

Abstracts, Classifications and Authors

I. Abhandlungen und Studien

Uwe Müller: „Nachzügler“ im Industrialisierungsprozess und „Semiperipherie“ in einer sich globalisierenden Ökonomie? Transnationale Verflechtungen in der ostmitteleuropäischen Wirtschaft des 19. Jahrhunderts / „Latecomer“ in the industrialization process and “semi-periphery” in a globalizing economy? Transnational entanglements in the economy of the East Central European 19th century

Abstract

In the historiography of the last decade, there has been a boom in research which attempts from a transnational perspective to break the dominance of the “methodological nationalism” in history. Although economic history has dealt for a long time with cross-border phenomena such as foreign trade and capital movements, the “national economy” is still by and far the most important object of investigation. The position of East Central Europe in the European economy of the 19th Century is usually analyzed using the assumptions of either dependence or modernization theory. The paper provides a critical revision of the results of these analyses. The external influences on the formation and development of the Galician oil industry are to be discussed, as is the importance of integration into the Customs Union of the Habsburg monarchy for industrialization of Hungary, the development of an industrialization type that is based on the food industry as a result of globalization and agrarian crisis, and changes in foreign trade structures of the Habsburg Monarchy. The article argues for an economic entanglement history in a very broad sense. Besides the treatment of the “classical” topics, such as foreign trade and cross-border movement of capital, we shall deal with the transfers of technology, migration and trans-national operating companies history, with commodity chains and of course with the concrete actors that made these processes.

Keywords: East Central Europe, Habsburg Monarchy, Galicia, Hungary, Backwardness, Industrialization, Transnational History, Dependency Theory, Foreign Trade, Food Industry, Oil Industry

JEL-Codes: F 15, F 60, N 13, N 93

Uwe Müller, Dr. rer. pol., forscht seit 2011 am Geisteswissenschaftlichen Zentrum Geschichte und Kultur Ostmitteleuropas Leipzig zur Wirtschaftsgeschichte der Region vom 18. bis zum 20. Jahrhundert. 1997 Promotion mit einer Arbeit über der Chausseebau in der preußischen Provinz Sachsen und dem Herzogtum Braunschweig vom Ende des 18. Jahrhunderts bis in die siebziger Jahre des 19. Jahrhunderts an der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, danach Tätigkeiten als wissenschaftlicher Mitarbeiter an der Europa-Universität Viadrina Frankfurt (Oder) sowie der Universität des Saarlandes. Wichtige Veröffentlichungen: Ausgebeutet oder alimentiert? Regionale Wirtschaftspolitik und nationale Minderheiten in Ostmitteleuropa (1867-1939), Berlin 2006; Agrarismus und Agrarreliten in Ostmitteleuropa, Berlin-Prag 2013

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Ulf Brunnbauer: Globalizing Southeastern Europe: The Economic Causes and Consequences of Overseas Emigration up until 1914

Abstract

This article argues that labor emigration was central to the globalization of Southeastern Europe at the end of the nineteenth century. The region's societies became part of a transatlantic labor market, while emigration had significant economic and social effects on them. The fact that Southeastern Europe, together with Eastern and Southern Europe, became the prime regions of origin of immigrants to the United States cannot be explained without considering economic causes. On the one hand these were structural, such as the perennial lack of land, compounded by rapid population growth; on the other hand, contingent events such as the Phylloxera epidemic also played an important role. The return orientation of many an emigrant from Southeastern Europe as well as the economic effects of their money transfers are important factors explaining the persistence of large-scale emigration until 1914. The article, thus, stresses the need for explanatory models that account for the complexity of emigration as a social process.

