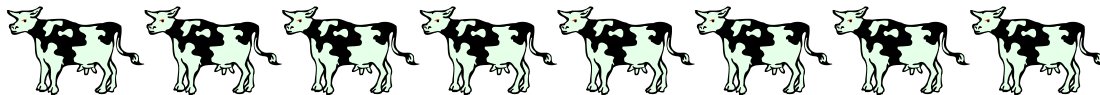
Whoever nominates a book should send a copy of the book and the curriculum vitae of the author(s) to each of the five members of the Ranki Prize committee. DEADLINE: March 1, 2011.

For the 2011 award, the committee is:

Professor Robert Margo (Chair)
Department of Economics
Boston University
Boston, MA 02215
Email: margora@bu.edu

Other members of the committee:

Professor Simone A. Wegge
Department of Political Science,
Economics, and Philosophy



Economic Historians in the desert

Economic historians gathered in the desert southwest for their 69th annual meeting. Loew's Ventana Canyon Resort in Tucson, AZ housed the conference, held from September 11-13, 2008.

178 economic historians, including 30 graduate students, and 16 guests braved the desert heat to discuss the latest

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Professor Bruce Carruthers
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Email: b-carruthers@northwestern.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.

research in economic history, particularly as it related to the measurement, analysis and interpretation of human welfare.

The conference was sponsored by the University of Arizona and Ohio State University. 40 papers were delivered over the course of three days and 14 concurrent sessions.

Price Fishback and Paul Rhode (both Arizona) handled the chores of the local arrangements committee. They organized three local tours for early arrivers, a job market workshop for graduate students, and a reception at the Tucson Botanical Gardens.

The program was put together by Michael Haines (Colgate), Jeremy Atack (Vanderbilt), Brooks Kaiser (Gettysburg College) and Trevon Logan (Ohio State). In addition to the papers, the meetings featured a plenary session on financial crises, featuring Charles Calomiris (Columbia), Lee Ohanian (UCLA), Brad DeLong (UC-Berkeley) and Richard Sylla (NYU).

The dissertation session, featuring the outstanding dissertations written during the previous year, preceded the plenary session. The convener of the North American session was John Murray (Toledo). Steven Broadberry (Warwick) convened the dissertations covering the rest of the world.

The Alexander Gerschenkron Prize for the outstanding dissertation in non-U.S. or Canadian history was presented to Roman Studer, for "Market Integration and Economic Development: A Comparative Study of India and Europe, 1700-1900." Studer completed his dissertation under the supervision of Robert Allen at Oxford University. The other finalists for the award were Philip Slavin (University of Toronto), who wrote "Feeding the Brethren: Grain Provisioning of Norwich Cathedral Priory, c. 1280-1370," supervised by John Munro, and Se Yan (UCLA) for "Real Wages and Wage Inequality in China, 1860-1936," under the

supervision of Dora Costa and Naomi Lamoreaux.

The first Nevins Prize finalist to present her work was Linda Carter (Vanderbilt), who wrote "Evening Schools and Child Labor in the United States, 1870-1910," under the guidance of William Collins. She was followed by Michael Easterly (UCLA). Easterly, working under Naomi Lamoreaux, wrote "Your Job is Your Credit: Creating a Market for Loans to Salaried Employees in New York City, 1885-1920."

The prize was awarded to Melinda Miller (Michigan) for "Essays on Race and the Persistence of Economic Inequality." Miller wrote her dissertation under the supervision of Warren Whatley and Benjamin Chabot.

The program got off to an early start on Saturday, with both the historians' breakfast and the teachers' breakfast beginning at 6:45. The women's lunch ended the morning sessions. Conforming to tradition, Saturday afternoon was given over to the business meeting, dissertation sessions, and the aforementioned plenary session.

The day was closed out with the traditional Saturday night banquet. Outgoing president Richard Steckel was the featured speaker, presenting "Inequality Amidst Nutritional Abundance; Equestrian Nomads on the Great Plains."

The conference came to a close late Sunday morning after the final two sets of sessions. The Economic History Association next convenes in Evanston.

