

# About the Course

**The long 20th century will in all likelihood be seen in the future as *the watershed in human experience*:**

- Nine aspects:
  1. History was economic...
  2. Explosion of wealth...
  3. Cornucopia of technology...
  4. Demographic transition...
  5. Feminist revolution...
  6. Empowered tyrannies...
  7. Wealth gulfs...
  8. Inclusion and hierarchy attenuation...
  9. Mismanagement and insecurity...
- Humanity is unlikely to see as *transformative*—for good and ill, but mostly for good, I think—a century again...

# **U.C. Berkeley: Economics 115: Spring 2020**

# **20th Century Economic History:**

# **Lecture 4: Empire and War**

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# Empire

## Chapters 6: Empire 1870-1914:

- Empire in the age of an extraordinary technological gradient
- Scrambles: For India, Egypt, Africa, informal influence in Latin America, and China. Herbert Hoover again!
- Informal economic hegemony:
  - Emulating Britain looked good
  - Breaking Britain's rules was costly
  - For privates, playing along was profitable
  - Freedom of investment
- Japan's Meiji Restoration

# To Your iClickers!

**According to Eichengreen, graphing international capital flows and mobility since 1850 over time produces a graph that is:**

- A. V-shaped
- B. U-shaped
- C. W-shaped
- D. An upward line
- E. None of the above

# To Your iClickers!

**According to Eichengreen, the responsibilities of a pre-World War I central bank as steward of the global gold standard and also as lender-of-last-resort in domestic financial crises were:**

- A. in complete harmony
- B. in irresolvable tension
- C. for the most part manageable, before World War I at least, via fancy footwork and good luck
- D. not understood
- E. none of the above

# To Your iClickers!

**According to Eichengreen, the experience of being on the gold standard for North Atlantic economies in the 1870-1914 period was by and large a happy one, and the experience of countries at the world economy's periphery was:**

- A. also by and large a happy one.
- B. a mixed one.
- C. a source of considerable tension, instability, and political upset.
- D. once again, manageable with fancy footwork and a little good luck.
- E. none of the above.

# To Your iClickers!

**In Eichengreen's view, if World War I had somehow been avoided, would the global gold standard have remained stable in the 1920s and 1930s?**

- A. There are no guarantees, but probably yes.
- B. There are no guarantees, but probably no.
- C. Certainly not!
- D. Certainly yes—unless several North Atlantic economies experienced a socialist revolution
- E. None of the above.

# 20th Century Empires

## Huge but “loose”:

“Empire” can mean two things. It can mean formal empire: domination, or a threat that a failure of obedience will produce domination so imminent as to indistinguishable for intents and purposes from bending the knee, over palm and pine. It can mean a more informal and looser form of imperial control or influence: recognition of a situation in which offers cannot, realistically and prudently, be refused. In my view, the second has been the more important form of empire in the Long 20th Century: which country possesses technological, commercial, economic—and military—preeminence, and how that preeminence has been exercised and has exercised itself to shape the world. The question of whose are the flags that fly where, such flags signifying dominion over palm and pine, have been less central in their historical impact.

1870 sees the greatest empire the world has ever seen—the British Empire—approaching its peak. And this empire had both “formal” and “informal” aspects.

1945 sees the supersession of Britain by the United States as the leading industrial and commercial and imperial power. It sees the creation of an American empire that is definitely not “formal” but rather “informal”—but that is a story of the 1930s and thereafter, not of the years before 1914.

# By 1810 the Tide of Empire Was Clearly Ebbing...

## But things turn around: the power gradient

But by 1870 the logic of empire appeared to be ebbing. There was little in the way of luxuries that could not be made more cheaply in the industrial core. Plus the odds were that it would be more expensive to conquer and then extract than to trade: domination by politicians oceans away would rarely be durably popular: save for Canada and Guyana.

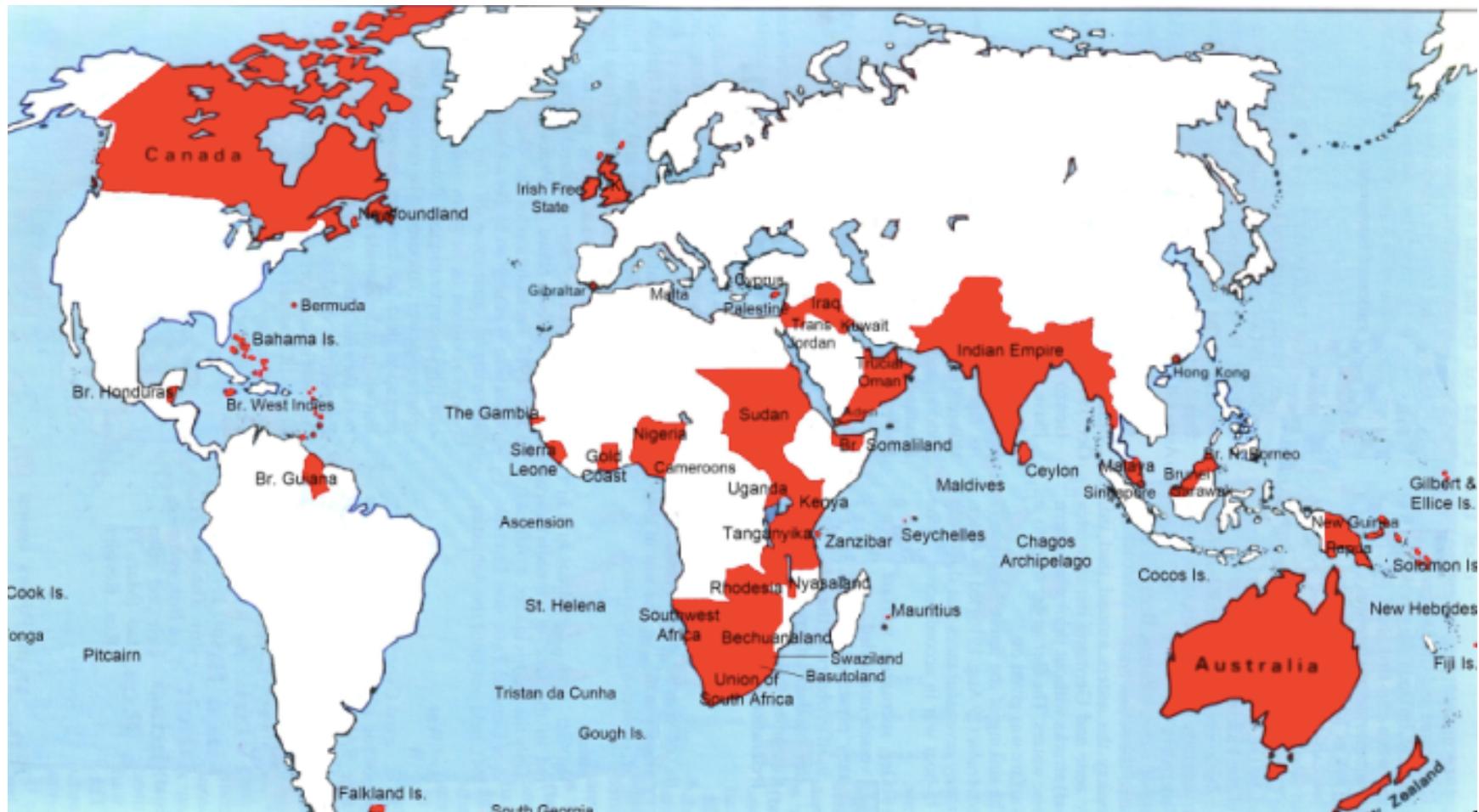
### 6.1.2: The Power Gradient

Yet after 1870 empires grew. The power gradient—technological, organizational, political—had become immense. The improvements in transport and communications made war and conquest and occupation vastly easier. There was no part of the world in which western Europeans could not—if they wished—impose their will by armed force at moderate cost. And proconsuls were rarely focused on just what resources would flow back to the imperial metropolis from this extension of empire, and whether it might not be cheaper in the long run to simply trade and pay for them.

At the battle of Omdurman in the Sudan in 1898, 10,000 soldiers of the Mahdist Sudanese regime died. Only 48 British and Egyptian soldiers died. The difference was not entirely due to superior European military technology. The Mahdist regime did have proto-machine-guns, telegraphs, and mines—all bought from European suppliers. What it did not have was the organizational capacity and discipline to make effective use of them.

The outcome all across the globe was integration into the European dominated world economy, political submission—either formal or informal—to rule by European proconsuls, and the spread of European languages and European views

# Empire



# India

## How do the British manage to conquer India?

In early 1756 the newly-installed Nawab of Bengal, Mírza Mohammad Siraj ud-Dowla, wished to show the British in Calcutta who was master of Bengal. He borrowed some gunners and artillery pieces from the French and attacked and captured Calcutta and its Ft. St. William. He expected negotiations, and that the subsequent peace would see gratitude toward him on behalf of the French, much higher taxes paid him by trading Europeans, and much less tax evasion via smuggling by British who understood their place.

