Coping with Crisis

Re-evaluating the role of crises in economic and social history
Introduction

In determining the overarching theme for our conference, our concern was to focus on an aspect of historical study that resonated across traditional historical time periods and also with the contemporary context. An examination of the term ‘crisis’ as used by historians and commentators in different contexts, and with different meanings, provides such a focus. This is a unifying theme in our research – as economic and social historians whose interests cover different periods of history – and for a wide range of excellent speakers.

Crisis has been a prevalent analytical concept for historians from Marxist theories of structural change in society, through to anthropometric history. Different forms of crisis have been explored in nearly every strand of history, ranging from agrarian famines to epidemiological outbreaks, and from financial collapses to disasters precipitated by conflict and trade disputes.

The concept has been considered crucial to economic development and social change, sometimes acting as a catalyst and frequently causing wholesale transformations of economies. The continued global economic crisis, coupled with dire predictions of future ecological or demographic catastrophes, make understanding of the dynamics of such occurrences pressing indeed. Such a climate has created a market for such historical examination with soaring press and public interest in the Great Depression leading Barry Eichengreen to remark in 2011 that ‘this has been a good crisis for economic history’.

Over the course of ‘Coping with Crisis: Re-evaluating the role of crises in economic and social history’ we hope to work towards developing a greater understanding of, amongst other things:

- The historical concept and meaning of crisis
- The transformative nature of crisis and its role in economic development
- Contemporary perceptions, interpretations and responses to specific crises
- The mechanisms of crises and the importance of exogenous or endogenous factors
- The social, political and religious causes and consequences of economic crises

We are delighted with the selection of papers that will be presented across the course of the weekend, with subject matter ranging from twelfth century China up to the current uncertain economic climate in Europe and the US. We hope that this breadth and diversity of study will provide fruitful new perspectives for all delegates and their research, as we are sure the conference will for us.
About Durham

Durham is a city with a rich and abundant history which spans from the medieval to the modern. Described by travel writer Bill Bryson as ‘a perfect little city’ and voted the ‘Best city in the UK’ by Condé Nast’s Traveller magazine readers, the City of Durham is iconic for its 11th century Norman Cathedral and Castle; controlled for many centuries by the Prince Bishops. The Palace Green, where both are situated, and much of the surround Bailey have been designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1986. In its more recent history Durham’s industrial legacy is represented through the Durham Miners’ Gala. Though no deep mines remain open in the Durham Coalfield, the Gala - which was first held in 1871 – still takes place annually on the second Saturday in July.

Directions to Collingwood

When you arrive, please come to the College’s main reception, where we will have a conference desk set up. If you have booked accommodation with us, check-in is from 2.00pm; check-out is by 10.00am, but you will be able to store luggage in a secure room if required. If you are arriving after 6pm there will be a porter on duty to assist you with your check-in.

The address is Collingwood College, South Road, Durham, DH1 3LT

For the university’s maps, see http://www.dur.ac.uk/map/
**Collingwood College**

Collingwood College is the venue for Coping with Crisis. It was founded in 1972 as the first purpose-built mixed college in Durham University and named in memory of Sir Edward Collingwood. The College is one of the newer ‘Hill Colleges’ and is located around ten minutes’ walk from the City Centre and Palace Green.

Coping with Crisis will primarily be using Collingwood’s purpose-built Penthouse Suite.
**Arrival by Train**

Durham Train station is near the centre of Durham. The College is a 5-minute taxi ride from Durham Station, where there is a taxi rank. All the drivers know the College, so you won’t need to give them directions.

It is about 30 minutes’ walk to Collingwood College and 5 minutes’ walk to Durham Bus Station. Collingwood situated just to the south of Durham City centre and is a 30 minute walk from Durham Station through the historic city centre of Durham. There is a tourist map on the platform.
Arrival by Bus

The number 6 bus runs every 15 minutes from Durham Bus Station and stops outside College.

Arrival by Car

From the A1(M) heading South

Take the A690 turning signposted Durham. Continue straight on across the first roundabout take the left turn across the bridge. Continue along this road through five sets of traffic lights. Collingwood College is the third turning on the left hand side.

From the A1 (M) heading North

Take the A177 turning signposted Bowburn and Peterlee. This is the junction with the Durham RoadChef Services area. The sign for Durham will urge you stay on the A1(M) for another junction. While this would not be a disaster, it is definitely a longer route and is likely to involve more traffic hold-ups. Take the A177 exit from the roundabout (2nd turning), signposted Bowburn. The road will take you through Bowburn village and on to Shincliffe village. Follow the road for about 4 miles until it reaches a roundabout and take the first exit. You will pass the University Science site on the left and reach a set of traffic lights. Turn left at these lights and proceed up the hill. Collingwood College is the third left turn, which is just after the hill flattens out.

Parking

Parking is available at Collingwood, subject to availability, free of charge. Delegates MUST register their car registration with College Reception upon arrival.

Grey College (Thursday & Sunday Residential Delegates)

Delegates who have registered for additional nights of accommodation, either on Thursday 25th July or Sunday 28th, will be staying at Grey College; located nearby to Collingwood. Further information about these arrangements will be given to these delegates via email prior to arrival for the conference.
Conference Programme

Friday 26 July

13.00-14.00 Buffet Lunch (Penthouse Boardroom)

14.00-15.30 Session I

I A: Economic Thought I (Penthouse A) Chair: Roger Middleton

Natasha Kriznik and Ian Greener (Durham University), ‘Stuck in the logic of ‘there is no alternative’?: Representing the financial crisis in the report of the US Financial Crisis Inquiry Commission’


I B: Poverty, Housing, and Crises of Subsistence (Penthouse B) Chair: Andy Burn

Jeremy Boulton (Newcastle University), ‘Price shocks, mortality surges, economic depression, bankruptcies – and warfare: London “crises” and a parish workhouse, 1740-1825’

Adrian Green (Durham University), ‘Sheltering from Crisis – The English and their Housing, 15th to 19th Centuries’

Dragica Cec (University of Primorska, Slovenia), ‘(Petty) Crimes Committed Because of Need: Individual Motives, Social Reception and Collective Imaginary’

15.30-16.00 Tea and Coffee (Penthouse Boardroom)

16.00-17.30 Session II

II A: Trade and Disease (Penthouse A) Chair: Alex Brown
Cinzia Lorandini (University of Trento), ‘From Expansion to Decline: The Tyrolean Silk Industry Between Two Crises, 1790-1890’

Josette Duncan (University of Warwick), ‘Isolation and Exclusion: Quarantine in Mediterranean Islands During the Nineteenth Century’

**II B: National Finance (Penthouse B) Chair: Tony Moore**


Jim Bolton (Queen Mary University of London), ‘Were Monetary Policies to Blame for the Failure of the English Merchants to Break into the Baltic Trade in the Fifteenth Century?’

Anne Murphy (University of Hertfordshire), ‘Dealing with the threat of reform: the Bank of England in the 1780s’

**II C: Finance, Culture and Economic Policy (Bayley Room) Chair: Ranald Michie**

Ciaran Casey (University of Oxford), ‘Averting Crisis – The Role of the International Institutions in Irish Policymaking in the Years before the Crash’

John Morris (Durham University), ‘Credit Crunch or Disciplining the Sovereigns? A Modern Tale?’

**18.00-19.00 Plenary Session (Penthouse A/B)**

Ranald Michie and Matthew Hollow (Durham University), ‘Crises in British Banking: Chronology, Causes, Contagion and Coping’

**19.00-19.45 Conference Reception (Penthouse Boardroom)**

**19.45 Conference Dinner (Collingwood Dining Hall)**

**Late Bar Available (Collingwood College Bar)**
Saturday 27 July

07.30-9.00 Breakfast (Collingwood Dining Hall)

9.00-10.30 Session III

III A: Interwar Crises (Penthouse A) Chair: Glen O'Hara
Peter Fearon (University of Leicester), ‘Roosevelt’s Recession: the Crisis of 1937-38’
Roger Middleton (University of Bristol), ‘Crisis, what crisis? Another look at 1931’
Nick Crafts (University of Warwick), ‘The 1930s’ Economic Crisis: How Well Did British Policymakers Do?’

III B: Conflict, Peace and Crisis (Penthouse B) Chair: Alex Brown
Hilde De Weerdt (King’s College London), ‘The Long-Term Effects of the Jingkang “Peaceful Prosperity” Crisis (1126-1127)’
Sheila Sweetinburgh (University of Huddersfield), ‘The New Preachers ... Have Caused Our New Living to be Worse Than the Turks’: Coping with Crisis in the Dissolution of Canterbury’
Nuala Zahedieh (University of Edinburgh), ‘Silver, Slaves and War. Jamaica and the Economic Consequences of the Peace of Utrecht’

10.30-11.00 Tea and Coffee (Penthouse Boardroom)

11.00-12.30 Session IV

IV A: Modern Financial and Economic Crises (Penthouse A) Chair: Adrian Williamson
Jessica Gray (University of Leeds), ‘Crisis, What crisis? The Significance of the 1973 Oil Embargo’
John Martin (De Montfort University), ‘The International Crisis of the mid 1970s: a Reappraisal’
Onafowokan Oluyombo (Redeemer's University, Nigeria), ‘Impact of Informal Micro-Finance on Enterprise Financial Crises’
IV B: Comparative Crises (Penthouse B) Chair: Alex Brown
Bruce M. S. Campbell (Queen’s University, Belfast), ‘Matthew Paris and the Volcano: the English Famine of 1258 Revisited’

Mark Casson (University of Reading), ‘Crises and Revolutions: Evidence form Price Movements, 1250-1750’

John Singleton (Sheffield Hallam University), ‘Comparing Financial and Other Disasters: Developing a Conceptual Approach’

12.30-13.30 Lunch (Collingwood Dining Hall)

13.30-15.00 Session V
V A: Conceptualising Crisis (Penthouse A) Chair: Roger Middleton
Glen O’Hara (Oxford Brookes University), ‘Crisis Time’: Perceptions of Time and Conjunction in Post-War British Governance’

Jim Tomlinson (University of Dundee) ‘The current British economic crisis in historical perspective’

Rustem Nureev (National Research University, Moscow), ‘Crisis Comprehension and Development of the Concepts of Long-wave Economic Dynamics’

V B: Socio-Political Crises (Penthouse B) Chair: TBC

Robin McCallum (Queens University Belfast), ‘The Urban Revolts in English Monastic Boroughs, 1327-1331’

Charles Read (University of Cambridge), ‘The Repeal Year Crisis: An Economic Reassessment’

15.00-15.30 Tea and Coffee (Penthouse Boardroom)
15.30-17.00 Session VI

VI A: Economic Thought II (Penthouse A) Chair: TBC
Simon Grimble (Durham University), ‘Apostles of Equality’?: Intellectuals and the Financial Crisis’

Roberto De Vogli (University of California, Davis and UCL), ‘The Global Crises of the Market Greed Doctrine: A Turning Point or a Point of No Return?’