Awards Presented at the 2009 EHA Meetings

The Economic History Association recognizes outstanding achievements among its membership each year. The following awards were presented at the 2009 conference in Tucson.

The Allan Nevins Prize for best dissertation in US or Canadian economic history went to Melinda Miller for “Essays on Race and the Persistence of Economic Inequality.” Miller wrote her dissertation under the supervision of Warren Whatley and Benjamin Chabot at the University of Michigan.

The Alexander Gerschenkron Prize for the outstanding dissertation in non-U.S. or Canadian history was presented to Roman Studer (Oxford). Studer wrote “Market Integration and Economic Development: A Comparative Study of India and Europe, 1700-1900” under the tutelage of Robert Allen.

The Gyorgi Ranki Prize for the outstanding book in the economic history of Europe published during 2008-09 was awarded to Jan de Vries (UC Berkeley), who wrote *The Industrious Revolution: Consumer Behavior and the Household Economy, 1650 to the Present* (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 award for 2008-09 was awarded posthumously to Kenneth Sokoloff (UCLA).

The inaugural **Kenneth Sokoloff Dissertation Award** went to Tuan Hwee Sng (Northwestern) for “The Principle Agent Problem in Dictatorships.” Sng is working under the guidance of Joel Mokyr and Melissa Macauley.

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 2009 award went to Eric Hilt (Wellesley) for his article “When Did Ownership Separate from Control? Corporate Governance in the Early Nineteenth Century,” which was published in the September 2008 issue of the *JEH*. The winner is selected by the editorial board.

The prize for the best article published in *Explorations in Economic History* during the previous year was shared by three authors for two articles published in 2008. Eric Hilt (Wellesley) authored “The Negative Trade-Off Between Risk and Incentives: Evidence from the American Whaling Industry,” published in the September issue. David Clingingsmith and Jeffrey Williamson (both Harvard) coauthored “Deindustrialization in Eighteenth- and Nineteenth – Century India: Mughal Decline, Climate Shocks, and British Industrial Ascent,” which appeared in the July issue.

Cole Research Grants were awarded to Marina Viarengo (LSE) for “Religious Institutions and the Introduction of Compulsory Schooling in the Western World: An International Perspective,” and Mark Hanna (UC San Diego) for “Pirates and Piracy in the Atlantic World.”

Dissertation Fellowships Two dissertation fellowships were awarded in 2009. Rowena Gray (UC Davis) earned a fellowship for her dissertation on “U.S. Immigration in Historical Perspective,” which is being written under Gregory Clark and Alan Taylor. Andrew Jalil (UC Berkeley) was the other recipient. He is writing “Causes and Macroeconomic Effects of Panics, Misconceptions in the History of American Financial Panics, and a New Panic Series, 1790-2009.” His advisor is Christina Romer.

Exploratory Travel and Data Acquisition Grants Exploratory grants for preliminary work on dissertations were awarded to Jonathan Fox (Arizona), Jeffrey Greenbaum (UC Berkeley), David Keenan (Northwestern), Daniel Egel (UC Berkeley), Robert Gillezeau (Michigan), Erik Hornung (Munich), Kiril Kossev (Oxford), Peter Koudijs (Universitat Pompeu Fabra), Montserrat Lopez Jerez (Lund University), Mohamed Saleh (USC), and Veronica Santarosa (Yale).



Notes from the 2009 EHA Teaching Breakfast By David Mitch (UMBC)

Simone Wegge, Chair of the EHA Teaching committee, opened the early morning teaching breakfast by introducing the keynote speaker, Roger Ransom (UC Riverside). Wegge noted that Ransom has the distinctive experience of teaching economic history for extended periods of time in both the economics and history departments at UC Riverside.

Ransom regards himself as a teacher rather than an economist or historian. He is celebrating his 50th anniversary as a teacher this year. He also considers himself somewhat of a ham who enjoys getting on his soapbox on occasion. Ransom noted that one of the advantages of teaching was that he could pontificate with little fear of interruption. Despite 50 years at the helm, Ransom said he was sorry to disappoint the crowd by informing them that not only weren't

there any secrets to becoming a successful teacher, but the method that works for one successful instructor probably wouldn't work for anyone else. Rather, everyone must develop their own style, one that works for you and your distinctive characteristics. He did, however, give some suggestions for developing an effective teaching style.