Big mistake.

The British sent 3,000 soldiers—800 British, 2200 Indian—north by sea from Madras to Calcutta. Siraj ud-Dowla mobilized for the battle. British commander Robert Clive bribed the Nawab's three subordinates. The British East India Company acquired the taste for conquering, ruling, and taxing India rather than merely trading with it.

By 1765 the British East India Company had successfully petitioned the Moghul Emperor in Delhi to be his tax collector for Bengal and Bihar.

By 1772 Calcutta was the capital of British India. Warren Hastings was its first Governor-General. The British East India Company had entered the sweepstakes in the succession wars over the territories of the Mogul empire.

The conquests with British-trained Indian-recruited armies that made the British the dominant power in India in the eighteenth century were carried out on a shoestring. Yet they soon became mopping-up operations: small wars against Indian powers that had no chance of assembling the resources to match the British-controlled forces in India. Each generation saw formerly independent principalities become subservient allies. Each generation saw former allies become puppets. And each generation saw former puppets become territories ruled by London. Nearly a century after Clive and Siraj ud-Dowla came the great the 1857 Sepoy Mutiny/Indian Mutiny/Sipahi Rebellion/Great Rebellion of 1857. It was defeated. And on May 1, 1876, the British government proclaimed Queen Victoria I Hanover to be *Kaiser-i-Hind*: Empress of India.

# The Conquest of India



- 1767: Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and tax collector for the collapsing Mogul Empire in Bengal and Oudh
- 1805: armies composed 3/4 of soldiers born in India; Viceroy Richard Wellesley's conquest policy
- 1858: conquest complete with suppression of Sipahi Uprising

# India

## Why didn't the British transform India into an industrial power?

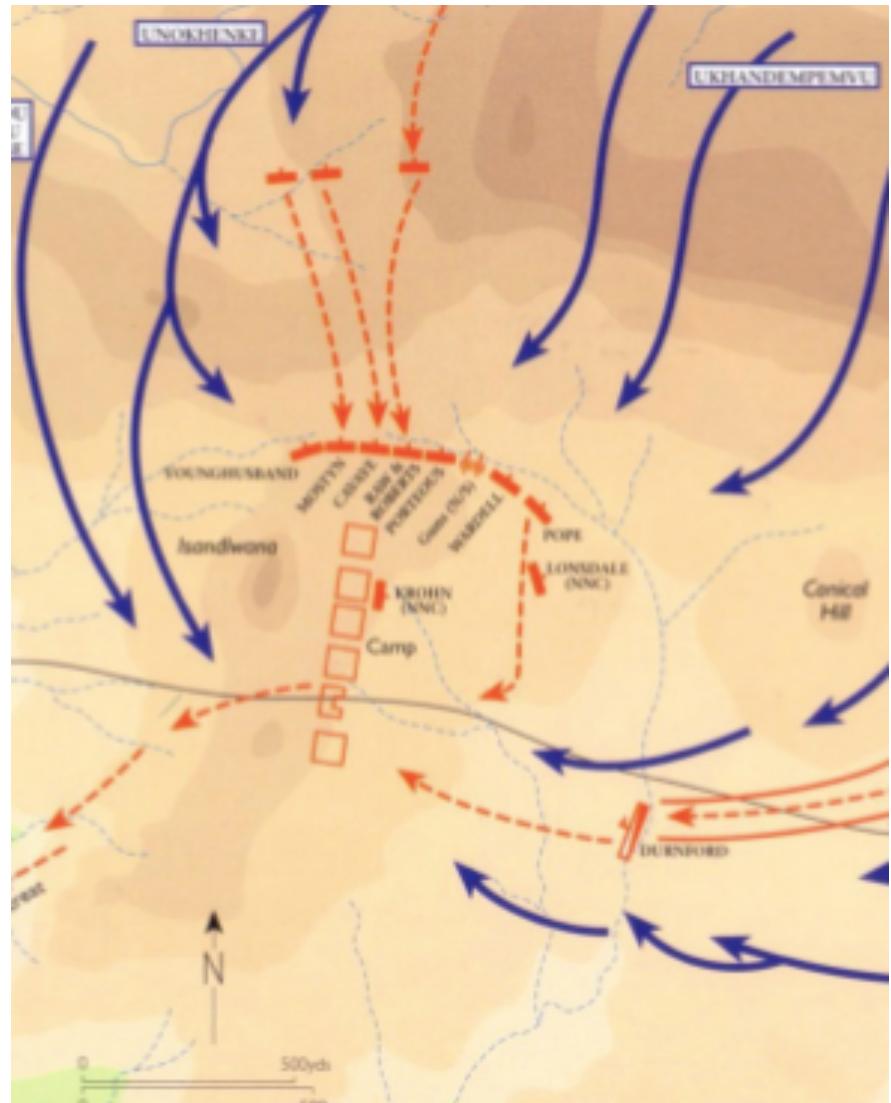
The failure of the British Raj to transform India or perhaps to transform India faster poses an enormous problem for all of us economists. We are all, even the Marxists (back when there were Marxist economists), the intellectual children of the Adam Smith who wrote:

Little else is requisite to carry a state to the highest degree of opulence from the lowest barbarism, but peace, easy taxes, and a tolerable administration of justice: all the rest being brought about by the natural course of things...

Under the British Raj in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries India had a remarkable degree of internal and external peace, a tolerable administration of justice, and easy taxes. Yet no sign of progress “to the highest degree of opulence” had occurred.

# Isandlwana

- 1879
- Sir Henry Bartle Frere, High Commissioner for South Africa
  - His mandate: to “Canadaize” it...
  - Cape Colony
  - Natal
  - Boer Republics
  - Zululand
- Lord Chelmsford with 15000 soldiers
  - The “horns and chest of the buffalo”
  - 1300 British casualties—1300? Zulu
- British reaction: “We can’t be beaten by n——“
  - As Cetshwayo had feared...



# China

## Why did 1870-1975 see China's relative nadir?

**6.1.3.3.1: In the Shadow of Imperialism:** Where the European proconsuls did not rule, the fact that they might do so at any moment was a dominant factor in politics. Consider imperial China, poor and disorganized in 1870: a country where the government and the economy were in crisis. The ethnically Manchurian Qing Dynasty could not rally the country behind a slogan like “revere the emperor and resist the foreign barbarians” because the emperor and his relatives identified themselves as foreigners. Moreover, they were regarded by the Han elite as barbarians.

Over more than two centuries of rule the Qing government of China had trained its Confucian landlord-bureaucrat-scholar aristocracy to be incapable of taking effective action. Effective action might be directed against the Central Government Security Perimeter (which is, perhaps, how we ought to translate what was back then translated as “Forbidden City”).

Many western China specialists see and can almost touch an alternative history—one in which late-nineteenth century China stood up economically, politically, and organizationally. Japan, after all, won its short victorious war against Russia in 1905, negotiated as an equal with Britain and the U.S. over warship construction in 1921, and was perhaps the eighth industrial power in the world by 1929.

We economists are much more skeptical. We note that while things like the Qing Imperial Maritime Customs Service built up in the 1860s under Robert Hart, Hart allowed no Chinese officials in it primarily because he feared he would be unable to control their corruption, given the powerful protectors in the Qing imperial court such officials would acquire. We note the corrupt and incompetent bureaucracies that failed to manage the Yellow River dikes and the Grand Canal. We note that the Qing could not get their local officials to collect the salt tax. We note that when in the mid-1880s the Qing Dynasty, having bought foreign metal-working machinery and built a navy, arsenals, and docks, thought it was strong enough to oppose the French conquest of Vietnam its fleet was destroyed in an hour: the Chinese navy lost 572 dead, while the French lost five. In 1895 the Qing Dynasty thought it was strong enough to oppose the Japanese extension of their sphere of influence to Korea. It was wrong. The Treaty of Shimonoseki added Taiwan, Korea, and southern Manchuria to Japan's sphere of influence.

In 1929 China produced 20K tons of steel—less than two ounces per person per year. It produced 400K tons of iron—that's 1.6 pounds per person per year. It mined 27M tons of coal—that's 100 pounds per person per year. Compare this to America's 700 pounds of steel per capita in 1929 or 200 pounds in 1900, or to America's 8000 pounds of coal per capita in 1929 or 5000 pounds of coal per capita in 1900.

We economists do not find it satisfactory to attribute China's stagnation through the first decade of the 1900s to poor choice of ministers by the “Dragon Lady”, the Dowager Empress Cixi.