Dmytro Khutkyy (Kyiv-Mohyla Academy), ‘Rethinking Crisis from the World-Systems Perspective’

VI B: Hospitals and Healthcare (Penthouse B) Chair: Rob Doherty
Barry Doyle (University of Huddersfield), ‘The Hospital Crisis in Post-war Britain and France: Leeds and Lille, 1918-28’

Ian Greener (Durham University), ‘A Crisis of Care in the NHS? What Went Wrong at Mid-Staffordshire, and What Can We Learn from the Francis Report?’

17.30-18.30 Plenary Session (Penthouse A/B)
Sam Cohn (University of Glasgow), ‘Epidemic Crises and their Reactions from Antiquity to the Present’

19.00-19.30 Conference Reception (Penthouse Boardroom)

19.30-21.00 Conference Dinner (Collingwood Dining Hall)

Late Bar Available (Collingwood College Bar)
Sunday 28 July

07.30-9.00 Breakfast (Collingwood Dining Hall)

9.00-10.30 Session VII

VII A: National Representations and Response to Crises (Penthouse A) Chair: TBC
Vanessa Morrell (University of Huddersfield), ‘Remedies of Decline: Cultural Representations of a Country in Crisis?’

Valentina Villa (Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Milan), ‘Autarchy, colonialism and culinary tricks: Fascist Italy during the Great Depression’

VII B: Finance and Banking (Penthouse B) Chair: Anne Murphy
Michael Prestwich (Durham University), ‘The Banking Crises of 1294-1311’

Tony Moore (Henley Business School), ‘Not Too Big to Fail: the Bankruptcy of the Bardi and Peruzzi in England’

Gains Murdoch (University of Aberdeen), ‘The Ayr Bank Collapse (1772) and its Legacy’

VII C: Industry and Crises (Bayley Room) Chair: Glen O’Hara
Peter Hampson (University of Central Lancashire), ‘From Chartism to Businessmen: Surrender or Finding Another Path?’

Peter Bent (University of Massachusetts, Amherst), ‘Protectionism, Expectations, and Recovery: The Role of the Dingley Tariff in Promoting Economic Recovery from the 1890s Depression in the United States’

Heinrich Kahlert, ‘From ‘War Profiteer’ to ‘Inflation Underdog’: the German Chemical Industry During the Inflation Crises of 1914-23’

10.30-11.00 Tea and Coffee (Penthouse Boardroom)
11.00 -12.15 Session VIII

VIII A: The 1970s (Penthouse A) Chair: Rob Doherty
Adrian Williamson (University of Cambridge), ‘1972-4: Crisis for the Conservatives’

George Stevenson (Durham University), ‘Separate class struggles? Gender, the trade unions, and workers’ responses to ‘crisis’ in the 1970s’

VIII B: Seventeenth Century European Crises (Penthouse B) Chair: Andy Burn
Claire McLoughlin (University of St Andrews), ‘Interpretations of Crisis: The Transition of Habsburg Spain in the Seventeenth Century’

Pavla Jirková (Economics Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic), ‘Plague Year 1680 in Central Europe: the Early Warning System Monitoring the Epidemic Progression and Its Effect on the Economic and Demographic Situation’

VIII C: Comparative Economic Crises (Bayley Room) Chair: TBC

Alan Knight (University of Oxford), ‘Coping with Crisis: the Great Depression (1929-40) in the Americas and its Consequences’

12.15-13.15 Lunch (Collingwood Dining Hall)

13.15-14.15 Roundtable (Penthouse A/B)
Panel: Alan Knight, Anne Murphy, John Singleton, Leigh Gardner, Tony Moore

14.30 Conference Ends
Plenary Speakers

Professor Ranald Michie (Durham University)
Friday, 18.00-19.00 ‘Crises in British Banking: Chronology, Causes, Contagion and Coping’ (Penthouse A/B)

Ranald Michie is Professor of financial history at Durham University. He has written extensively on the financial history of the London Stock Exchange and upon the history of the City of London as a financial centre in journals such as: Journal of Contemporary History, Financial History Review, Journal of Historical Geography, Journal of European Economic History, Business History, and Economic History Review. His list of publications includes:


With Dr Matthew Hollow (Durham University)

Matthew Hollow is a Research Associate on the “Tipping Points” Project in the Institute of Hazard, Risk and Resilience at Durham University. He has written upon various aspects of nineteenth- and twentieth-century British socio-economic history in journals including: Urban History, Journal of Management History, and Rethinking History. His list of publications includes:


Professor Samuel Cohn (University of Glasgow)
Saturday, 17.30-18.30: ‘Epidemic Crises and their Reactions from Antiquity to the Present’ (Penthouse A/B)

Samuel Kline Cohn, Jr. is Professor of Medieval History at the University of Glasgow. He has written extensively on the history of popular protest and epidemiological outbreaks in medieval Europe in journals including Economic History Review, Medical History, Past and Present, Journal of Interdisciplinary History, American Historical Review. His list of publications includes:

The Black Death Transformed: Disease and Culture in Early Renaissance Europe (Oxford University Press, 2002)
Lust for Liberty: The politics of Social Revolt in Medieval Europe, 1200-1425 (Harvard University Press, 2006)
Cultures of Plague: Medical Thinking at the End of the Renaissance (Oxford University Press, 2010)
Popular Protest in Late Medieval English Towns (Cambridge University Press, 2012)
Round Table Panel

Sunday, 13.15-14.15 (Penthouse A/B)

Dr Leigh Gardner (London School of Economics)
Leigh Gardner is Lecturer in Economic History at London School of Economics. She has a wide range of research interests ranging from the economic and fiscal history of the British Empire to the political economy of medieval kingship. She has edited essays entitled Our Turn to Eat: Politics in Kenya Since 1950 (Berlin, 2010) and published a recent monograph on Taxing Colonial Africa: the Political Economy of British Imperialism (Oxford University Press, 2012)

Professor Alan Knight (St Anthony’s College, Oxford)
Alan Knight is Professor of the History of Latin America at St Anthony’s College, Oxford. He has published extensively on the history of Mexico, including the two-volume The Mexican Revolution (Cambridge, 1986), for which he received the Albert Beveridge Prize from the American Historical Association and the Bolton Prize. He has also written two of a three-volume general history of Mexico: Mexico, From the Beginning to the Spanish Conquest and Mexico, The Colonial Era (Cambridge, 2002)

Dr Tony Moore (Henley Business School, Reading)
Tony Moore is Research Associate on the ESRC-funded project ‘Credit Finance in the Middle Ages: Loans to the English Crown c.1272-1340’ based at the ICMA centre. His own research focuses on the relationship between centre and locality in medieval England. His publications include articles in journals such as History and English Historical Review, and with his co-researchers has published on the Accounts of the English Crown with Italian merchant societies, 1272-1345 (List and Index Society, 2009)

Dr Anne Murphy (University of Hertfordshire)
Anne Murphy is a Senior Lecturer in early modern history at the University of Hertfordshire. She joined academia after spending twelve years in the City trading various currencies and instruments in the international foreign exchange and money markets. Her publications include articles in History, Financial History Review and Economic History Review and a monograph published by Cambridge University Press entitled The Origins of English Financial Markets: investment and speculation before the South Sea Bubble.

Professor John Singleton (Sheffield Hallam University)
John Singleton is Professor in modern history at Sheffield Hallam University. He has published extensively on modern economic history ranging from the cotton industry to his recent research on the public perceptions of bankers since the early-twentieth century. His publications include articles in Australian Economic History Review, Business History, Journal of European Economic History, Journal of Industrial History, and Economic History Review. His most recent book is published by Cambridge University Press entitled Central Banking in the Twentieth Century
Funding Bodies

Coping with Crisis has been made possible through the generosity of the following internal and external funding bodies that have contributed towards the cost of organising the conference:

**Durham University Centre for Academic and Researcher Development**

The Durham University Centre for Academic and Researcher Development aims to provide high-quality and evidence-based professional development relevant to the needs of researchers and academic staff and at the forefront of national and international practice in several key strategic domains.

*Funding has been provided through CARD’s Conference and Events Grant scheme.*

**Economic History Society**

The Economic History Society exists to support research and teaching in economic and social history, broadly defined. It does this through publications, including the *Economic History Review* and a range of textbooks and study packs, through conferences and workshops, through the finance of research fellowships and research grants, and through bursaries and prizes for younger scholars.

The Society also acts as a pressure group working to influence government policy in the interests of history, alongside other societies and professional bodies.