Know thy audience

It is important to know and be sensitive to your audience. Ransom has not taught an economics course since 1994. He found that switching from the economics to the history department was a switch in world views, and the most important difference was in teaching. The first crisis he faced was the question of what he would teach. He settled on teaching a course on the Civil War, noting the obvious advantage of teaching in one's area of research. The benefits can cut both ways. Two of his books: *Conflict and Compromise*, and *Coping with Capitalism*, started out as lecture notes.

Teach what you like

If you enjoy your research topic and you teach that topic, then you benefit additionally. Even if you don't research a field, teaching a field that you enjoy is a key to becoming a successful teacher. You are more likely to enjoy preparing what you enjoy teaching, which in turn leads to a better prepared, higher quality lecture. The analogy Ransom used was his recent diet. He had been successful in losing weight by limiting his food intake by focusing on eating only what he liked.

No single method of teaching is going to work

There are various learning styles and multiple ways to deliver the same message. Make use of them. Not every point needs to be made in every possible way, but mixing up the medium, point of view, and delivery style will appeal to a wider audience, add diversity to a lecture, and reduce the tedium for instructor and audience alike. Ransom drew on Isaiah Berlin's hedgehog versus fox analogy. He said that the historian was a fox knowing lots of little things while the social scientist was the hedgehog knowing one big thing. Even if a social scientist, it was still important as a teacher to have stories to keep the students' attention.

A picture is worth a thousand words

Ransom talked about the use of maps and graphs in his lectures. He finds them useful to hold the attention of his students and teaching assistants, especially in large lecture courses. Pictures are important, but they need to be relevant. It is not enough to simply

display a picture, but to recognize what the picture is and why it is important.

A discussion ensued among the attendees about sources for graphs and maps. Ransom uses Atlas Graphics and mapping data from the Census. Mike Haines (Colgate) mentioned more recent mapping and graphics packages. Ransom noted that using maps in a lecture requires planning. He starts with the most complex map he intends to use and works back from that. The IPUMS website and the NA GIS site were also mentioned as sources for maps.

Ransom used the stock market crashes of 2008 and 1929 as specific examples of how he uses graphs to illustrate a point. He thought the crash of 2008 was great for economic historians as a motivation for turning to history to illustrate current economic issues. He presented a graph of stock price indexes between 1922 and 1940 and called attention to the number of failed rallies that occurred between the initial 1929 crash through the market trough in 1933. This serves as a great starting point for analyzing the 2008 crash and what it portends for the future.

The breakfast concluded with remarks from Roger's wife, Connie. She noted how hard he works at teaching and how excited he is about it. She noted how much time and effort he put into adjusting to his new teaching situation when he switched to the history department, and the enthusiasm he displayed in so doing. A successful teacher is a gift to students, but like a successful research article, a lot of preliminary work is necessary before the final product debuts.

**Past Presidents of the EHA:
Edward Chase Kirkland**



Edward Chase Kirkland served as the seventh president of the Economic History Association, holding the position from 1953-54. At the time of his presidency, Kirkland was the Frank Munsey Professor of History at Bowdoin College. In addition to the presidency of the EHA, he served as president of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association in 1955, served on the Advisory Committee of Columbia University's American Academic Freedom project from 1951-53, and held the presidency of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) from 1946-48. "Kirk," as he was widely known, was an active and principled scholar and teacher.

Kirkland graduated from Dartmouth in 1916 as class valedictorian and a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He actively maintained this membership throughout his professional career, serving as a senator of the society for more than two decades.

He began his doctoral work in history at Harvard under the tutelage of Edward

Channing, but his studies were interrupted by WWI. He served in the Army Ambulance Corps attached to the French Army and received the *Croix de Guerre* for his service before returning to earn his Ph.D. in 1924. His first position was as an instructor of citizenship at Dartmouth from 1920-21. He taught history and English at MIT while finishing his doctorate from 1922-24. Upon completion he took a position at Brown University, leaving in 1930 to accept the Frank Munsey Professorship in the department of history at Bowdoin, where he remained until retiring.