# “Self-Strengthening”

- The puzzle of China vs. Japan
- Great Qing (大清)(1644-1912)
  - Wu Sangui (吳三桂)
  - The Rebellion of the Three Feudatories (三藩之亂)
- Kangxi and Qianlong: “revere the emperor and expel the barbarians” is difficult to pursue when the emperor and his clan identify themselves as “barbarians”
- Tai-Ping Rebellion (太平天國運動)
- Cixi (慈禧太后)



Located in northwest Beijing, Yuanmingyuan, built from 1709 onwards, had once been a resort for the imperial families of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). Yuanmingyuan was pillaged and burned down by British and French aggressor troops in 1860.[File photo/Xinhua]

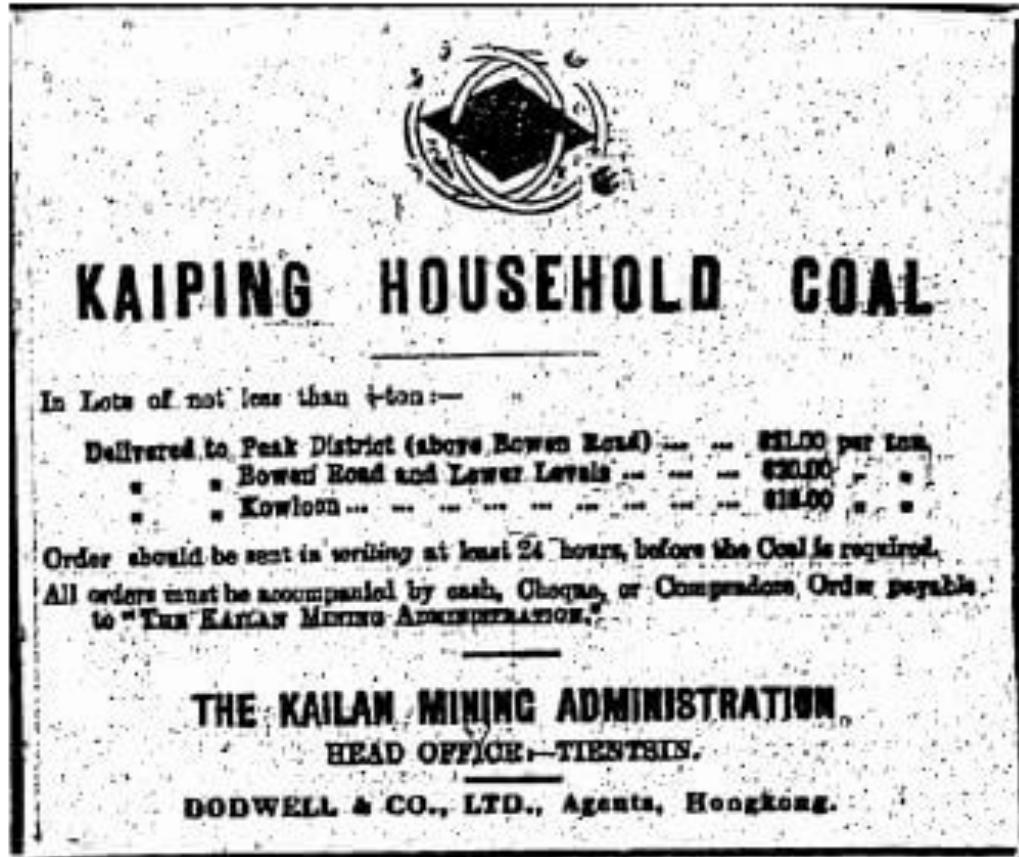


Lin supervising the destruction of opium

More details

# “Self-Strengthening” II

- Li Hongzhang (李鴻章) and the Kai-Ping coal mine...
  - From 1881...
  - Build up an industrial base...
  - Opposition...
- Chang Yen-Mao
  - Bannerman
  - “Boxers” (义和拳)
  - Herbert Hoover
  - Chang Yen-Mao vs. Moreing...



Li Hongzhang (李鴻章) “did not have the reputation for financial disinterest enjoyed by his patron Zeng Guofan (曾國藩)”

# Formal Empires

**There were, broadly, three views as to why European late-1800s empires rose to such domination, each of which with its own view of what was to be done to fix the situation:**

- One view is that of John Hobson: The major economic problem was the business cycle. Equipping the military needed to maintain the empire puts people to work. And an empire is a good source of consumers for the products of domestic factories. European governments that pursued empire, Hobson thought, were less likely to face economic distress and so more likely to continue in office.
- A second view was that of Joseph Schumpeter: imperialism as the last gasp of military status aristocracy.
- The third view was that empires were ordained by God—or at least morally required or desirable, for European powers had a civilizing mission. The Europeans were lucky enough to be the grownups, and it was the obligation of the grownups to civilize the world. But perhaps civilization is best spread by newspapers and books and merchants and engineers, rather than by alien proconsuls? Just a thought.

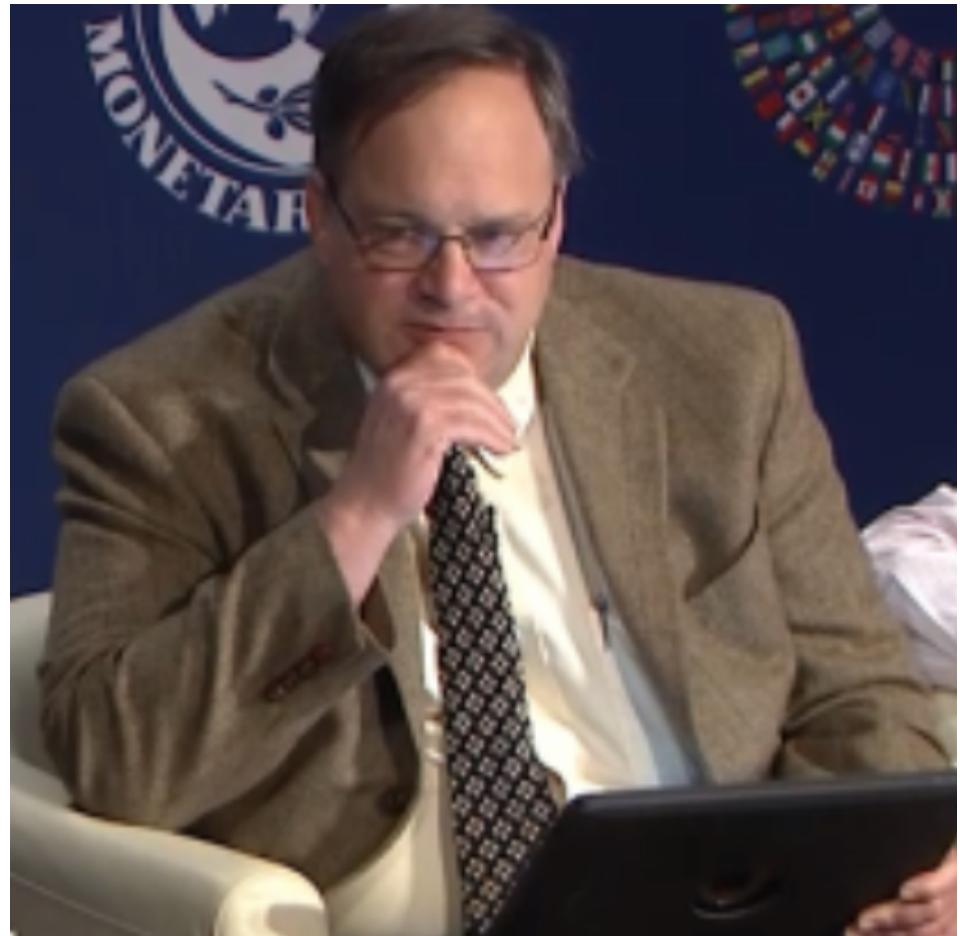
# Informal Empires

**But even where Britain (or France, or Germany, or Portugal, or Spain, or those who thought of themselves as descended from the *conquistadores* of Castile, or Anglo-Saxon settlers) did not rule, they reigned:**

- Britain seemed successful: playing by Britain's rules seemed wise...
- Britain was powerful: playing by Britain's rules seemed likely to keep it from getting annoyed...
- Britain was working very hard to make itself attractive—to make becoming a Briton-by-proxy of some sort straightforward and profitable in both money and cultural terms...
- Britain was the first-mover *hegemon*: international cooperation was on its terms...