*Funding has been provided through the Society’s Initiatives and Conference Fund.*

**Durham University Department of History**

Durham is a leading British centre for the study of History, ranked as the top UK History Department by the Sunday Times in 2010, and by the *Complete University Guide* for 2012. Research expertise and teaching provision extends from the early medieval to recent times, from Britain and Europe (including Russia), to America, Africa and China, and across social, cultural, gender, media, political and economic history.

*Funding has been provided through the Department’s Higher Degrees and Research Committees.*

**Durham University Institute of Medieval and Early Modern Studies**

The Institute of Medieval and Early Modern Studies is one of the most diverse and dynamic centres of medieval and early modern studies in the world. The IMEMS aims to inform the shape of medieval and early modern studies through its researchers and their collaborative, interdisciplinary projects, through its engagement with funding councils and public policy, through its first-rate postgraduate community, and through its national and international impact.
Paper Abstracts


In an important paper published in 1918, the influential economist Joseph Shumpeter argued that the fiscal history of the late modern capitalist state was characterised by a ‘crisis of the tax state’. Nineteenth and twentieth century European governments faced with expanding budgets, Shumpeter argued, endeavoured to tap a greater proportion of increasing national output by fostering the development of new systems of taxation. Shumpeter believed that such attempts were inevitably obstructed by powerful political interest groups hostile to new fiscal impositions. This led to rising deficits and the breakdown of credit networks as states struggled to maintain their fiscal credibility.

Shumpeter’s thesis has been revised by the so-called ‘new fiscal’ historiography of W.M. Ormrod and R. Bonney. Ormrod and Bonney contend that the fiscal history of the later medieval and early modern European state forces us to redraw the temporal boundaries of the ‘crisis of the tax state’. A restrictive fiscal ideology derived from central medieval scholasticism prevented later medieval and early modern governments from publicly justifying taxation as a means of financing increased ‘ordinary’ expenditure (i.e., expenditure unrelated to defensive war). This resulted in a number of fifteenth to eighteenth century states running politically, and financially, unsustainable deficits.

My paper, derived from a detailed examination of the political negotiation of taxation and the record of exchequer finance in late Lancastrian England, provides a case study of the development of one such ‘neo-Shumpeterian’ crisis at the close of the medieval period in England. It focuses on the constitutional inability of late Lancastrian government to negotiate a secure, high level of permanent direct taxation in order to finance an increased ‘ordinary’ budget, and the matrix of fiscal problems which this led to, including a mounting level of debt and a loss of creditors’ confidence in the fiscal credibility of government. It is argued that these developments led to the development of a revised fiscal system during the ‘wars of the roses’ focused not on futile continued attempts to secure permanent direct taxation but rather royal exploitation of domainal revenues within a revised fiscal administrative framework.

Bruce Campbell, ‘Matthew Paris and the Volcano: the English Famine of 1258 Revisited’

As far as environmental hazards and agrarian history are concerned, I have been doing some work on the English ‘famine’ of 1258, which recently received banner headlines as a result of the discovery of mass burials at St Mary Spital, London, datable to the 1250s/60s. What particularly captured the attention of journalists was the claim that the famine deaths were the result of adverse weather consequent upon a mega equatorial volcanic eruption. It is an event about which there is a considerable scientific literature and a good deal of scientific disagreement. I could therefore offer a paper which places this event, and the available environmental and historical evidence, under the microscope and uses it to draw out some general lessons about the assumptions often made and language used when analysing and discussing events of this nature.

Ciaran Casey, ‘Averting Crisis - The Role of the International Institutions in Irish Policymaking in the Years before the Crash’
Ireland has been particularly badly impacted by the current international crisis, with an unprecedented deterioration in government finances and unemployment reaching 14.9%. In many ways, the economic roots of the Irish crisis are quite mundane; the country experienced a classic asset bubble. As early as the year 2000, commentators were pointing Irish policymakers to examples of dozens of property boom/bust cycles in the recent histories of developed economies.

What is certainly more controversial, is as to how an advanced social-democracy sleep-walked into a crisis that in retrospect seems to have been so apparent. An analysis of the political-economy of the crisis must begin with an examination of the influences that shaped policy during the boom. This paper will examine what the large international organisations published about the Irish economy from 2000 to 2006, particularly on aspects such as the property bubble, fiscal policy and the financial sector. It will show that the European Commission published comparatively little of relevance, while the OECD and the IMF produced regular in-depth analysis. Furthermore, it will examine as to how prescient the international agencies were in warning about the factors that precipitated the crash.

**Mark Casson, ‘Crises and Revolutions: Evidence from Price Movements, 1250-1750’**

Crises and revolutions are important elements in historiography. They are a convenient expository device for sub-dividing time into self-contained periods. The identification of crises and revolutions can be subjective, however, and in some cases the very existence of a specific crisis or revolution is controversial. This paper examines whether crises and revolutions can be identified from price movements. Price data is relatively abundant and reasonably accurate, as demonstrated by Fischer, Prices: The Rhythm of History.

Crises and revolutions of any significance should have some impact on prices. The paper considers the different types of impact that can be observed, and the various ways in which such impacts can be interpreted. By combining some recently published data sets on commodity prices and money supply, it measures these impacts on the English economy, 1250-1750. Using modern econometric techniques, it proposes some revisions to conventional historiography. The evidence on price movements suggests that the impacts of wars and disasters on the economy may have been over-estimated and that the impact of institutional changes may have been under-estimated.

**Dragica Cec, ‘( Petty) Crimes committed because of need: individual motives, social reception and collective imaginary’**

Majority of the authors which deals with the topic of crimes and petty crimes caused by extreme hardship (hunger and(or) other environmental, social and economical hardship), followed by either Thompson notion of collective and organized moral economy (labor) masses and focuses on hunger revolts in urban areas (England, France). In rural environments researchers focuses on mythical forms of unorganized social rebel(s), who live(s) on the margins of society.

The paper will connect the two older theoretical concepts and upgraded them by the issue of individual and collective perception of crimes (offenses) in which the environmental crisis played significant role. The paper will be limited solely to the phenomenon of offences and crimes which were caused by crisis or the crisis was integrated into the trial as one of the lenient circumstances.

The paper will be divided into two parts. First part will deal with different types of crisis management in south-western part of Habsburg monarchy. After presentation of general crisis management, the criminal cases put light into individual and collective effects of crisis and effects or insufficiency of crisis’s measures. On basis of sources from higher criminal court the paper will deal with the offences
and crimes committed in the time of extreme and overall famine caused by bad harvest (1815-1817). In this criminal court majority of verdicts were finished. They reveals also idea of violation of norms on one hand and the “natural” rights of the individual on the other hand.

**Sam Cohn, ‘Epidemic Crises and their Reactions from Antiquity to the Present’**

The talk will explore the diverse ways in which people in past time coped with epidemic crises. This exploration will place these social and psychological reactions within broad comparative contexts: over time, space, and especially type of disease. Its conclusions challenge present assumptions that big epidemics invariably provoked the persecution and blame of the ‘Other’, and that such blame was more intense, embittered, and violent when diseases were new and mysterious, dumfounding physicians and other authorities as with medicine before the late nineteenth-century 'laboratory revolution'. By contrast, my research is showing that epidemic crises did not always or even normally result in the scapegoating of others or exacerbate rifts in society.

Instead, they often succeeded in mending (at least temporarily) existing class, religious, and ethnic divides, spurring individuals and communities to acts of heroic compassion and sacrifice. But with early modernity and more so during the nineteenth and early twentieth century, scapegoating and violence provoked by epidemics became more prevalent with certain diseases. This paper will raise questions about which diseases have been more prone to arouse hatred and blame, and when and why some epidemics have become more culturally toxic.

**Roberto de Vogli, ‘The Global Crises of the Market Greed Doctrine: A Turning Point or a Point of No Return?’**

In the last decades, global economic development has been dominated by a fanatic economic theory based on two articles of faith: the greed creed and the belief in the market God. The greed creed states that people are nothing but selfish profiteers in perpetual competition for profit and wealth. The belief in the market God is the conviction that all social and human affairs are best regulated as market exchanges.

In the past, the adoption of the market greed doctrine as a main organizing principle for society produced disastrous consequences: a notable example is the Great Depression that subsequently resulted in the Second World War. It is exactly for this reason that this ideology was somehow relegated into the tomb of history for more than two decades after World War II. In the late 70s, however, the market greed doctrine resurrected with a vengeance. First, it gained ground in the most advanced democracies: the US and the UK. Then, it went viral.

The globalization of market greed contributed to further escalate the race for profit and wealth among states, companies and individuals. The race has now become frantic, limitless and without borders. Unsurprisingly, the past has repeated itself as a tragic farce, and the re-appointment of the market greed doctrine as a guiding philosophy of economic progress has produced, again, disastrous effects. The 2008 Great Recession is a case in point. But there are even more dangerous crises appearing on the horizon. One of them can even threaten our very residence on planet Earth: the global climate change crisis.

Urgent and radical changes are clearly necessary. Scientists argue that in order to avoid reaching “the point of no return” of irreversible climate change, the average global temperature should not be pushed more than 2°C above the pre-industrial level. This means that we need to remain under the atmospheric threshold of 350 ppm of greenhouse gases, a target achievable by reducing carbon
emissions by about 90% by 2050, relative to 1990 levels. Unfortunately, as the current political situation stands, this target remains a mirage. Yet, in the past human emancipation has often been shaped by giant leaps forward. Whether this will happen again in the future is the central question of our time.