He was awarded honorary degrees from Dartmouth in 1949, Princeton in 1957, and Bowdoin in 1961. In 1955 he was named a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and in 1959 he received a Guggenheim Fellowship.

Kirkland was in demand as a public speaker and served as visiting professor on numerous occasions. He was the inaugural Kemper Knapp visiting professor of history at UW Madison in 1951, and Commonwealth Lecturer at University College - London, Pitt Professor at Cambridge, and Messinger Lecturer at Cornell University in subsequent years.

He published numerous books and articles on a variety of topics. His particular areas of interest included the history of New England and railroads, but his most significant contributions came in the field of economic history. His textbook *A History of American Economic Life*, published in 1932, remained a staple in the classroom for three decades, undergoing numerous revisions and reprintings.

Kirkland believed that a university should not have to choose between a

productive scholar and a stimulating teacher - that both could be combined. His prolific research output and his election twice (in his six years on the faculty) as the most popular professor at Brown University indicate that he practiced those beliefs.

Kirkland was an original member of the board of trustees of the EHA. He was in favor of the original two year term for presidents, arguing that an annual election would be costly, inconvenient, and might lead to the necessity of electing "men who were not of presidential caliber." He was also an inaugural member of the Board of Editors of the *JEH*, and a leading proponent of the *Tasks* issue of the journal.

Kirkland's presidency was during a period of financial uncertainty for the EHA. On the heels of back-to-back years in which the society ran a deficit (of \$327 during the 1952-53 fiscal year) and barely broke even (net revenues of \$30.92 the previous year), he helped convince the board to consider, albeit reluctantly, the cost saving measure of looking for opportunities to jointly hold the annual meetings with other learned societies. The result was joint meetings in 1956 (with the Agricultural History Society) and 1957 (with the NBER Conference on Research in Income and Wealth). The society pulled out of its financial woes by increasing membership dues to \$6 (the second increase in three years), double what they were in 1951. In addition, the board authorized Treasurer Herman Krooss to appeal to foundations for funds to help keep the journal solvent. Krooss was successful in this endeavor, as Kirkland announced receipt of an anonymous \$3000 donation in January of 1954.

Kirkland rose to fame in the 1950s as an acknowledged expert on questions of civil rights, intellectual freedom, and academic responsibility. He devoted much energy warning scholars of potential attacks on academic freedom. He regularly denounced Senator Joseph McCarthy's influence on the movement to require loyalty oaths by university professors. He called the attempt of the government to require such loyalty oaths a form of warfare on the process of scholarship. He publicly denounced the loyalty oaths, attacks on tenure, and the general tenor of the McCarthy hearings in numerous speeches he gave as the president of the AAUP and a member of the Columbia University American Academic Freedom project.

Edward Kirkland was born in Bellows Falls, Vermont on May 24, 1894. After retiring in 1959 he spent the remainder of his life researching New England history from his home in Thetford Center, VT. He died on his 81st birthday in 1975, in Hanover, N.H. following a brief illness.

Selected Writings of Edward Kirkland

The Peacemakers of 1864, New York: Macmillan Co., 1927

History of American Economic Life, New York: F.S. Crofts, 1932

Industry Comes of Age: Business, Labor and Public Policy, 1860-1897, New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1961

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and Archives, Bowdoin College, <http://library.bowdoin.edu/arch/mss/manuscript.shtml#k>

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Minutes of the Business Meeting EHA annual conference September 12, 2009

President Richard Steckel called the meeting to order.

Election results:
President elect: Barry Eichengreen

Vice president: John Wallis
Trustee: Paul Rohde

The site of the 2011 meetings will be Boston.

The process of rewriting and updating the eh.net website has begun.

Alex Field reported on the state of the budget.

Reports were given by *JEH* editor Phil Hoffman, Meeting Coordinator Jari Eloranta, and representatives of the SSHA (Michael Haines), BHC (Richard Sylla), ISNIE (Price Fishback), IEHA (Naomi Lamoreaux) and Clio (Price Fishback).