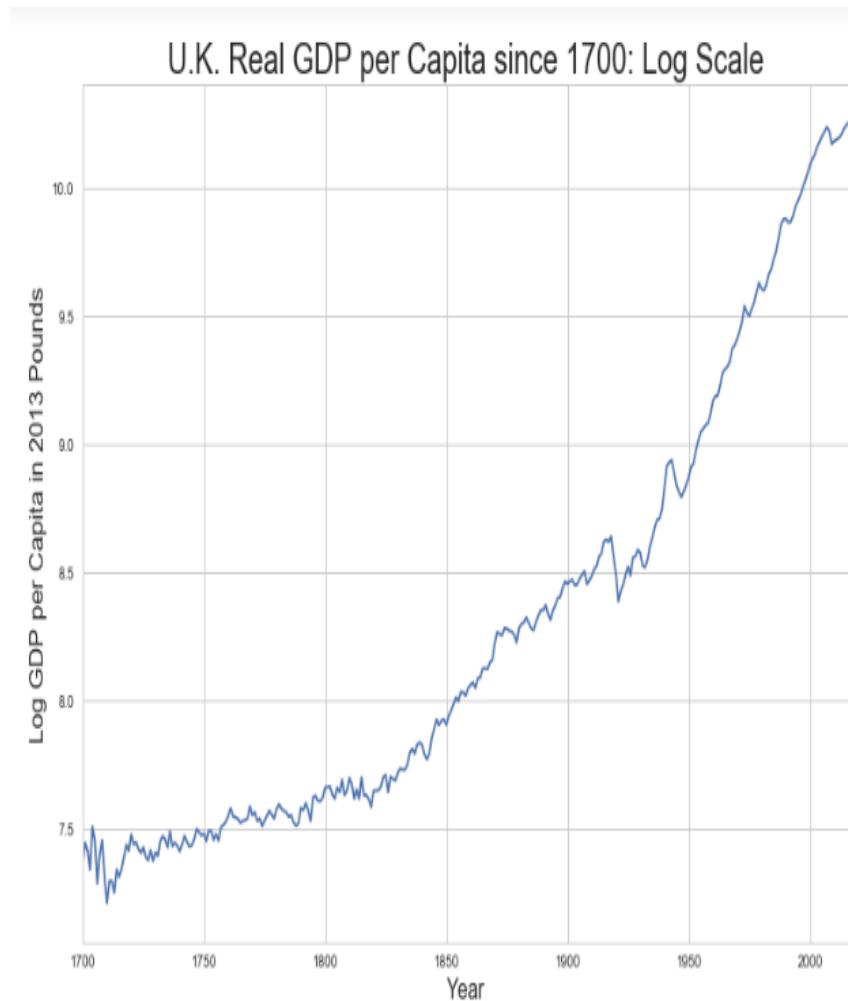
# Catch Our Breath...

- Comments?
- Questions?



# Skipped Topic: Passing the Baton: From Britain to America

- The Industrial Revolution took place in Britain
- The standard explanation four or five largely independent strands coming together.:
  - Limited government, security of property, and freedom of contract
  - Science and the technological tradition of sustained inquiry
  - Victory in the wars of the Commercial Revolution era
  - Machinery making, "tinkering", and "gadgets"—primarily made out of metal.
  - Coal in Britain—the only thing that made a steam engine potentially profitable.
- Plus high elasticity of demand for leading-sector products...



# iClickers: Why Breakthrough?

The principal reason that the Industrial Revolution took place in late eighteenth century Britain (rather than in Sung China, or Abbasid Baghdad, or Antonine Dynasty Rome, or during the Hellenistic Age) is:

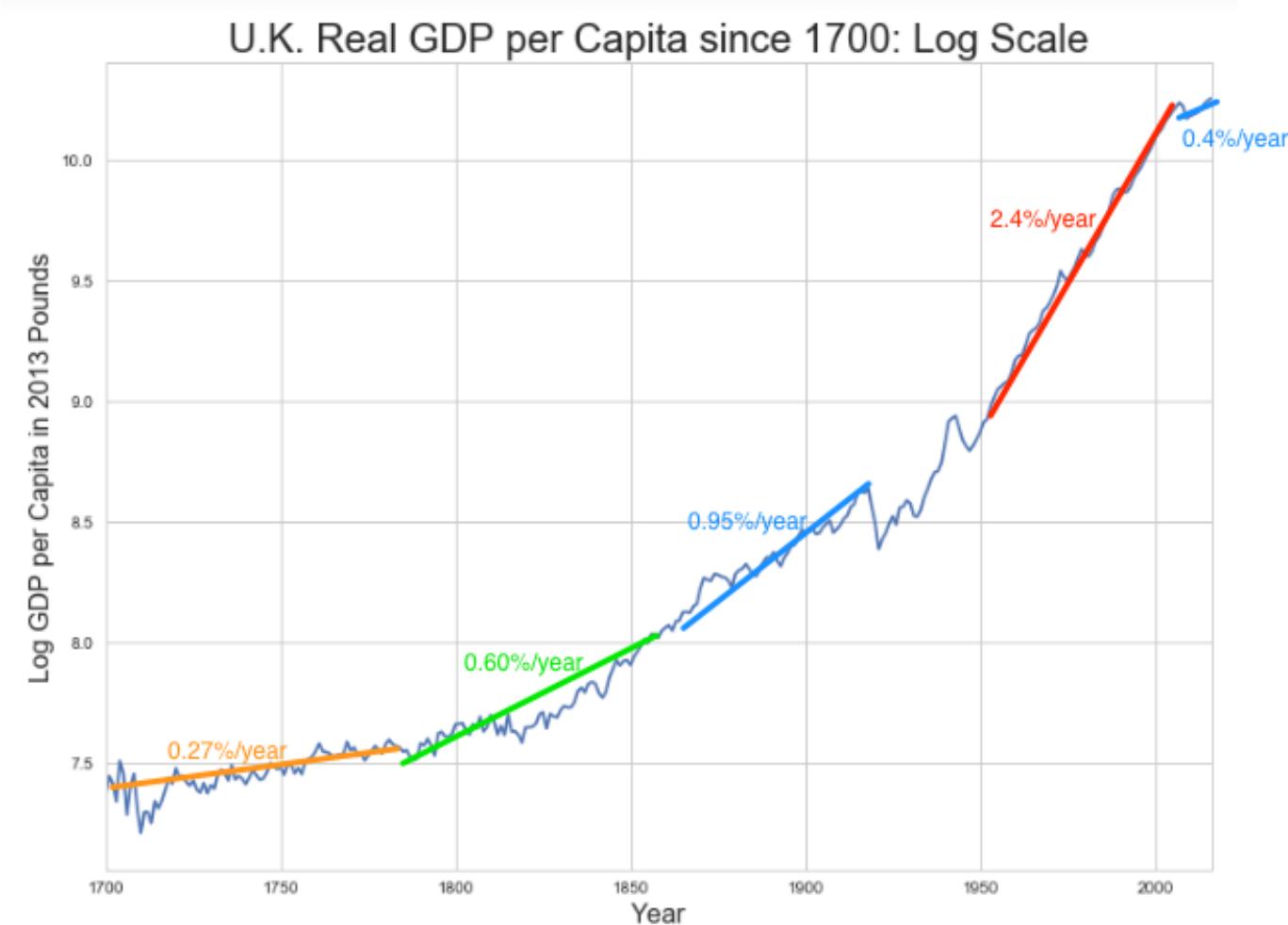
- A. A lack of human numbers thinking about problems of production
- B. A lack of good means of communication—e.g. printing—for diffusing information about how to solve problems of production
- C. A lack of experience using coal as an energy source
- D. A lack of the incentive created by high real wages leading to a strong desire to make labor more productive
- E. None of the above/not enough information

# iClicker: Why Passing the Baton

The principal reason that the twentieth century was an American rather than a second British century was:

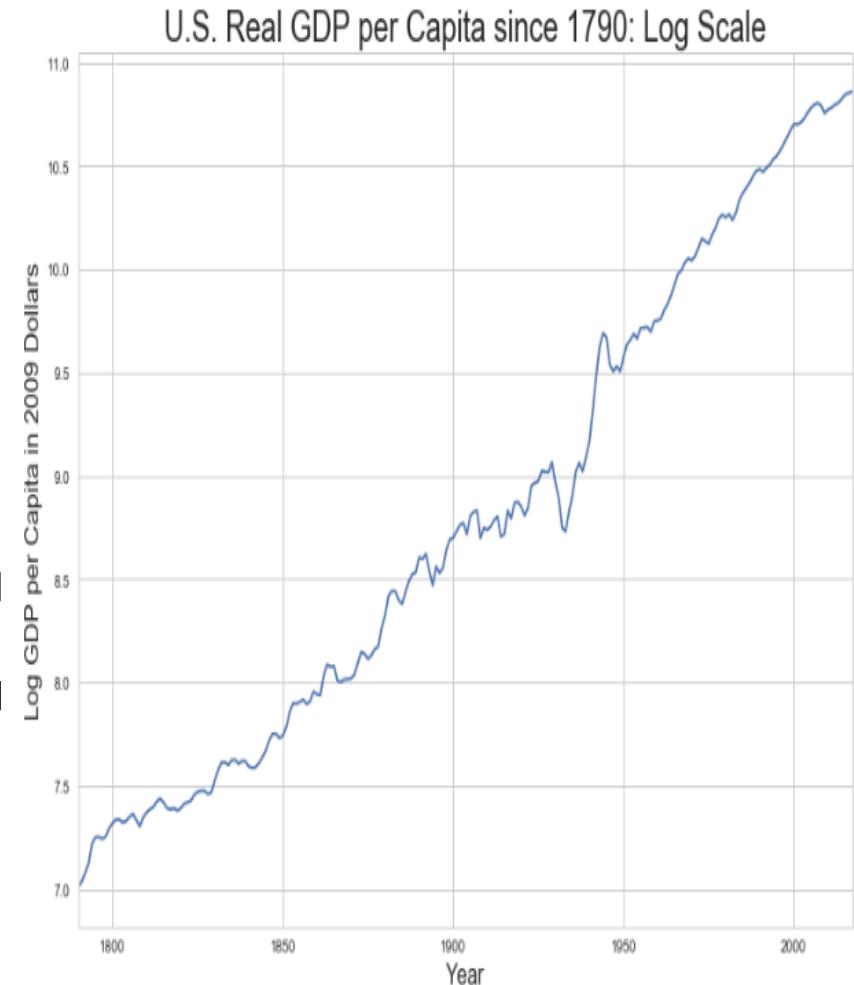
- A. The United States's aggressive and enthusiastic welcome of immigrants
- B. The United States's focus on broad-based technical education
- C. The United States's extraordinary abundance of natural resources driving high real wages and enormous incentives to build machines to manipulate matter
- D. A U.S. government that took industrial development as a key policy goal, rather than being comfortable with *laissez-faire*
- E. None of the above/not enough information