Hilde de Weerdt, *The Long-Term Effects of the Jingkang/“Peaceful Prosperity” Crisis (1126-1127)*

Between 1125 and 1127 the Song Dynasty Capital of Kaifeng, home to an estimated population of 1,400,000, repeatedly came under the attack of Jurchen armies. When it became gradually clear that the ransom of millions of ounces of gold and silver, tens of thousands of bolts of silk and heads of livestock could not be met, the city was emptied out of all valuables and large numbers of its population perished, were captured, or fled.

In the years and decades that followed the Song court re-established itself in the southern city of Hangzhou and agreed to a peace deal that effectively divided the former Song territories into two halves. Following its downturn from the 1120s onwards, Kaifeng, one of the largest cities in the medieval world, never regained the prominence it had once held. War with the Jurchens did not lead to an economic downturn, however. The population in north and south recovered, and judging from the Southern Song state’s fiscal income and sustained urbanization it appears that the twelfth and thirteenth centuries were broadly speaking not a time of socio-economic crisis. Nevertheless, the loss of the north left an indelible impression on the minds of those who witnessed the events and remained for many who lived in the south “a shame to be washed away.” In this sense the twelfth and thirteenth centuries were a time of crisis.

In this paper I will propose that this event and the longer-term territorial division that followed led to a stabilization of structural transformations in the relationship between court and imperial elites. This transformation in the social sphere and in political communication in turn had long-term effects for the maintenance of imperial rule in later Chinese history.

Barry Doyle, ‘The Hospital Crisis in Post-War Britain and France: Leeds and Lille, 1918-28’

Recent research has paid particular attention to the way voluntary hospitals in provincial England attempted to meet the challenge of a significant financial crisis in the decade following the end of the First World War. Drawing on a range of aggregated statistics and a number of important case studies historians have shown how a significant gap in operational income in 1920 had been largely filled ten years later, allowing the voluntary system to survive and recover without recurring state support. Historians of hospitals in France, though drawing attention to a similar crisis, have done little to investigate either the causes or the local effects of this situation.

This paper will address the way in which hospital managers in the English city of Leeds and the French town of Lille, places with a very similar economic and social make up, experienced and responded to the crisis. Concentrating on the Leeds General Infirmary, Leeds Public Dispensary and Leeds Maternity on the one hand and the more complex Hospices de Lille, an administrative body which managed the two general and six chronic hospitals in the city, it will consider the causes of the crisis – which included falling subscriptions and donations, severe inflation, under investment during the war and problems in the local economy, all exacerbated in the case of Lille by four years of occupation by the invading German army and considerable war damage. Faced with these problems hospitals in Leeds switched to increased reliance on direct patient payment and indirect support from the successful mutualist collection scheme, the Leeds Workpeople’s Hospital Fund, as well as a continuing contribution from traditional sources. The French city made little attempt to charge patients directly or recover costs from
non-pauper patients. The Hospices de Lille benefitted from a notable growth in the number of patients covered by compulsory state support but this, along with long term disputes over the price charged for treatment, responsibility for renovating the investment housing stock and recompense for war damages led to tense relations with the City Council. Moreover, the Hospices became increasingly reliant on the council to cover their recurrent deficits yet without the municipality gaining any real managerial control.

Overall, these case studies will demonstrate different ways in which urban communities in England and France met the crisis the First World War created in their hospital systems, the English opting for independence from state control via a switch to direct and indirect payment whilst the French saw increasing involvement by the municipality in funding but at the expense of a series of conflicts which left the council with responsibility but without power.

**Josette Duncan, ‘Isolation and exclusion: quarantine in Mediterranean Islands during the nineteenth century’**

The reliance of the British Empire on maritime routes for the conveyance of goods meant that quarantine became increasingly important. By the nineteenth century, Britain could ill afford to dispense with the Mediterranean quarantine. This would have only meant loss of trade and lack of confidence in British ports around Europe and the Empire.

In this paper I will explore how these strict quarantine measures were implemented in the islands of Malta, Cyprus and the Ionian Islands in order to safeguard against the incursion of contagious diseases imported mainly from Southeast Asia. Quarantine was the only effective means known at the time that could stop a potential crisis. I will explore the criteria and reasons behind putting the islands in quarantine and the mayhem caused when contagious diseases touched the islands when quarantine was not enforced in time or rigorously enough.

The whole economy and the social structure of these islands were susceptible to any minor changes related to the harbour economy. Quarantine created a long term economic hardship and instability in these small islands which for decades was the normative state of the economy. Helping or hindering these procedures was the medical sector which sometimes were in conflict with the colonial rule whilst at times their medical opinion conflicted with the wishes of the ruling elites. The lack of agreement between the contagionists and the anti-contagionists must have rendered the British decision-making quite difficult.

Thus, on the one hand, failing to impose quarantine lead to devastating crises which had huge social repercussions. On the other hand, imposing quarantine created a massive crisis in the economy of these islands for years and decades to come. Finding the right balance between these two contradictory yet by-products of the same practice, was a difficult game for the British authorities to play.

**Jess Gray, ‘Crisis, what crisis? The significance of the 1973 Oil Embargo’**

This paper seeks to address the characterisation of the 1973 oil embargo as a crisis and its ensuing impact on national and commercial perceptions of energy use. In particular it will address Government motives surrounding the characterisation of the situation as a crisis and national and commercial efforts to cultivate energy conservation efforts.

The 1970s has often been cited as a decade characterised by crisis. Having experienced the relative affluence and stability of the 1960s, the 1970s stood out in stark contrast as a period haunted by a sense of economic instability, political uncertainty and environmental anxiety. It is the premise of this current
piece that the response to the 1973 oil situation and the framing of it as a crisis was conditioned by such a contextual backdrop and thus seeks to question the assumptions regarding the nature and impact of the perceived crisis. Despite the undoubted impact of the 1973 OPEC embargo in changing perceptions regarding energy and our relationship to resource use, analysis has largely ignored its impact on the retail sector. Indeed, the role of retailers in energy conservation has remained largely neglected by historians.

Through an analysis of Marks and Spencer’s energy conservation efforts at this time, it is believed that a deeper and more nuanced appreciation of prevailing trends and attitudes can be obtained. The primary aim of the piece is to assess to what extent there was an energy crisis and how far it precipitated a long term change in the retailer’s relationship with energy. An appraisal of the company’s initial response to the perceived crisis and their lexical framing of the situation in relation to wider Government efforts, will allow an assessment as to the nature and perceived significance of the energy crisis both commercially and nationally.

**Ian Greener, ‘A Crisis of Care in the NHS? What went wrong at Mid-Staffordshire, and what can we learn from the Francis Report?’**

The care failings at Staffordshire Hospital in the mid-to-late 2000s have resulted in two inquiries, and claims from the political right that the events demonstrate represent a crisis of the public NHS model so justifying the radical reorganization of healthcare proposed by the controversial coalition Health and Social Care Bill. The publication of the report from the public inquiry report into Mid-Staffordshire’s problems was published in February 2013 (the Francis Report), and presented over 290 recommendations along with a particular interpretation of what went wrong at the Hospital.

This paper critically examines the Francis Report to consider how the problems at the hospital are represented within it, and exploring, using an approach to policy analysis suggested by Bacchi (2009), the underlying conceptual framework upon which they are based. It suggests that the Francis report’s interpretation of the problems at Staffordshire and its recommendations are inextricably linked in a consistent, but deeply limiting way, being based on a view of caring as needing to be based on explicit standards that position nurses in a passive role in relation to care-giving, assuming that nurses as a professional group are incapable of exercising appropriate discretion. The Francis report also assumes that nursing entrants can be assessed in terms of their compassion, and that leadership can be formally taught, representing care-giving and management in a rationalistic way that appears to underpin the reports’ recommendations. As such, the crisis of care is represented in the report as a failure of the policing of standards, fixable by defining and enforcing caring standards more effectively (including the introduction of criminal offences), introducing registers for Health Care Assistants and Healthcare managers from which they might be disqualified, and by training those in leadership roles more effectively.

The paper then explores the underlying conceptual approach of the Francis report to the development of government policy in the 2000s, suggesting that it appears to make many of the same mistakes as the performance management regime introduced into hospitals by Labour, and considering how the failings at Mid-Staffordshire might be fruitfully reimagined in terms of a more robust notion of professionalism that leads to very different recommendations about what we can learn from the care failings there.

**Simon Grimble, ““Apostles of Equality”? Intellectuals and the Financial Crisis’**
For Edmund Burke, ‘the apostles of equality only change and pervert the natural order of things’, but for Matthew Arnold, ‘the men of culture are the true apostles of equality.’ In this paper I will be addressing the relationship between intellectuals, as modern ‘apostles’, and the current financial crisis. In particular, I want to draw out how the crisis has had the effect of re-vivifying the category of the intellectual - partly in response to Alan Greenspan’s claim that ‘the whole intellectual edifice’ of free market thinking had ‘collapsed’, allowing a sense of new space as much a sense of destruction - whilst at the same time the positions of both academic ‘tenured radicals’ and her or his more technocratic peers have been left somewhat exposed.

Furthermore, arguments about the style of intellectuals (both as writers and as public figures) tend to demonstrate disagreements about the kinds of relationship that can exist between intellectuals and their audiences or publics - notably, the degree of equality or inequality that exists in that relationship. In short, is there a ‘democratic voice’ that can be reclaimed?

I will look at two case studies in relation to this question, focusing in turn on the recent writing and public career of the intellectual historian Stefan Collini and on that of the geographer Danny Dorling. I will conclude by briefly placing this analysis in the long history of the relationship between intellectuals and the notion of crisis.

Peter Hampson, ‘From Chartism to Businessmen: Surrender or Finding Another Path?’