Angela Redish thanked the local arrangements committee and the program committee.

President Steckel relinquished the gavel to the new president, Naomi Lamoreaux, who adjourned the meeting.



Economic History Association Financial Report 2008-09

<u>REVENUE/EXPENSES</u>	2008-09	BALANCE ON ORDINARY ITEMS	
REVENUE		EXTRAORINDARY EXPENSES	
Individual Membership:	30,344	Graduate Education Initiative Grants	67,500
Meetings	43,633	Grad. Educ. Init.: Meetings Expenses	12,978
Cambridge U. Press	247,344	JUSFC Program	
Interest & Dividends	39,118	TOTAL ORD + EXTRA. EXPENSES	293,633
Realized Gains (losses)		BALANCE ON ORD. + EXTRA. EXPENSES	82,705
Unrealized Gains (losses)	(102,929)		
Eh.Net support from other organizations	4,920	<u>ASSETS</u>	7/31/09
Contributions to prize funds, etc.	8,929		<u>Balance</u>
Other Revenue (submission fees, list rentals)	2,050	CASH BALANCES	
ORDINARY REVENUES	376,337	Checking Account (EHA Office)	289,879
including realized gains	376,337	Savings Account (EHA Office)	
including realized and unrealized gains	273,409	Checking Account (Meetings Office)	3,778
ORDINARY EXPENSES		Morgan Stanley Liquid Asset Account	39,941
Awards and Grants-in-Aid	6,100	Total in Bank and Cash Accounts	333,598
Editorial Offices	51,792	INVESTMENTS	
Eh.Net Website	13,417	U.S. Treasury Bonds and Notes	277,763
Management	41,641	Mutual Funds (Vanguard)	723,342
Meeting Expense	79,546	Investment Total	1,001,106
Membership	7,480	Total Securities and Cash	1,334,703
Office & Miscellaneous	1,167		
Printing and Distributing <i>JEH</i>	12,013		
Depreciation			
TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENSES	213,155		



EHA Committees 2009-10

Nominating

Chair: Rick Steckel (Past President) (*ex officio*)
Alan Olmstead (Past Chair) (*ex officio*)
John Wallis (Vice President) (*ex officio*)
Ann Carlos (2010)
John Majewski (2010)
Jean-Laurent Rosenthal (2010)
Alex Field (non-voting) (*ex officio*)

Membership

Chair: Martha Olney (2010)
Susan Wolcott (2011)
Oscar Gelderblom (2012)
Alex Field (*ex officio*)
Barry Eichengreen (President elect) (*ex officio*)

Research in Economic History

Chair: Greg Clark (2010)
Kris Mitchener (2010)
Mary MacKinnon (2011)
Robert McGuire (2011)
Francesca Trivellatto (2012)
Alex Field (*ex officio*)

Investment

Chair: Hugh Rockoff (2010)
Charles Calomiris (2012)
Alex Field (*ex officio*)

Budget and Audit

Chair: Charles Calomiris (2011)
Mark Geiger (2013)
John Wallis (Vice President) (*ex officio*)
Barry Eichengreen (President elect) (*ex officio*)

Ranki Prize

Chair: Bob Margo (2010)
Simone Wegge (2011)
George Grantham (2012)

Joerg Baten (2013)
Bruce Carruthers (2014)

Jones Prize

Chair: Howard Bodenhorn (2010)
Chris Hanes (2011)
Gavin Wright (2012)
Dora Costa (2013)
Peter Coclanis (2014)

Education in Economic History

Chair: Carol Hua Shiue (2010)
Phil Coelho (2011)
Leah Platt Boustan (2012)
Alex Field (*ex officio*)

Research Archives and Data Bases

Chair: Michael Haines (2010)
Myron Guttman (2011)
John Wallis (2012)
Alex Field (*ex officio*)

The Journal of Economic History

Chair: Paul Hohenberg (2010)
John Wallis (2010)
Claudia Goldin (2011)
Gavin Wright (2012)
Price Fishback (advisor)
Philip Hoffman (advisor)
Alex Field (*ex officio*)