# British Productivity Growth Acceleration



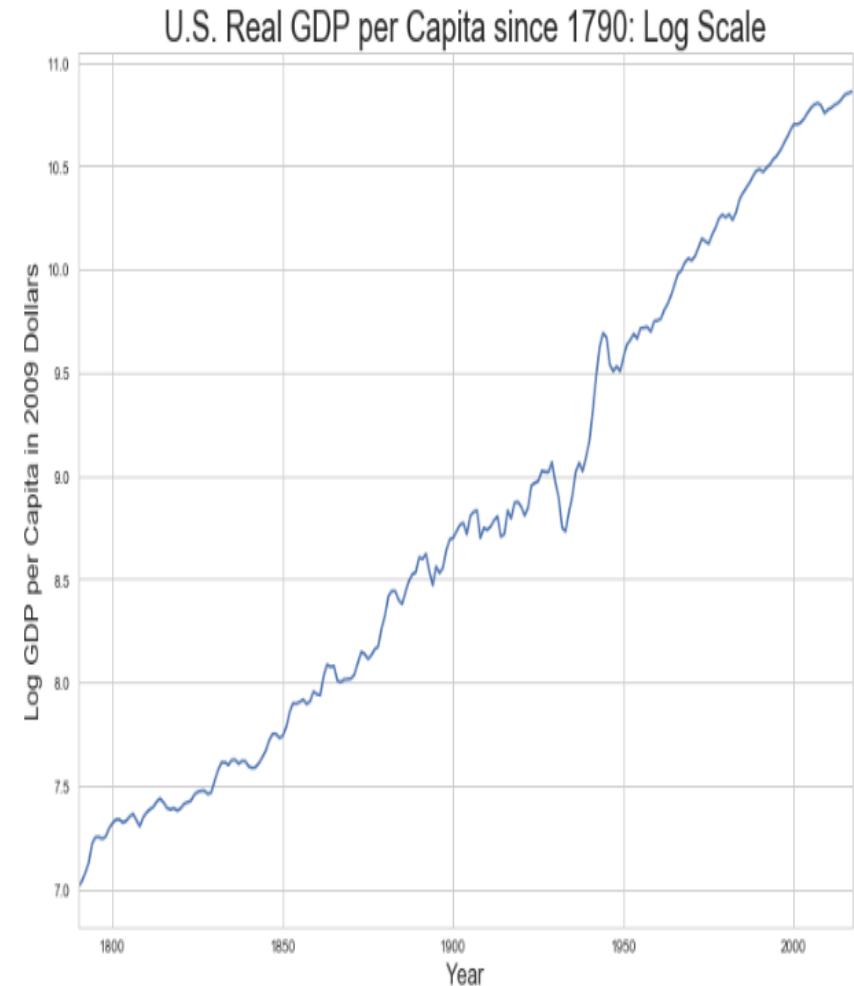
# But Even in the First Half of the Nineteenth Century the U.S. Was Outpacing Britain in Growth...

- Even in the first half of the nineteenth century—the period in which the British Industrial Revolution made it the wonder of the world—economic growth in the United States was proceeding faster than in Britain.
  - While British real GDP per capita was increasing at less than 0.6 percent per year
  - American was growing at a hair over one percent per year.
- And a significantly larger share of GDP was going to the white working class in the United States, in the north at least:
  - The extraordinary abundance of land and the possibility of "lighting out for the territory", in the words of American author Mark Twain, gave even workers without property or notably scarce skills substantial economic bargaining power.



# And Starting in the Late Nineteenth Century

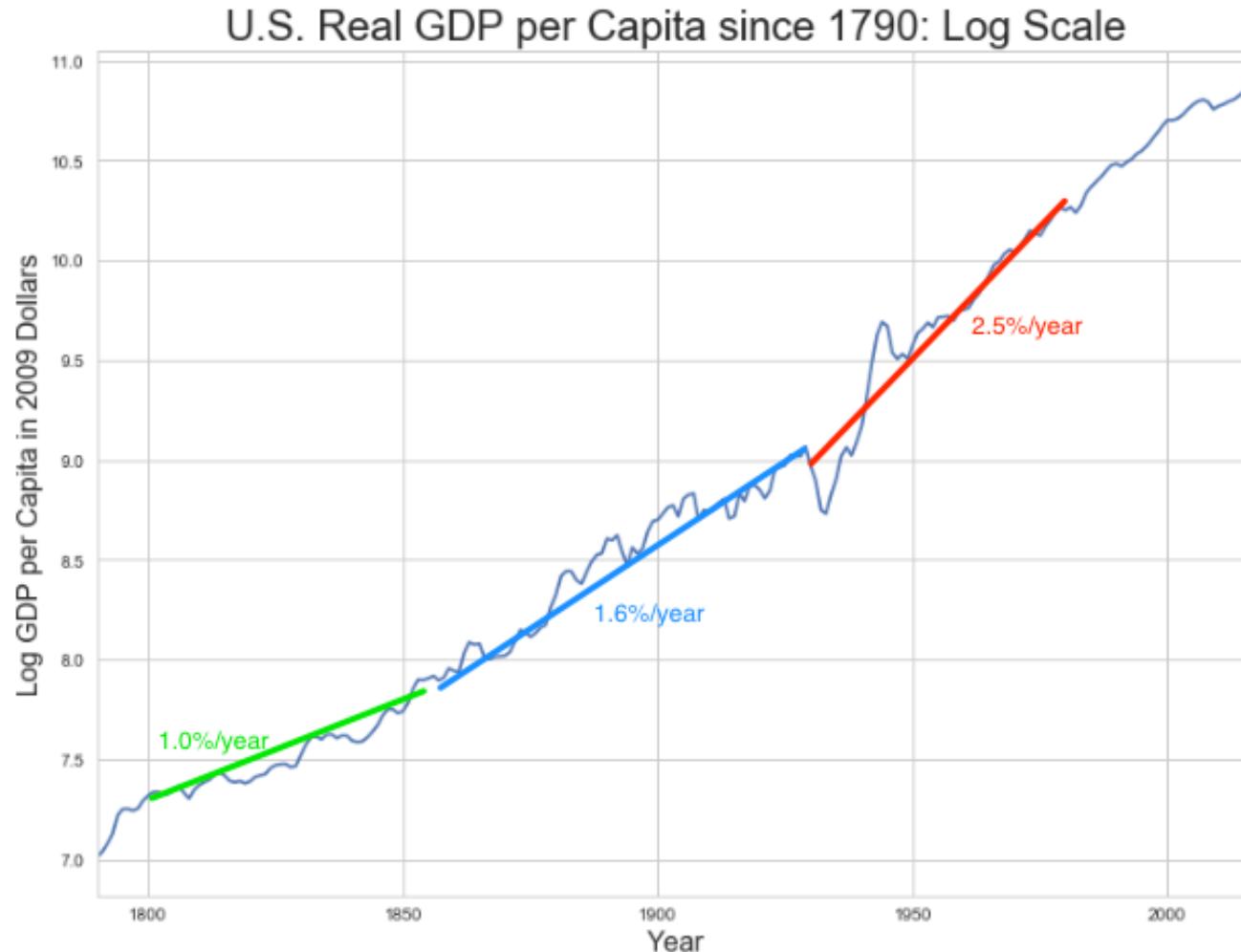
- Second Industrial Revolution...
  - Why the U.S. and Germany, and not Britain?
- Immigration and Population
  - Was resource scarcity no longer a factor?
  - Was the differential in the growth rate  $h$  of the stock of useful economic knowledge even greater than the differential in the growth rate  $g$  of the efficiency-of-labor?