The Chartist movement, which had encouraged so much emotional investment, came to an ignominious end in 1848. This was a crisis for the first genuine working class movement. John F. Kennedy is credited with first making the statement that the Chinese symbols for crisis can mean both danger and opportunity, which seems appropriate here when we consider that while for many it was the end of a dream, for others it became an opportunity.

Bacup, a small town at the head of the River Irwell in Lancashire, had been a Chartist hotbed. It is also had close ties with Rochdale where the Co-operative Movement had recently taken hold. In 1849 a group of ex-Chartists met in Bacup and in essence decided that “if you can’t beat them - join them”. They were aware of the 1844 Joint Stock Companies Act and submitted a provisional registration for the Bacup Joint Stock Company. This Act was never intended for the benefit of working-class organisations, but it was accepted and the new company commenced operations as the Bacup Commercial Company. The subscribers and all sixty-nine of the original shareholders were workingmen. Ten years later the London Review acclaimed the New Bacup and Wardle Commercial Company (as it had then become), as the most profitable company in existence, when it regularly paid dividends of 60% on its shares.

This paper proposes to trace the development of this company, showing how it inspired many others like it. Many evoked the image of formal co-operation in their titles, though in fact they were simply joint stock companies who priced their share very cheaply and sold them informally. Chartism was a complex movement, often assumed to be revolutionary, whereas this suggests that for some at least it was a springboard to something different.

Pavla Jirková, ‘Plague Year 1680 in Central Europe: the Early Warning System Monitoring the Epidemic Progression and Its Effect on the Economic and Demographic Situation’
The occurrence of a plague can be considered a moment when the economic prosperity of a country is endangered, as directly linked to a change in demographic ratios. This paper aims to attempt to determine the methods the state used to try to mitigate the progression of the plague epidemic in the Czech lands in 1680. The existence of a system for collecting and transferring information on the progress of the infection particularly requires the attention of specialists. The early warning system was based on regular submission of reports on the (approximate) mortality ratio in regions, towns and villages according to gender, age, cause of death, social strata, marital status, etc.

In this sense, there is a distinct parallel between English and Czech statistical sources, with the instigation for setting them up being repeated plague epidemics in the Early Modern period. In contrast to London’s well-known ‘bills of mortality’, the Czech ‘plague registers’ have hitherto not attracted the general interest of historians. Yet, one could even say that a number of aspects for the working of the early warning system were overcome in the Czech lands, particularly in terms of geographical range. Larger territorial units were automatically included in the system, and not just the capital city.

The paper looks not only at the precautions for disease casualties, but also gives a description of particular economic consequences of the epidemiological crisis (reduced quality and quantity of marketing services and a fall in living standards). This paper gives partial results for the five-year grant project Restrictive plague policies and the prevention of demographic and economic crisis in the Early Modern Czech Lands which is designed at the Economics Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic (Registration No. 13-35304S; funded by the Czech Science Foundation).

Dmytro Khutkyy, ‘Rethinking Crisis from the World-Systems Perspective’

As stated by world-systems perspective, currently we are experiencing a global crisis. As declared by I. Wallerstein, the end of long cycle is linked with the loss of hegemony of one of core powers. The current hegemon in the world-system, the USA, is experiencing the hard process of loss of hegemony, indicated by progressive passage of agro-industrial edge to other core powers, namely EU and Japan, which are strengthening their capital-intensive and high-tech manufacture, no longer solely depending on US leading technologies.

The major global trade roots have shifted from transatlantic to transpacific direction, so not North America, but South-East Asia is becoming the center of global trade, taking away the commercial edge. USA is shifting from global investor to global recipient of investments, thus losing the financial edge. The military edge is still kept, but is challenged by the so-called “rogue states”, which challenge the chief guardian of global order, just to name Iraq, Afghanistan and Libya. The very fact that they adventured to confront US symbolizes the loss of power of diplomacy and persuasion – where coercion is required, legitimacy is no longer there. And the burden of constant pacification will once become too ponderous to carry. The last outpost of hegemony is cultural edge – the products of science, ideology, and mass culture, generated by the largest economy in the world. For sure, the loss of hegemony is a process, and US still are and will be a strong power, but no longer the prime, but one among the others.

According to G. Arrighi, the hegemonic crisis is marked by an increase of competition, social conflicts, and emergence of new configuration of power, ending up in a system chaos – economic, political, and social. These are the circumstances we currently observe.

My paper explores crisis through two conceptual lenses: one, structural and two, dissipative systems-theoretical. Conventional accounts of structure yield less than impressive results in analyzing crisis. What is generally left out in structural accounts of crisis is a viable notion of agency (despite efforts from more recent theory in network, assemblage, and actor-agent theories). Conventionally, even when conceived as a transformation of a series of events (as in some modes of dialectical historiography), crisis is conceived on the model of the presence or absence of material structure. For instance, the feudal system collapsed with the coming into being of the private property system or with the loss of maintenance of bonds of fidelity between lord and vassal.

In specifying such material parameters (presence/absence) of crisis, little can be said about the agency that brings crisis about-- agency precisely defies the materiality of the presence/absence dialectic because it is evolutionary. On the other hand, accounts that are too agent-heavy can miss important, large-scale systemic dynamics. In dissipative systems-theoretical analysis, crisis is not conceived according to presence/absence of material structure, but according to dynamical FLOWS of structured forms of matter, energy, and information and according to the ways in which systems must fend off tendencies to decay by overcoming perturbations in the environments of surrounding systems. The system of capital, for instance, has historically reconstituted itself through evolutionary "switch-mechanisms."

Capital overcomes crisis by deploying a complex variety of accumulation regimes (signaled in part by different strategies or modes of governance within the international political economy) designed to manage the evolution of such flows. In dissipating the entropic waste used up in processing and expropriating such flows into two main pools-- natural, physical environments and labor markets, esp. in the Global South-- capital must switch between accumulation regimes in non-linear ways, using information about acceptable states that the system might develop into that is not premised on the presence of absence of structure, but on future states (non-material). This is where a robust theory of agency becomes crucial.

Agency viewed on dissipative systems-theoretical terms is a thermodynamic concept, requiring evolutionary and ecological analysis as well as new information-theoretic concepts. My paper details these theoretical issues as it explores the crisis of capital from the point of view of systems-theoretical concepts. I will highlight the current understanding of crisis by focusing on analysis of the possible, future states (accumulation regimes) of capital.

**Alan Knight, ‘Coping with Crisis: the Great Depression (1929-40) in the Americas and its Consequences’**

This paper considers the impact and responses – economic, political, social and cultural - to the Great Depression (1929-40) in the Americas (chiefly Latin America, though with some passing reference to the US as well). It begins with a short conceptual discussion of ‘crisis’: an under-theorized notion, often invoked, but rarely defined or analysed. I suggest that, compared to many of the stock-in-trade concepts of historians and social scientists, ‘crisis’ is an odd term, which is strongly subjective (emic); thus, it is hard to conceive of an ‘objective’ (etic) crisis which fails to produce a ‘critical’ (emic) response and yet is still a crisis (compare, say, classes ‘in themselves’ and ‘for themselves’). That said, the economic depression of 1929-30 had severe – but quite disparate – effects in the Americas (which are objective and measurable).

The consequences, both short- and medium-term, differed markedly, depending on the nature of national economies (key variables being size, prior levels of development, the balance of agrarian and industrial interests and the so-called ‘commodity lottery’); policy responses also varied, as did the political outcomes (political instability increased, but this could have both democratic/empowering as well as authoritarian/exclusionary consequences). However, there were common trends: an enhanced
role of the state, a retreat from laissez-faire (not as new as often imagined), and heightened nationalism, both political, economic and cultural. T

here were also clear winners and losers: some countries (Mexico, Brazil, Argentina) had ‘good’ depressions (compare Chile, Cuba and, of course, the United States); and, overall, Latin America responded more creatively and successfully to the Depression than either North America or many countries elsewhere in the so-called ‘Third World’; the 1930s were not, therefore a ‘morbid decade’ (compare Overy on Britain), but a time of crisis-driven experimentation and innovation. Was this down to good luck or good judgement? And how did the experience of the 1930s compare to later crises in Latin America – in the ‘depression decade’ of the 1980s, or the recent global rece

Natasha Kriznik and Ian Greener, ‘Stuck in the Logic of “there is no alternative”?: Representing the financial crisis in the report of the US financial crisis inquiry commission’

The financial crisis of 2007/8 is the most significant economic event experienced by the Western economies for seventy years, yet remarkably little financial reform has subsequently occurred. We have not seen the separation of retail from investment banking as in the 1930s, or a concerted questioning of the economic dependence on the financial centres of London and New York from the UK and US governments, despite some initial rhetoric to the contrary.

This paper examines the report of the US Financial Crisis Inquiry Commission to ask, how did that report represent the crisis, and are there clues there to understanding why so little change in the governance or operations of the financial markets has subsequently occurred? Taking an approach to examining the report derived from Bacchi (2009), and so taking a problem-based, Foucauldian approach to examining the way that the report represented the crisis, it suggests that the crisis was represented there as a fixable failing of the workings of the financial system rather than a systemic failure of a model or some models of capitalism. By examining the way the causes of the crisis were represented in the report, the underlying conceptual framework informing the Commission’s analysis is investigated, and shown to be based around the assumption that crisis was due to a failure to regulate financial markets adequately, rather than lying intrinsically in the economic model that developed economies have come to depend upon.