Keywords: Globalization, migration, overseas emigration, causes, effects, return, Southeastern Europe, Balkans, Croatia, Austria-Hungary

JEL-Codes: F 22, F 24

Ulf Brunnbauer has held the Chair for the History of Southeastern and Eastern Europe at the University of Regensburg since 2008. He is also Managing Director of the Institute for East and Southeast European Studies (Regensburg) and Co-Speaker at the Graduate School for East and Southeast European Studies (Regensburg and Munich). From 2003 to 2008, he worked as Assistant Professor at the Institute for East European Studies at the Free University of Berlin, and from 1999 to 2003 as researcher and lecturer at the University of Graz. He was awarded his 'habilitation' by the Free University of Berlin in 2006 and his PhD by the University of Graz in 1999. His main research interests are the social history of Southeastern Europe, especially migration; the history of state socialism and communist welfare policies; and nation-building in Southeastern Europe.

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Michael Kopsidis: Bäuerliche Landwirtschaft und Agrarwachstum: Südosteuropa 1870-1940 im Licht moderner Entwicklungstheorie / Peasants and agricultural growth: the case of Southeast Europe c. 1870-1940, reinterpreted in light of modern development economics

Abstract

Southeast Europe's economic backwardness and very slow industrialization prior to 1945 continues, even in recent research, to be attributed to an unproductive peasant economy and traditional peasant society. However, the radical paradigm shift in the view of peasants as agents of economic growth and of their ability to adjust to modern growth after 1960 has surprisingly never been highlighted in economic history research on the Balkan-states (Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Greece). Interpreting agricultural development as a mainly demand-driven process this paper argues that the potential for agricultural growth was much more restricted in the Southeast than the Northwest of Europe but that Balkan peasants seem to have exploited their growth potential as far as possible. There is a lot of evidence that the reasons for sluggish industrialization before 1940 were definitely not rooted in 'peasant traditionalism' as often claimed by Balkan elites and many scholars.

Keywords: Südosteuropa, Agrarentwicklung, Bäuerliche Landwirtschaft

JEL-Codes: N 53, N 54, O 13

Michael Kopsidis studierte Volkswirtschaft an der Universität Münster und hat bei Richard H. Tilly zur Entwicklung der westfälischen Landwirtschaft 1780-1880 promoviert. Seit 1995 arbeitet er am Leibniz-Institut für Agrarentwicklung in Mittel- und Osteuropa (IAMO) in Halle (Saale). 2008 habilitierte er an der Juristisch-Wirtschaftswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Martin Luther Universität Halle-Wittenberg. Als Senior Researcher arbeitet er zu Fragen der historischen Agrarentwicklung und Industrialisierung in Deutschland, Südosteuropa und Russland.

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Franz Baltzarek: Österreichs Rolle bei der Integration und Desintegration von Währungsräumen in Mitteleuropa von der Mitte des 18. bis zur Mitte des 20. Jahrhunderts / Austria's role in the integration and disintegration of currency areas in Central Europe from the mid-18th until the mid-20th century

Abstract

Since the second half of the 18th century, the Habsburg Monarchy succeeded in the monetary unification of its wide territory in Central and South Eastern Europe. In this unification process the introduction of paper money played an important role. As the Habsburg Monarchy was a multinational empire the different controversies also had been expressed in the discussion over common money. Despite Hungarian efforts in seceding from the monetary union 1848 and at time of "Ausgleich" (compromise) after 1867, a stable monetary union (with later on gold standard) was established. World War One deepened national disparities and the common currency was abolished by the successor states.

In connection with the Austrian case the advantages and the losses of unified monetary systems are discussed. In this article, Austrian attempts to integrate its currency into the German Zollverein before and after the midst of 19th century are also shown and the monetary integration of Austria 1938 by Nazi-Germany.

The rich examples of Austrian monetary history give way to a lot of discussion of similarities and dissimilarities to the difficulties European monetary union has today.