# Phases of American Growth

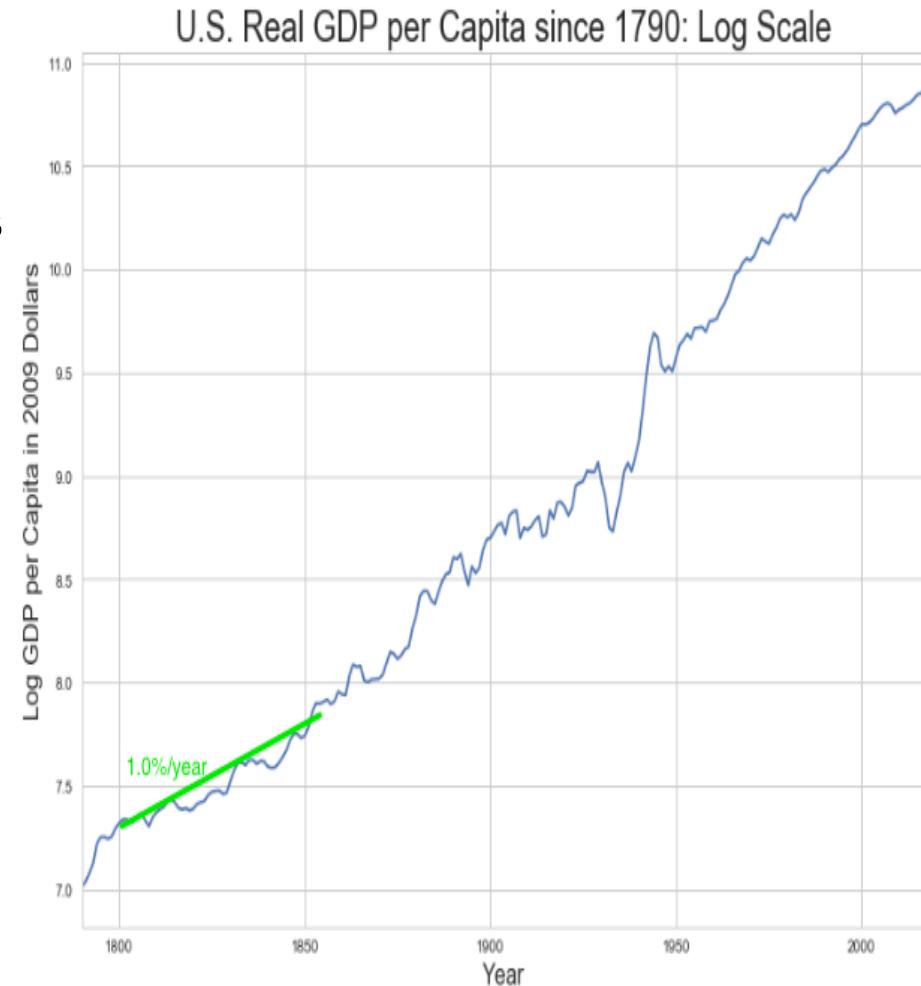
- 1.0% per year in GDP per capita from 1760-1860: resource abundance
- 1.6% per year in GDP per capita from 1860-1929:
  - “Great traverse”: K/Y ratio up from 2.5 to 4
  - Half of it an increase in savings rates
  - Half of it a fall in the price of capital goods
- 2.5% per year in GDP per capita from 1929-1973
  - “Fordism”
  - Expected further acceleration: it did not happen
- Post-1973
  - Productivity slowdown 1973-1995 (environment, oil, baby boom, feminism)
  - “New economy” 1995-2006
  - Post-2006 collapse of growth

# American Productivity Growth Acceleration



# Early Nineteenth Century: Westward Expansion

- Westward expansion
- The “American System”
  - Abundant natural resources
  - Very high real wages
  - Focus on raising labor productivity
    - Hence fast efficiency-of-labor growth
    - Britain, by contrast, focused on economizing on (non-coal) raw materials



# The Importance of Resources 1760-1860

- Major westward expansion and "Amerindian removal"
- The century 1760 to 1860 before the Civil War.
- We have U.S. output-per-worker growth then at about 1.0% per year...
  - ...in contrast to British output-per-worker growth at about 0.5% per year.
- We have the U.S. population and labor force growing at 2.5% per year...
  - ...from 2.5 to 30 million.

# The Importance of Resources 1760-1860

Recall our basic Solow Model:

$$\ln(y) = \ln\left(\frac{Y}{L}\right) = \left(\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}\right) \ln\left(\frac{K}{Y}\right) + \ln(E)$$

$$\ln(E) = \left(\frac{\gamma}{1+\gamma}\right) \ln(H) + \left(\frac{1}{1+\gamma}\right) (\ln(R) - \ln(L))$$

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- Assume K/Y constant, so the growth rate  $g$  of the efficiency of labor and the growth rate of output-per-worker are the same:

$$\frac{d \ln(y)}{dt} = \left(\frac{\gamma}{1+\gamma}\right) h + \left(\frac{1}{1+\gamma}\right) (\rho - n)$$

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- Let's, last, fit this to history in the century before the 1860 election of President Abraham Lincoln and the ensuing American Civil War:

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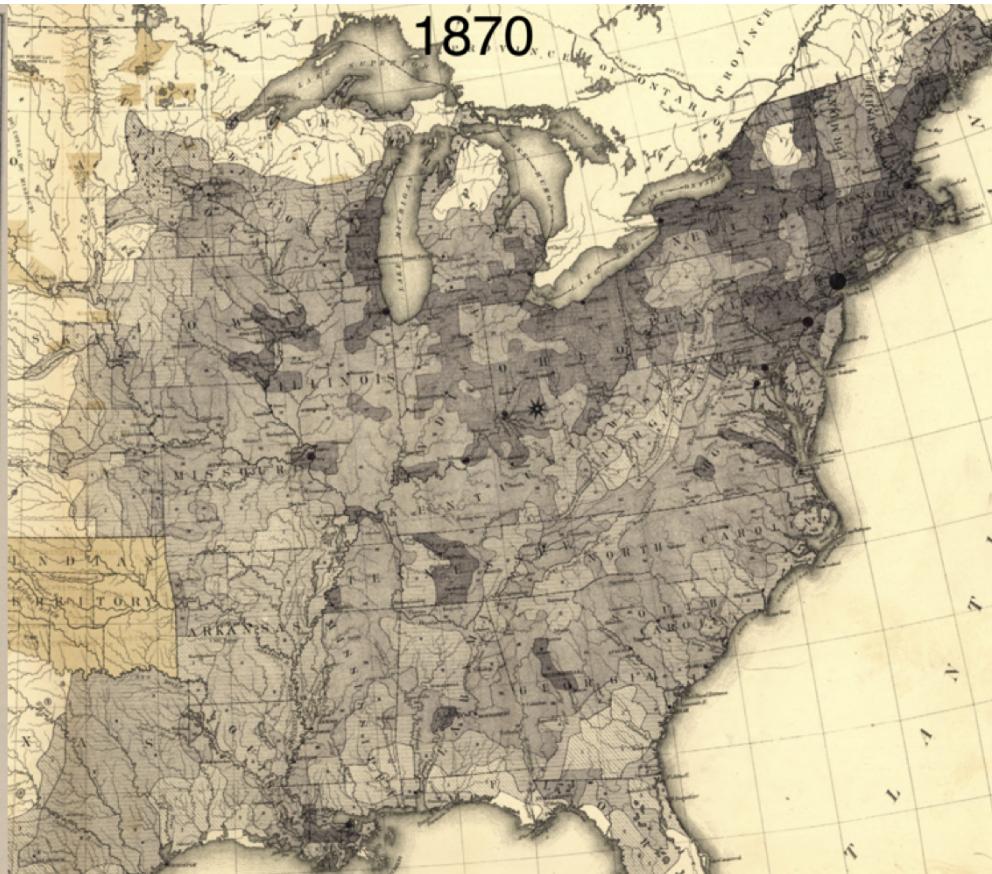
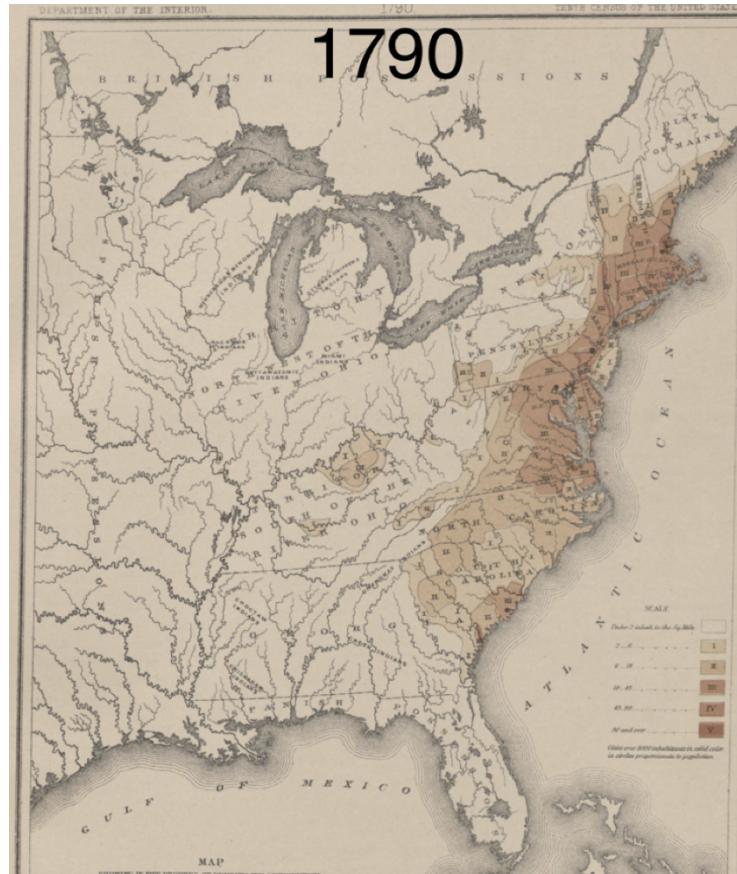
- Let's, last, fit this to history in the century before the 1860 election of President Abraham Lincoln and the ensuing American Civil War:

$$\text{output-per-worker growth } \frac{d \ln(y)}{dt} = 1.0 \text{ per year}$$

$$\text{labor-force growth } n = 2.5 \text{ per year}$$

$$\text{natural-resource growth from westward expansion } \rho = 4.5 \text{ per year}$$

# Westward Expansion



# The Importance of Resources 1760-1860

We have two parameters left:  $\gamma$  and  $h$ , the weight of ideas in efficiency-of-labor growth and the rate of growth of the stock of useful ideas for the economy in American heads, respectively:

$$0.010 = \left( \frac{\gamma}{1+\gamma} \right) h + \left( \frac{1}{1+\gamma} \right) (0.045 - 0.025)$$

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$$(1 + \gamma) 0.010 = \gamma h + 0.020$$

$$(1 + \gamma) 0.010 - 0.020 = \gamma h$$

$$-0.010 + 0.010\gamma = \gamma h$$

$$h = 0.010 - \frac{0.010}{\gamma}$$

# The Importance of Resources 1760-1860

- Thus if  $\gamma \rightarrow \infty$  then  $h \rightarrow 0.010$

# The Importance of Resources 1760-1860

- Thus if  $\gamma \rightarrow \infty$  then  $h=0.010$
- Thus if  $\gamma=3.0$  then  $h=0.00667$

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- Thus if  $\gamma=1.0$  then  $h=0.00$

# The Importance of Resources 1760-1860

- Thus if  $\gamma \rightarrow \infty$  then  $h=0.010$
- Thus if  $\gamma=3.0$  then  $h=0.00667$
- Thus if  $\gamma=1.0$  then  $h=0.00$
- Looking across the Atlantic Ocean to Great Britain, we see that over there it is indeed the case that  $h=0.005$  from 1760 to 1860. Faster growth of  $h$  in America due to some catchup with the world's first and leading industrial nation seems likely. So  $\gamma=3.0$  has some claim to be the most likely value...

# A Counterfactual

The Royal Proclamation of October 1763:

- Our Royal Will and Pleasure... no... Governor or Commander in Chief in... our... Colonies or Plantations in America do... grant Warrants of Survey, or pass Patents for any Lands beyond the Heads or Sources of any of the Rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean from the West and North West, or upon any Lands whatever, which, not having been ceded to or purchased by Us as aforesaid, are reserved to the said Indians, or any of them...

# What If This Royal Proclamation Had Stuck?

What if  $\rho=0$ ?

$$h = 0.010 - \frac{0.010}{\gamma}$$

- If  $\gamma \rightarrow \infty$  and  $h=0.010$  then  $g=0.01$
- If  $\gamma=3.0$  and  $h=0.00667$  then  $g=-0.00125$
- If  $\gamma=1.5$  and  $h=0.000$  then  $g=-0.01$

# What If This Royal Proclamation Had Stuck?

What if  $\rho=0$ ?

$$h = 0.010 - \frac{0.010}{\gamma}$$

- If  $\gamma \rightarrow \infty$  and  $h=0.010$  then  $g=0.01$
- If  $\gamma=3.0$  and  $h=0.00667$  then  $g=-0.00125$
- If  $\gamma=1.5$  and  $h=0.000$  then  $g=-0.01$
- An America penned behind the Appalachians would probably have seen its living standards and productivity levels not growing at 1% per year from 1760 to 1860 but shrinking.
- For  $\gamma=3.0$ , living standards and productivity levels would have shrunk at a pace of -0.125% per year

# What If This Royal Proclamation Had Stuck?

What if  $\rho=0$ ?

$$h = 0.010 - \frac{0.010}{r}$$

- Of course, a poorer America would probably have seen fewer immigrants.
- But it might not have seen that many fewer immigrants.
  - It would no longer have been quite as attractive to move from Britain to America over 1760 to 1860.
  - But it still would have been very attractive to move from France, Germany, Scotland—or most of all from Potato Blight-ridden Ireland...
- In what other ways might this counterfactual alternate-history "little America" would likely have been different in 1860 than America actually was?

# “Trail of Tears”



**A large chunk of America's pre-1860 visible growing prosperity was based not just on African-American slavery, but also on "Amerindian removal"**

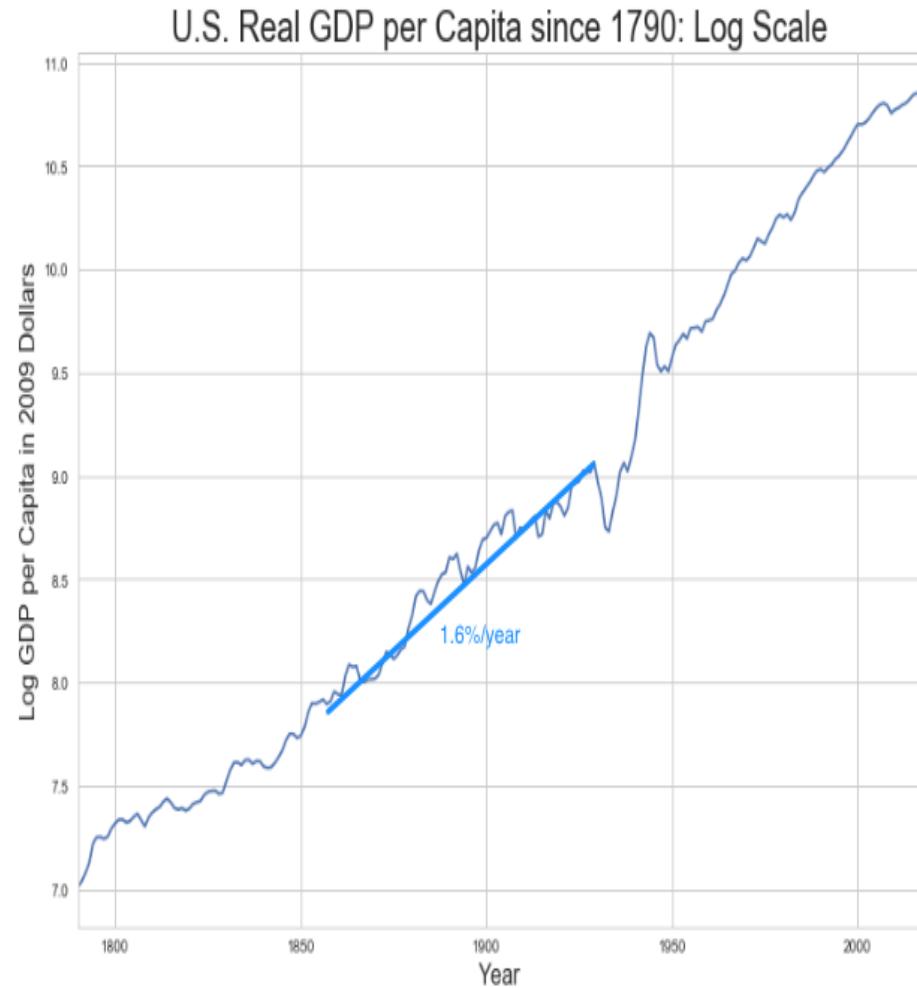
# Catch Our Breath...

- Ask me two questions...
- Make two comments...