The financial crisis is found to be represented in the report as originating in a failure of regulators and government who were meant to ‘watch over’ the market, or were ‘not at their posts’ and ‘lacked the political will’ to challenge the prevailing orthodoxy of the self-regulating financial market, with the ‘market’ itself being described utilising machine-based metaphors that present is as being essentially a human construction that can be repaired. Conceptually, financial markets are regarded as dealing in ‘risk’, but regulators introduced ‘uncertainty’ through their ‘inconsistent’ intervention in ‘saving’ some financial institutions while allowing others to ‘fail’, without questioning the relationship between ‘risk’ and ‘uncertainty’ on one hand, and between ‘risk’ and ‘return’ on the other. Equally, ‘synthetic’ derivatives are contrasted with ‘financial instruments’, and the former uncritically regarded as having ‘amplified’ the crisis whereas the latter appear to be regarded as legitimate. This framework leads to a range of inconsistencies and confusions about the workings of financial markets, the role of regulators, and the acceptable limits of financial trading that legitimate the financial status quo, despite claims in the report to the contrary.

Having considered the conceptual framework underlying the report’s analysis, the paper traces the development of the key ideas that comprise it, showing their development from the 1970s onwards, before presenting alternative imaginaries in which finance is organised around notions of professionalism or bureaucracy instead of the market-based conceptual framework which presently justifies it, but which is in danger of misrepresenting the practices that led to the crisis.
Cinzia Lorandini, ‘From expansion to decline: The Tyrolean silk industry between two crises, 1790-1890’

The paper focuses on the impact on the Tyrolean silk industry of two different crises that afflicted the sector in the nineteenth century. During the eighteenth century, the region corresponding to present-day Trentino – which is now located in northern Italy but was situated at that time at the southern border of the Habsburg Empire – witnessed a rapid development of the silk industry. Raw silk and silk threads were manufactured and exported beyond the Alps throughout Europe. The outbreak of the French revolutionary and Napoleonic wars greatly disrupted commercial activities on the continent, and severely affected the silk trade. Nevertheless, the local manufacturing activities were able to overcome the difficulties.

By contrast, the crisis that emerged in the second half of the nineteenth century led to the definitive dismantlement of large part of the Tyrolean industry. This was evidently a different kind of crisis: it started with the spread of pebrine – an epidemic disease which caused huge mortality rates among silkworms – and then intersected with some major institutional and market changes influencing the profitability of the business. These were, for instance, the introduction of new social provisions in Austria, which raised labour costs, and growing competition from Asian silk. By the end of the nineteenth century, all silk mills had been dismantled, and only a limited number of silk-houses survived for the manufacture of raw silk.

The paper attempts to explain the impact of the two crises on Tyrolean silk manufacture, taking into account the different nature of the crises and the diversity of conditions in which they emerged, and paying particular attention to the role of exogenous and endogenous factors. Besides considering the available literature, the paper draws on first-hand evidence from the Salvadori Archive, which includes the correspondence and the accounting books of a major silk firm.

John Martin, ‘The international crisis of the mid 1970s: a reappraisal’

The mid 1970s witnessed a period of unprecedented proportions for not only the British economy but also most of the other industrialised nations. The crisis was so profound and of such magnitude that in a number of respects it dwarfs the post 2007 recession. External factors which underpinned the international crisis of 1973-4 were the collapse of the Bretton Woods agreement (a monetary policy which had maintained exchange rates by linking currencies to the US dollar), the OPEC oil crisis and the commodity price explosion.

The crisis 1973-4 led to a major downturn in economic activity, resulting in the emergence of ‘stagflation’, a major recession and unprecedented peacetime levels of inflation which reached 24 per cent in 1975. The Labour government’s attempts to respond to the crisis 1976, forced the Prime Minister, James Callaghan, was forced to go cap in hand to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to secure financial assistance. The dramatic increase in food prices rises which took place were further facilitated by the European drought of 1975-76.

The period from May 1975 to August 1976 constitutes the longest period of dry weather ever recorded in Britain, with precipitation in most areas little more than 50 per cent of normal, while June, July and August 1976 was the hottest summer ever recorded. Collectively these changes heralded the shift away the Keynesian approach to managing the economy paving the way for a fundamental redefinition of the government’s role with the advent of a monetarist perspective.
The aim of this paper is to examine the causal reasons for the crisis and to evaluate its impact on successive governments.

**Robin McCallum, ‘The Urban Revolts in English Monastic Boroughs, 1327-1331’**

This paper examines the violent disturbances in the monastic boroughs of Abingdon, Bury St Edmunds and St Albans from 1327-31. It argues that these revolts against monastic lordship were a product of both a political and an economic crisis. During and following the deposition of Edward II, the townsfolk in these monastic boroughs renewed their long-term struggle against the restrictive and conservative rule of their ecclesiastical lords. The civil war and abdication crisis resulted in a void of royal authority which the opportunistic townsfolk exploited to pursue their grievances. The townsfolk laid siege to the abbeys, plundered their contents, and assaulted the monks.

This paper argues that the rebels attacked monastic lordship because the abbot withheld basic burghal privileges which were enjoyed by burgesses in seigneurial or royal boroughs. At the heart of these disputes was the particular abbot’s reluctance to grant any degree of municipal independence to the townsfolk. It is possible that the abbots feared that any concession of liberties to the townsfolk would ultimately result in the erosion of their lordship. Furthermore, the abbeys, through their conservative outlook, prevented the expansion of the local market and, especially at a time of economic recession, this seemingly incensed the urban inhabitants.

The early fourteenth-century was a period of economic contraction which washeightened by the famine and murrain crisis of 1315-21. Burgesses in monastic boroughs were more desperate for economic privileges which would encourage growth within the market and, as a consequence, improve the standard of living for artisans. The abbot’s conservative policy and reluctance to devolve power meant that merchants did not receive any trading privileges when they needed them most. Traders must have been increasingly hostile towards the abbey because the abbot continued to exploit his seigneurial dues to the full, reducing their income and standard of living.

**John McEwan, ‘Crisis or Continuity? Social Organization and Political Struggle in Thirteenth-Century London.’**

According to the Tewkesbury Annals, Henry III imposed an ‘oppressive’ tax on the rich ‘citizens and burgesses’ of England in 1226-27. Certainly it was an exceptionally severe tax, as acknowledged by its contemporary nickname: the ‘great tallage’. Fortunately for historians, documentation reveals how the tax was administered in the city of London, and offers an opportunity to investigate the distribution of wealth in the city at a crucial moment in its history. Over the course of the thirteenth century, London’s population would climb towards its medieval peak. The precise number of inhabitants and the rate of growth remain controversial; so too does the relationship between population growth, economic expansion and political instability.

This paper presents the hitherto overlooked taxation data of 1226-27, which predates the earliest previously recognized set of comparable tax records from London by about sixty-five years, and assesses its importance for our understanding of the relationship between wealth and political status in thirteenth century London. Based on this fresh data, I will then consider whether we need to rethink our understanding of the contribution of economic and social change to the political crisis which occurred in late thirteenth century London.

**Claire McLoughlin, ‘Interpretations of Crisis: The Transition of Habsburg Spain in the Seventeenth Century’**
The historiography surrounding the economy of Habsburg Spain in the seventeenth century is complex much like the subject which scholars are attempting to understand. Broadly speaking consensus is split into two main schools of thought. The first and more established states that the decline of silver and poor financial management from the monarchy was fundamental to a cataclysmic economic decline. It further argues that despite attempts to galvanise the economy, the region did not see improvement until the latter part of the seventeenth century.

The modern school of thought questions the severity of the decline pointing out that instead of a complete economic collapse for the whole of Spain, the region underwent an economic transition which shifted the commercial base of power. These scholars believe that while Castile did experience an economic decline in the seventeenth century, coastal areas of Spain developed and transformed to become part of the new mercantilist world. The issue is complicated further by a tendency to discuss Spain as a single economic unit despite the fact that most historians agree that the region was more akin to a composite monarchy.

Finally there are scholars who do not fit into either school either by taking a middling view or a point of view that is radically removed from the established consensuses. The purpose of this paper therefore is to examine the various schools of thought and opinions; showcasing the difficulties of topic and the differing interpretations of ‘crisis’. This presentation therefore aims to highlight the historiographical issues that are presented by ‘the decline of Spain’ in the early modern period.

**Tony Moore, ‘Not too big to fail: the bankruptcy of the Bardi and Peruzzi in England’**

The ‘default’ by Edward III of England on the loans made to him by the Florentine merchant societies of the Bardi and Peruzzi is the one of the most famous ‘facts’ in economic history. The chronicler Giovanni Villani stated that Edward III owed the Bardi £120,000 and the Peruzzi £90,000, ‘as much as a kingdom is worth’, and that these debts bankrupted the two societies. This paper will not revisit the question of Edward’s culpability for the fall of the Bardi and Peruzzi but rather explore whether their collapse of these systemically-important financial institutions had any wider repercussions.

The collapse of the great merchant societies certainly had dramatic consequences in Florence. The Bardi and Peruzzi were largely funded not by equity but by borrowing; in modern terms, they were highly-levered. Villani believed that ‘many other smaller companies and individuals whose money was in the hands of the Bardi or Peruzzi or others who had failed, were ruined and so became bankrupt’. The knock-on effects thus spread through the Florentine economy.

This paper will investigate whether there may have been a similar impact in England. First, it will briefly recap and provide new estimates for the gross advances made by the Bardi and Peruzzi to Edward III, and attempt to assess the net deficit owed by the king. Second, it will address the question of how the Florentines funded these advances, and introduce important new evidence that the Peruzzi (and, by extension, likely the Bardi) raised significant capital within England. Third, although Edward III was unable to ‘bail out’ the merchants, it is clear that he subsequently protected them from their English creditors. As a result, while the merchants’ creditors in Florence recovered between 37% and 48% of the sums due them, their English creditors probably received much less. Fourth, it will suggest that a dramatic increase in the execution of statutes merchant during this period indicates that there was indeed a wider liquidity crisis, to which the collapse of the Bardi and Peruzzi may well have contributed.
Vanessa Morrell, ‘Remedies of Decline: Cultural Representations of a Country in Crisis?’