EHA Administration

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

EHA Program Committee

Chair: Tim Guinnane (2010)
Carolyn Moehling (2010)
Jan-Luiten van Zanden (2010)
William Summerhill (2010)
Jari Eloranta (*ex officio*)

Dissertation:

America: Eric Hilt (2010)
Elsewhere: Nathan Sussman (2010)

Local Arrangements

Co-chair: Joel Mokyr (2010)
Co-chair: Lou Cain (2010)
Joe Ferrie (2010)
Regina Grafe (2010)
Anne Hanley (2010)
Laura Owen (2010)
Jari Eloranta (*ex officio*)

EH.NET Executive

Chair: John Murray (2010)
Lee Craig (2011)
Mauricio Drelichman (2012)
Alex Field (*ex officio*)
Jari Eloranta (*ex officio*)

Call for Committee Members

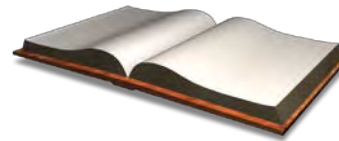
Committees play an important role in the workings of the EHA. If you are interested in being considered for membership on a committee, please contact Alex Field, Executive Director, at afield@scu.edu, or any other officer or member of the Board of Trustees.

Officers and Trustees

President: Naomi Lamoreaux (UCLA)
President Elect: Barry Eichengreen (UC Berkeley)
Executive Director: Alexander J. Field (Santa Clara)
Immediate Past Presidents: Richard Steckel (Ohio State), Alan Olmstead (UC-Davis), Paul Hohenberg (RPI)
Vice President: John Wallis (Maryland)
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Editors: Price Fishback (Arizona), Philip Hoffman (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: Mary MacKinnon (2010)
NBER: Timothy Guinnane (2011)
Allied Social Science Association: Peter Rousseau (2010), Ran Abramitzky (2011)
American Historical Association: Anne McCants (2010), Cathy Matson (2011)
Cliometrics Society: Chris Hanes (2010)
Business History Conference: Margaret Levenstein (2010)
Social Science History Association: Michael Haines (2010)
International Society for New Institutional Economics: John Nye (2010)



Fifty Years Ago in the JEH: 1959

1959 was a busy year. The United States welcomed Alaska and Hawaii to the union, introduced its first astronauts - including John Glenn, and debuted the Grammy Awards. Ella Fitzgerald was the first winner of the best female vocal performance award. Henry Mancini copped the award for album of the year. As if that wasn't excitement enough, the Barbie doll was launched by Mattel, and Bonanza premiered on NBC as the first show regularly broadcast in living color. Too bad only about 2% of Americans had color televisions to enjoy the living color.

Across (and beyond) the globe the first section of the M1 Motorway (London to Birmingham) opened, the USSR crashed a rocket onto the moon, leaving

mankind's first evidence of its existence on a heavenly body, and NASA's Explorer 6 sent back the first pictures of earth from space. An event of lesser significance at the time: Simon Cowell was born in October, just a month after the EHA meetings.

Closer to home, fourth year editor George Rogers Taylor and a veteran crew of associate editors brought home the 19th volume of the *Journal of Economic History*. This volume was unique in that two of the four issues were turned over to special topics. As was customary, the December issue was devoted to papers delivered at the annual meetings of the Economic History Association, in this case the 1959 meetings held at Columbia University on September 11th and 12th. The March issue was dedicated to contributions to North American economic history since 1945. The six themed articles focused on American economic history (in four articles broken down by time period), Canadian economic history, and business history.

Lawrence Harper reviewed research on America before 1790. He credited the Committee on Research in Economic History for awakening interest in this time period. He noted that scholars presently lacked adequate statistical knowledge of the colonies, and until such data were available, it was not possible to see the several parts of the economy in proper proportion to the whole. In what is surely a *JEH* record, Harper wrote eight pages and added another 16 in endnotes, in which he cited 216 references.

Carter Goodrich covered the United States from 1790 to 1861. He was

impressed by the profusion of recent research on the role of individual state governments in promoting internal improvements. Goodrich highlighted recent contributions of the new "quantitative economic history," in particular Douglass North's revision of U.S. balance of payments data from 1790 to 1900, and Alfred Conrad and John Meyer's work on slavery.