Keywords: Währungsunion, Notenbank, Papiergeld, Zerfall von Währungsunionen, Nationalismus und Währungsprobleme, Zollunionen und Währungsverbund

JEL-Codes: F 15, F 33, F 36, N 20, N 23, N 24, O 23

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Jacek Kochanowicz: The Curse of Discontinuity: Poland's Economy in a Global Context, 1820-2000

Abstract

This paper argues that historical discontinuity was an important factor in shaping Poland's economic development and her place in the global economy in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Several ruptures are identified, relating to insurrections, wars, and political changes and leading to changes in economic regimes. The ruptures and the changes in economic systems led to the destabilization of institutions and made the accumulated social experience irrelevant in new conditions. Economic systems that removed Poland's ties from the world economy hampered the development process by cutting the economy off from broader markets and by making the acquisition of capital and technologies more difficult.

Keywords: Poland, Poland's economy, discontinuity, economic development, economic systems.

JEL-Codes: N 43, N 44, O 17, O 43

Jacek Kochanowicz is a professor of economic history at Warsaw University and a recurrent visiting professor of history at the Central European University, Budapest. His interests are in economic and social changes in East Central Europe in the 18th to 20th centuries. His publications include two books on peasant economy (in Polish), *The Market Meets Its Match: Restructuring the Economies of Eastern Europe* (co-authors Alice Amsded and Lance Taylor, Harvard University Press 1994), a collection of essays, *Backwardness and Modernization: Poland and Eastern Europe in the 16th-20th Centuries* (Ashgate, 2006) and a collective volume on culture and economy (in Polish, 2010). His last publication is "Private Suffering, Public Benefit: Market Rhetoric in Poland, 1989-1993," *Eastern European Politics and Societies*, forthcoming.

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Ivan Jakubec: Zäsuren in der Verkehrsinfrastrukturentwicklung nach 1918 und 1945: Eisenbahnverbindungen und Elbeschiffahrt zwischen der Tschechoslowakei und Deutschland / The Breaks in Traffic Infrastructure Development after 1918 and 1945: Railway Relations and Elbe Shipping between German and Czechoslovakian shipping

Abstract

This study concentrates on the problems of political changes (breaks) after WWI and after WWII in Central Europe, taking the example of traffic relations in railway and Elbe Shipping between German and Czechoslovakia. Although the situation after 1918 and 1945 brought with it real territorial shifts, and the disruption of trade and tariffs, at the same time it demonstrates how this problem was overcome. Czechoslovak-German traffic and tariff relations overcame the challenges surrounding the 1918 and 1945 breaks and the political and ideological changes by means of rational, pragmatic and serious relations.

Keywords: Deutschland, Tschechoslowakei, BRD, DDR, Schienenverkehr, Elbeschiffahrt

JEL-Codes: N 70, N 73, N 74.

Prof. PhDr. Ivan Jakubec, CSc. (1960 Prag), Absolvent der Karls-Universität Prag (1990 CSc., 1998 Hab., 2005 Prof.), tätig hier als Professor für Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte. Zu den Fachinteressen gehören: Wirtschafts- und Technikgeschichte der böhmischen Länder im europäischen Kontext des 19.-20. Jhs., insbes. Entwicklung der Verkehrsinfrastruktur und Logistik, des Außenhandels, des Technologietransfers sowie Geschichte der Wirtschaftseliten in Böhmen 1848-1950. Alexander von Humboldt-Stipendiat (1992/93, 1995, 2002). Zu den wichtigsten Monografien zählen: Die Entwicklung der tschechoslowakischen und deutschen Eisenbahnen 1929-1937 (Prag 1991, tschechisch), Eisenbahn und Elbeschiffahrt in Mitteleuropa 1918-1938 (Stuttgart 2001) und Schlupflöcher im „Eisernen Vorhang“. (Stuttgart 2006).