Captain Scott, the Evacuation of Dunkirk and Coalmining are all subjects that have had negative connotations in Britain in the Twentieth Century. With strong common themes of masculinity, and individual themes of imperialism, war and industry they now seem at odds with postindustrial Britain. Yet their memorials are prolific. This paper will consider how their cultural representations can be considered to act as narratives of a nation in decline.

‘Declinism’ has been a popular research area in the latter part of the Twentieth Century. Its research has been concentrated on economic data or cultural explanations. This paper will consider possible themes arising from visual evidence of perceptions of decline, the evidence comprising of monuments, films and museums.

These themes will be identified using a two by two matrix, charting the reactions of accepting and rejecting decline on one matrix and looking forwards and backwards on the other. From which four responses can be found namely: denial; nostalgia, continuity and change.

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These four responses in turn elicit, illuminating themes of the memorials for the three subjects. Nostalgia can be seen to have representations of lost power; heroism and community. Whilst, the response of denial seems to fuel themes of anti-modernity in representations of technology class and gender. Paradoxically change explores evidence of a ‘scientific turn’, democratization and new narratives of the subjects. Finally, the response of continuity explores themes of religion, British seafaring and pastoral traditions and an adherence to traditional artistic styles.

The visual nature of the research ensures an exciting presentation, whilst it is hoped that the wide range of themes will elicit a lively discussion exploring the results.

John Morris, ‘Credit Crunch or Disciplining the Sovereigns? A Modern Tale?’

My presentation draws on Foucauldian Geographies to discuss the implications of viewing economic crises as problems for specific forms of governance, namely sovereign, disciplinary and bio-political power. Straightforward parallels between the Great Depression and the current crisis overlook important features of the current crisis which are highlighted by comparisons with medieval crises.

I begin by presenting the Bank of England as a bio-political institution due to its role securing, normalizing and regulating circulations of money and credit through populations. I go onto outline why the Great Depression and the current crisis are considered to be parallel crises for bio-political forms of governance. I examine some important features of the problems encountered by the Bank of England following the opening up of the domestic securities market in 1986. Crucially, the problem created by derivatives markets became that of mapping and normalizing the risky elements amongst an ‘indefinite series’ of future transactions. The temptation raised here is to dispense with parallels to medieval crises which are primarily crises for sovereign and disciplinary forms of governance and predate central banking.
I contest this as parallels with the Great Depression overlook a significant shift in economic governance which emerged during the 1990s, namely the Bank of England’s attempt to use its communications strategy to govern the economy through ‘performativity’ - the public release of inflation forecasts, financial stability reports and interbank money-market data in order to actively steer, rather than passively describe, the investment decisions of firms and financial institutions.

I conclude by drawing together recent Foucauldian scholarship to argue that governance using performativity is predicated on both sovereign and disciplinary forms of power. The key to effective bio-political governance is the reconfiguration and recombination of sovereignty and discipline. These considerations demonstrate that the medieval relationship between sovereigns and financiers is instructive for current governance techniques.

**Gains Murdoch, ‘The Ayr Bank Collapse (1772) and its Legacy’**

In the second half of the eighteenth-century the Scottish economy underwent a dramatic transformation led by a thriving tobacco trade centred on Glasgow, modernisation of the linen industry and wholesale agricultural improvement. A crucial driving force behind this growth was the development of banking, especially through the establishment of provincial banks, which eased Scotland’s age-old scarcity of money problem. These provincial establishments adopted a very liberal lending policy often lending to sectors of society previously unable to borrow money and heavily engaging in the London. The dangers of this policy were realised in 1772 when the sudden failure of Scotland’s largest provincial bank, the Ayr Bank, caused the bankruptcy of innumerable provincial banks and sank the country into an economic depression that lasted until at least 1775.

Reflections on the crisis and this bank’s collapse reveal something very interesting about the way historians tend to portray economic crises. The historiography surrounding Scottish economic development in the eighteenth-century has tended to underplay the significance of this crisis. Most scholars instead have emphasised the eventual stability that emerged following the return to supremacy of the Scottish chartered banks. This seems strange given the impact it had upon the Scottish economy but also how strongly prominent observers appeared to view the crisis as an important economic lesson, not least through an important chapter in Adam Smith’s Wealth of Nations.

Now, in the aftermath of a devastating financial crisis, the Ayr Bank collapse has received a degree of renewed media attention particularly after a speech by Mervyn King in October 2009. However it remains to be seen whether this will be reflected in future historiography, as the deemed importance of certain events can change drastically given the economic conditions at the time of writing.

**Rustem Nureev, ‘Crisis Comprehension and Development of the Concepts of Long-Wave Economic Dynamics’**

4 stages of the development of the Concepts of Wave Economic Dynamics are described in the article. In the 1st stage (1840 - beginning of XX century), economists have come a long way from the crisis is in the field of understanding the patterns of development to production as the basis of these oscillations. This article analyzes the views of European economists from Lord Overstoun (1847), K. Juglar (1862) up to K. Marx (1867, 1884, 1893, 1905-1907) and F. Engels (1878).

In the 2nd stage (1910 - first half of the 40s) come to the fore, not only the search for the causes of the economic crisis, but a question of understanding the nature of innovation and its role in development of society over time (long, medium and short periods), the relationship of
innovation and long cycles conditions. This period is associated with the names of J.A. Schumpeter, M.I. Tugan-Baranovskiy and N.D. Kondratieff. As a result of their researches new understanding of crises appears: they became not only as elements of midterm dynamics but as a part of long-wave dynamics.

The 3rd stage in the development of innovation theory (second half 1940 - first half of the 1970s) is characterized by the increased role of macroeconomic analysis, in turn, he has at least two substages: the first of which was dominated by the ideas of neo-Keynesians, on the second-neoclassical.

This was due to the long period of recovery was destroyed in the war economy. Until the end of the 60s it seemed that the crisis does not threaten the development of the European economy. In the early postwar decades, are widely used concept of the "Big Push", "Two gaps model" and others. The collapse of the colonial system, the rise of national liberation movements in African and Asian countries have made the subject of the phenomenon of self-study. Inspired by the experience of industrialization in the Soviet Union, many leaders of the "Third World" imagine the problem of backwardness, primarily as a technical and economic problem.

The situation is changed after a long crisis 1973-1975, when recession and rising unemployment for the first time combined with the rapid increase in prices (inflation). Characteristic of the 70's disappointment in wasteful recipes neo-Keynesianism could not help but reflect on the Western concepts of modernization, "Third World". Competing with the neo-Keynesians of the neoclassical school has tried to take advantage of the situation. It was at this time, the development of models are widely S. Kuznets and Robert Solow, which include technological development as an exogenous factor. In development economics there is a new concept of modernization - the theory of dualistic economy.

The 4th stage of development of the theory of innovation began in the mid-1970s and is continued now. It is characterized by an offensive alternative approach to macroeconomic theory. With a certain degree of conditionality is also possible to distinguish two substages. The first (second half of the 1970s - early 1990s) is characterized by the emergence of new ideas.

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5 Lewis W.A. (1952)Economic Development with Unlimited Supplies of Labour//The Economics of Underdevelopment; Fei J., Ranis G. (1964) Development in the Labour Surplus Economy. Homewood
drawn from evolutionary theory, institutionalism (the theory of the firm) and management (innovation management)⁶.

In the second stage (mid 90s) innovations, as a base of wave economic development, are studied by the methods of systems analysis. The authors are increasingly focused on issues of comparative studies: a comparative analysis of innovation policy in different countries, study the ways and means of forming an effective innovation systems⁷. The last part of the report deals with the analysis of the concepts of long-wave dynamics in modern Russia.

**Onafowokan Oluyombo, ‘The Impact of Informal Microfinance on Enterprise Financial Crises’**

Nigeria has the largest population in Africa with high rate of poverty in the rural and urban areas despite the increase in numbers of formal financial institutions widely spread in the urban centre leaving the rural dwellers to patronise informal microfinance providers. The study investigate how rural people who live in locations where there is no formal financial institutions manage their financial crises, and the roles that informal microfinance play during financial crises in enhancing rural dwellers ability to survive periods of reduced cash flow and coping with difficult times in their enterprises.

This is to ascertain how financial crises have been among rural entrepreneurs who are more vulnerable to financial shocks, have limited alternative sources of credit and are more exposed to other economic and business challenges. The study used random sampling technique with the use of questionnaire on 287 respondents who are members of an informal microfinance program - cooperative societies - in rural areas.

Data was analysed using simple percentage and chi square test. The result shows a statistical significance between participation in an informal microfinance and ability to survive periods of financial crises. In other word, there is an association between being a cooperative member and surviving periods of reduction in enterprise cash flow. The effect of being a member in a cooperative is high and positive in surviving periods of financial crises. On the average, about 54.4% of cooperative members with financial crises in their enterprises can depend on the cooperative through the program loan to meet their financial needs and be able to continue their enterprises.

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Charles Read, ‘The Repeal Year Crisis: an Economic Reassessment’

Most of the existing literature on the Repeal Year crisis in Ireland explains the rise in popularity of the Repeal movement in 1842-43 in political and religious terms. This paper explores the idea that the rise of the Repeal movement could have been caused by an economic crisis created by the 1842 budget. This study proposes the hypothesis that the British government’s economic policy of reducing tariffs in 1842 led to a crisis in Ireland’s agricultural economy that increased popular support for the Repeal movement in Ireland.

Using both qualitative and quantitative analysis, it concludes that the tariff reductions of the 1842 budget had an immediate negative impact on the Irish economy, by reducing the prices of primary products it exported, and that the macroeconomic impact of this economic crisis lead to the rise in popularity of the Repeal Movement.