Thomas LeDuc tackled recent contributions in U.S. economic history from 1861-1900. He bemoaned the lack of recent interest in general studies of the economy or its major components in favor of business enterprise, reflected in the numerous studies of entrepreneurship and histories of specific corporations. LeDuc noted that some of the best and worst economic history appearing in the postwar period was in the field of railroad history. He laid the blame for the worst of the lot not on faulty sources, but on incompetent scholars. He also decried the near total lack of work on public land policies.

Twentieth century America was the subject of the essay by Thomas Cochran. He was sorry to report that few outstanding works on the time period had been written since 1945. He noted the separation in the field of economic history into separate strands, on the one hand, of the new quantitative economic history, and on the other business or entrepreneurial history. He encouraged scholars to embrace more of the interests of the other social sciences, including the study of business institutions, in order to gain new insights that would again provide exciting ideas for research. W.T. Easterbrook covered Canada. He could not find evidence of any dominant school in Canadian economic thought at

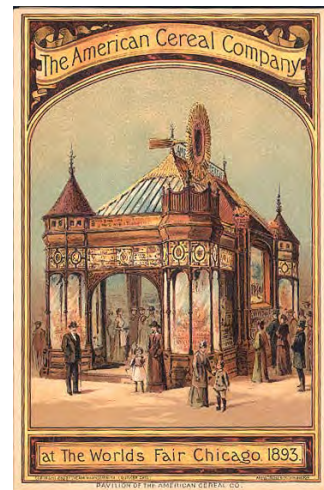
the time. This was not necessarily a problem though, due to the large volume and high quality of the research under way.

John B. Hutchins (Cornell) wrote the essay on business history. The appearance of the new field of research known as business history in the past two decades had produced a wide variety in quality and historical accuracy of the works. Few of the studies successfully combined historical investigation, meaningful analysis and effective presentation. Hutchins said that although business history presently had no discipline of its own, it would in time acquire one.

Books by EHA presidents under the reviewer's microscope included Shepard Clough (1969), *The Economic Development of Western Civilization*, Thomas Cochran (1959-60), *The Puerto Rican Businessman, A Study in Cultural Change*, and Harold Williamson (1965-66), with Orange Smalley, *Northwestern Mutual Life: A Century of Trusteeship*. James Henderson's new book, *The Efficiency of the Coal Industry: An Application of Linear Programming* (Harvard University Press, 1958) was praised by Joseph Ruffier as a model for future scholars for its relation of theoretical economics to historical data.

In all, volume 19 featured 22 articles covering 424 pages with an additional 13 pages of discussions and 171 pages of book reviews. A total of 26 authors contributed articles and discussions, nine of whom published in the *JEH* for the only time. An additional eight authors made their debut, but returned in future issues. Three authors made their final appearance. Thomas Cochrane (EHA

president 1959-60) was the author with the oldest *JEH* publication, having first published in 1945. This was his fourth of what would be six *JEH* articles. Cochrane had been editor of the *JEH* from 1952-55. David Felix was another notable debut author. He was the 1959 contributor who would make the latest *JEH* appearance, publishing in the *JEH* for the third and final time in 1974. Past president Carter Goodrich (1955-56) also published. His article was the 5th of eight career appearances.





EHA Newsletter
Department of Economics
University of Wisconsin – La Crosse
1725 State St.
La Crosse, WI 54601

The World Economic History Congress

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 9-13 July 2012. We are pleased to issue the First Call for Session Proposals for WEHC 2012. The deadline is 1 September 2010, and successful organizers will be notified thereafter. A Second Call for Session Proposals will be issued in October 2010. Session proposals can be submitted by completing the form on the conference website at <http://www.wehc2012.org/submissions.php>. The congress will be hosted by Stellenbosch University and will be held on their campus in the heart of the world-renowned Cape Winelands, just a short distance from the beautiful city of Cape Town. The XVIth World Economic History Congress will offer attendees a wonderful opportunity to take advantage of all that the Cape Winelands, Cape Town and South Africa have to offer.