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Dagmara Jajeśniak-Quast: „Hidden Integration“ – RGW-Wirtschaftsexperten in europäischen Netzwerken / "Hidden Integration" – Comecon Economic Experts in European Networks

Abstract

This paper concentrates on economic actors and their networks, exploring the process of integration and disintegration of East Central Europe through the example of Comecon international industrial organizations. Intermetal and Agromash both acted under the radar of upper-level politics. This paper is important due to the specificity of East Central Europe, where over the course of nineteenth century industrialization, numerous transnational networks of economic experts emerged in the then still non-existent nation-states. Historians of technology Tom Misa and Johan Schot call this form of interdependence "hidden integration," a term which can be widely applied to East Central Europe in the era of state socialism. In contrast to politicians, economic experts maintained active pan-European networks during the Cold War, and that, despite the existence of the Iron Curtain. Here, I reveal how industrial experts were able to foster contacts and build networks beyond their political camp to solve urgent, systemic problems of the socialist economy (such as the poor quality of production and the low level of technological development). Thus, Comecon branch organizations can be considered (in the words of Friederike Sattler) "compensatory networks."

Keywords: International Economic Relations, Comecon, International Organizations, Cold War, East Central Europe, Experts Networks, State Socialism.

JEL-Codes: N 44, F 53, F 59

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Christoph Boyer: Asymmetrische Verflechtung: Ein Beitrag zur Erklärung des Systemzusammenbruchs in Ostmitteleuropa / Asymmetric entanglement: A contribution to the explanation of the system collapse in Eastern Central Europe

Abstract

This article presents a primarily socioeconomic explanation for the breakdown of state socialism in Eastern Central Europe. From about the 1970s onwards, the inability of socialist economies and societies to meet the challenges of globalization and of the electronic age was becoming increasingly obvious. The decline of state socialist countries' positions *vis-à-vis* the West found its expression in the deterioration of their terms of trade, with the consequence of massively growing foreign debts, i.e. dependence on the international financial markets. The overall theme of asymmetric entanglement is treated with regard to four specific variations: Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the GDR. The article analyzes the broad range of possible responses to this existential challenge against the background of differing economic, social and political contexts and constellations.

Keywords: History of Foreign Economic Relations, State Socialism, Europe since 1945, Globalization

JEL-Codes: N 14, N 24, N 34, N 44, N 74, P 21, P 26, P 27, P 33, P 36

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II. Diskussion

Yaman Kouli: Wissen als immaterielle Infrastruktur – Auf der Suche nach der wissensbasierten Wirtschaft / Knowledge as immaterial in frastructure – searching for a knowledge-based economy

Abstract

According to numerous authors, we are on the way to a knowledge-based society. Among others, sociologists like Daniel Bell and Helmut Willke argue that knowledge became the key-factor of production in the 1970s. Since knowledge is often considered mobile and the world-economy is globalized, knowledge-based enterprises can seemingly change their location while taking on only little economic risk.

This article wants to question this presumption by showing that knowledge is not as mobile as assumed. On the contrary, various scientific disciplines developed models emphasizing that knowledge, which is relevant to production, is geographically bound by a number of “forces”. By bringing them out, this article argues that there is little reason to assume that an economy becomes more mobile the more it is knowledge-based.

Keywords: knowledge-based economy, knowledge-society, social networks, Industrial districts, cluster analysis, regional history, knowledge-infrastructure

JEL-Codes: O 14, O 15, O 31

Yaman Kouli studierte von 2002 bis 2007 Geschichtswissenschaften, Rechtswissenschaften und Wirtschaftsgeschichte an den Universitäten Bielefeld, Paris VII und Posen (Polen). Von 2007-2010 Mitglied des von der DFG geförderten Graduiertenkollegs „Archiv – Macht – Wissen – Organisieren, Kontrollieren, Zerstören von Wissensbeständen von der Antike bis zur Gegenwart“. Seit März 2011 Wissenschaftlicher Mitarbeiter an der Professur für Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte von Prof. Rudolf Boch, Institut für Europäische Geschichte an der Technischen Universität Chemnitz. Im Juli 2012 Abschluss des Promotionsverfahrens (Dissertation: „Die materielle Illusion *oder* Ohne Wissen ist alles nichts – die Bedeutung von Wissen für industrielle Produktion am Beispiel Niederschlesiens 1936-1956“) an der TU Chemnitz. Von März 2012 bis Februar 2013 Fellow am Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung.

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