John Singleton, ‘Comparing Financial and Other Disasters: Developing a Conceptual Approach’

Disaster is a slippery concept for economic historians. George Horwich (‘Disasters and Market Response’, Cato Journal, 9 (1990), p. 532) defines a disaster as ‘a loss of resource value beyond some socially specified level.’ But who is to choose that level?

I argue that historians require a multidimensional approach to disasters embracing (a) cost, (b) speed, and (c) the extent to which those affected are designated as innocent victims. Some disasters are sudden – earthquakes and financial crashes, for example – while others, including the environmental disasters analysed by Jared Diamond, evolve over decades or centuries. Dimensions (a) and (c) in particular are subjective rather than objective. Cost is no less of a subjective concept than is innocence. Economic disasters have large social, political, and cultural components.

Writers on financial disasters, such as the current great financial crisis, rarely see the parallels between the events that they are examining and other types of disaster, whether natural, industrial or political (e.g. wars). I argue that different types of disaster unfold through similar stages, albeit at varying speed. In order to compare a financial disaster to a natural one – Hurricane Katrina for example – we ought to compare what happened at each stage. Provisional stages might be (i) context and warnings, if any; (ii) immediate impact; (iii) rescue and relief measures; (iv) political and social reactions, including the identification of victims and culprits; (v) spillovers and longer term economic consequences; (vi) recovery and rebuilding; (vii) regulatory response; (viii) historical assessment.

The paper will explore these conceptual issues with reference to case studies drawn from the twentieth and early twenty-first centuries.

Sheila Sweetinburgh, “The new preachers ... have caused our new living to be worse than the Turks”: coping with crisis in Dissolution Canterbury’

For the rank and file who marched south as part of the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536, the aftermath of the dissolution of the monasteries was a time of crisis. Not only did it mark religious upheaval but the economic and social implications were equally devastating, as seen in the growing numbers of monks and other religious persons whose houses had been destroyed and estates confiscated by the Crown.

For those living in Canterbury the potentially devastating consequences of royal policy were only just beginning to be seen that year with the closure of St Gregory’s Priory. Two years later the friaries disappeared, their closure also witnessing the gruesome execution of Friar John Stone, but the full implications of this assault on the monastic life of the city had still yet to be felt. However that same
year did witness the dismantling of the great shrine of St Thomas, a bitter blow for a city that had benefited for centuries from the pilgrim traffic through its streets, and, even though this traffic had seemingly begun to wane by the second quarter of the 16th century, it remained sufficiently important that the mayor and aldermen continued to finance the lavish annual St Thomas Pageant and associated festivities.

Consequently the loss of the shrine had severe economic and social repercussions for Canterbury as a whole, as did the subsequent dissolution of the city's two great Benedictine houses of Christ Church Priory and St Augustine's Abbey. For even though as in all crises there were those who took advantage of the situation, for a sizeable proportion of the citizens, and especially those in the parishes surrounding the two monastic precincts, their loss of employer, landlord, customer, and the stability such roles had engendered was a catastrophe. Nevertheless the city did not erupt into revolt, rather the response to this crisis seems closer to Alec Ryrie's 'foot-dragging and passive resistance', although it will be argued here that the evidence of deep 'religious' division within certain Canterbury parishes uncovered in the Prebendaries' Plot of 1542 should be seen as a response to social and economic pressures not solely matters of faith. Although this paper will focus on short-term perceptions and responses, it is worth noting that the dissolution crisis had severe implications for the city well beyond its immediate aftermath.

**Jim Tomlinson, ‘The Current British Economic Crisis in Historical Perspective’**

This paper will argue that, while in British history recessions are recurrent and 'normal', and over time different recessions have had many similar features, crises come in many shapes and sizes. It will examine the genealogy of three key features of the current crisis: its origins in a speculative bubble in the financial sector; its links to lax regulation finance; and the key role of housing policy.

The first section will look at the historical development of the financial sector, and ask why its role came into such prominence after the 'big-bang' of the 1980s. It will examine sceptically the claims made about the economic benefits arising from the 'wholesale' part of the financial sector, as opposed to the much more prosaic activities of retail banking. In particular, it will be noted that employment creation in this whole sector has been remarkably limited in recent years, and that its contribution to tax revenues has been far outweighed by the costs of the 'bailouts' needed to rescue it in 2008/9.

The second section will place 'light-touch' regulation in the historical context of ideas about the 'invisible hand' and the supposed disadvantages of state regulation. In addition, the capacity of finance to capture the support of policy-makers across the political parties is linked to the erosion of constraints imposed on political leaders either by their own party members (whose numbers have collapsed over the last decades) or major interest groups, such as trade union and employers associations, which have shrunk in power and influence. In addition, post-Thatcher, politicians have wanted to proclaim economic success for Britain, and the alleged benefits from the growth of 'the City' has provided a ready, if deeply problematic, example of such 'success'.

Finally, the paper examines how policies to expand home ownership, a key impetus to the financial bubble, originated in political beliefs about the benefits of 'property-owning democracy'. It will argue that while such ideas have a long pedigree in conservative thought, they have also been taken up by liberal/centre-left thinkers, so that there has been a cross-party consensus since the 1960s to support the expansion of such ownership. This has converted Britain into a 'property-trading democracy', leading to a dangerous entanglement between national economic fortunes and the behaviour of the housing market.
Adrian Williamson, ‘1972-4: Crisis for the Conservatives’

Brendon Sewill, special assistant to the Chancellor from 1970 to 1974, later recalled that ‘...many of those in positions of influence looked into the abyss and saw only a few days away the possibility of the country being plunged into a state of affairs not so very far removed from that which might prevail after a minor nuclear attack...’ A slight exaggeration perhaps, but there seems little doubt that these years proved transformative for at least some Conservatives. Inflation, a minor irritant in the 50s and 60s, seemed to threaten the social order in profound ways. For Nigel Lawson, later Thatcher’s Chancellor, there was a stark choice between smashing inflation, and allowing ‘a minority in our midst [to] use inflation to smash society’. Monetarist doctrines, previously marginal, moved into the mainstream. Monetarists argued that it was necessary to maintain an unemployment rate of up to 2 million. Some also wanted to see benefits limited to ‘those who are genuinely unemployed and looking for work’. Traditional Tories like Robert Carr were now fighting a rearguard action this deflationary strategy.

In the industrial field, the concept of ‘One Nation’ began to recede. Some were advocating further ‘measures...to curb excessive trade union power’, such as limiting benefits for the families of strikers, and imposing restrictions on picketing. It might be necessary to have ‘some fairly radical limitation of the generalized right to strike...mak[ing] the organisation or calling of a strike without...a secret ballot a criminal offence...’ Even some Conservatives though that this would ‘stoke up a class warfare atmosphere’.

Underlying this was a crisis for the Party and the State in their relations with the organized working class. By 1972, the view within the Party was that the NUM were ‘is bent on such confrontation as will...bring the Government down’. The ground was laid for an election on the theme of ‘The People v The Unions’, as eventually occurred in 1974.

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9 See draft Manifesto SC/73/23, 18.12.73, at Christ Church, Oxford, the Nigel Lawson Papers, Christ Church, Oxford, Lawson/1/1973.
10 CRD List of Manifesto points proposed by Officers of Conservative Parliamentary Finance Committee, 25.7.73, Oxford, Conservative Party Archive, Bodleian Library, Conservative Central Office Papers, CRD 3/7/7/10.
12 Memo Lawson to Hurd, 1.2.73, Christ Church, Oxford, the Nigel Lawson Papers, Christ Church, Oxford Lawson/1/1973/2.
13 Hurd sent Lawson’s memo to CRD on 19.2.73, ‘but to no one else for the time being, as the matter is obviously very delicate’: ibid. CRD (James Douglas) replied to Hurd on 23.2.73, Oxford, Conservative Party Archive, Bodleian Library, Conservative Central Office Papers, CRD3/7/7/10.
15 CRD Memo, 6.7.72, Oxford, Conservative Party Archive, Bodleian Library, Conservative Central Office Papers, CRD3/7/12/1.
16 Memo Douglas to Hurd and Fraser, 21.4.72, Oxford, Conservative Party Archive, Bodleian Library, Conservative Central Office Papers, CRD3/7/7/10.
Exhibition, Palace Green, 1 July – 10 October, 10am-10pm Daily

The Lindisfarne Gospels book is one of the greatest landmarks of human cultural achievement. Created by the community of St Cuthbert on Lindisfarne it is one of the best examples of Medieval creativity and craftsmanship. The Lindisfarne Gospels Durham exhibition presents for the first time the extraordinary full story of the Lindisfarne Gospels, exploring how and why this masterpiece was created, its influence on Medieval Europe and how artistic traditions from Britain and the Mediterranean mainland came together in North East England.

At the centre of the exhibition in Durham University’s Palace Green Library is the gospel book itself, written in honour of St Cuthbert. In addition many fabulous artefacts from Anglo-Saxon England will be on show including ornate gold objects from the Staffordshire Hoard, intricately carved stone from Lindisfarne and silver from Hexham, alongside some very special medieval manuscripts such as the St Cuthbert Gospel and the Durham Gospels.

If you’d like to visit at some point over the weekend, then you might consider booking a ticket in advance from the website, as we are informed that demand is very high.

http://www.ticketmaster.co.uk/feature/lindisfarne-gospels-durham.html

Adults: £7.50  
Concessions: £6.50  
Under 5s: FREE (2 per paying adult)

Tickets are also available to buy in person from:
Waterstone’s Academic Bookstore (Monday to Saturday 9.00 am - 5.00 pm) and from the World Heritage Site Visitors Centre (Monday to Sunday 10.00 am - 9.00 pm.)
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