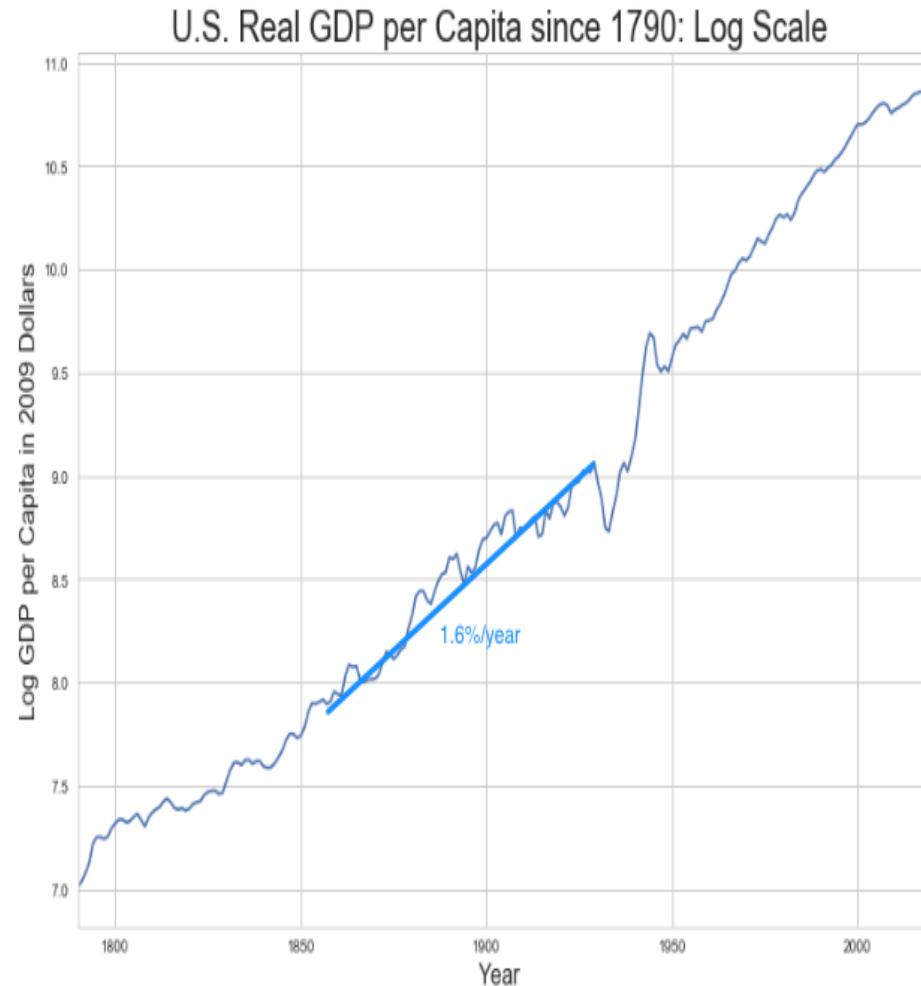
# Late Nineteenth-Early Twentieth Century: “Great Traverse”

- Invention of the industrial research lab
- First globalization
- Technologies of Second Industrial Revolution
  - Economies of scale and mass production
  - Falling price of capital goods
  - Greater savings effort
- Plus mass immigration
- Rapidly rising inequality
  - Or was it? Emancipation...



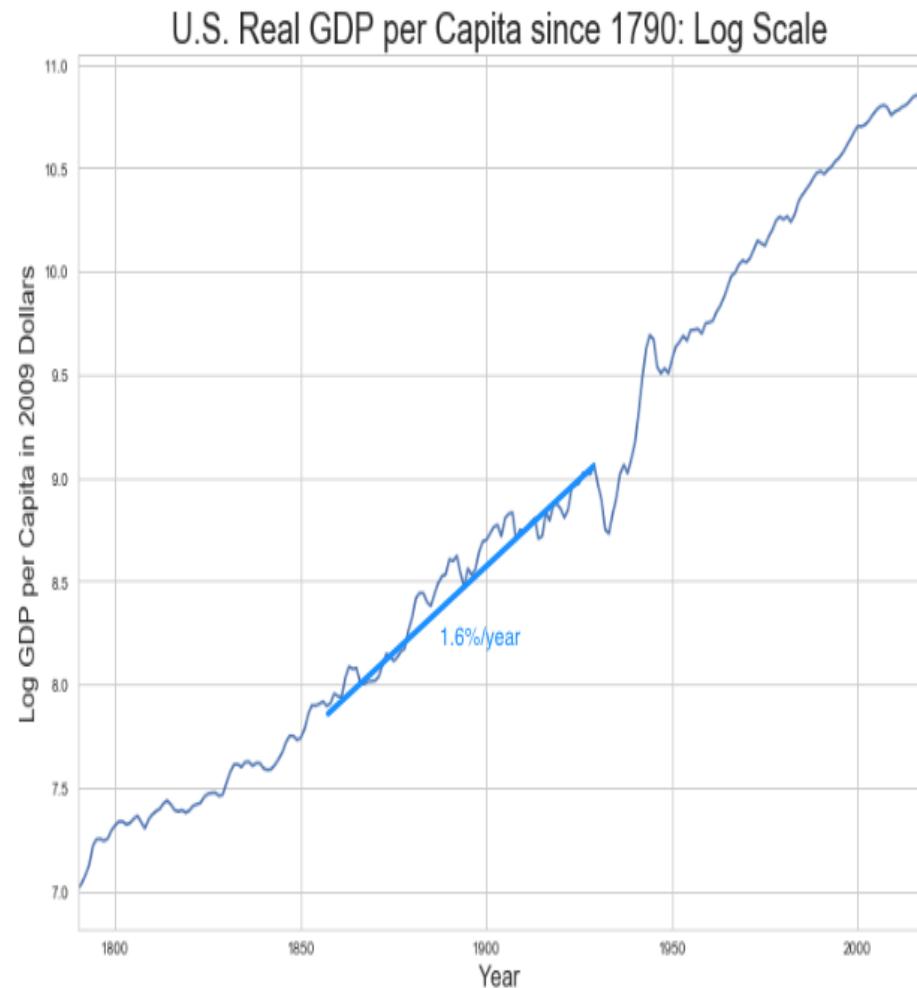
# Capital Deepening

- Lowered depreciation rate  $\delta$ 
  - From 5% to 3% per year



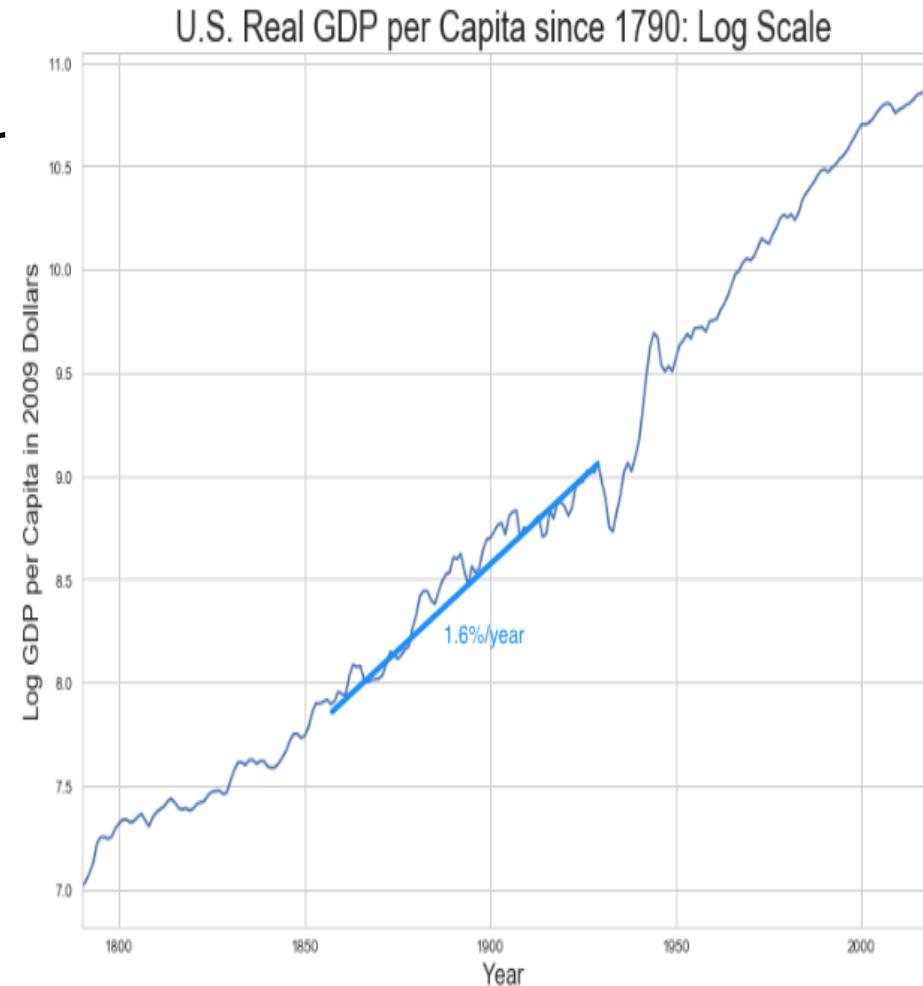
# Capital Deepening

- Lowered depreciation rate  $\delta$ 
  - From 5% to 3% per year
- Increased savings rate  $s$
- Capital-output ratio goes from 2.5 to 4 across 70 years



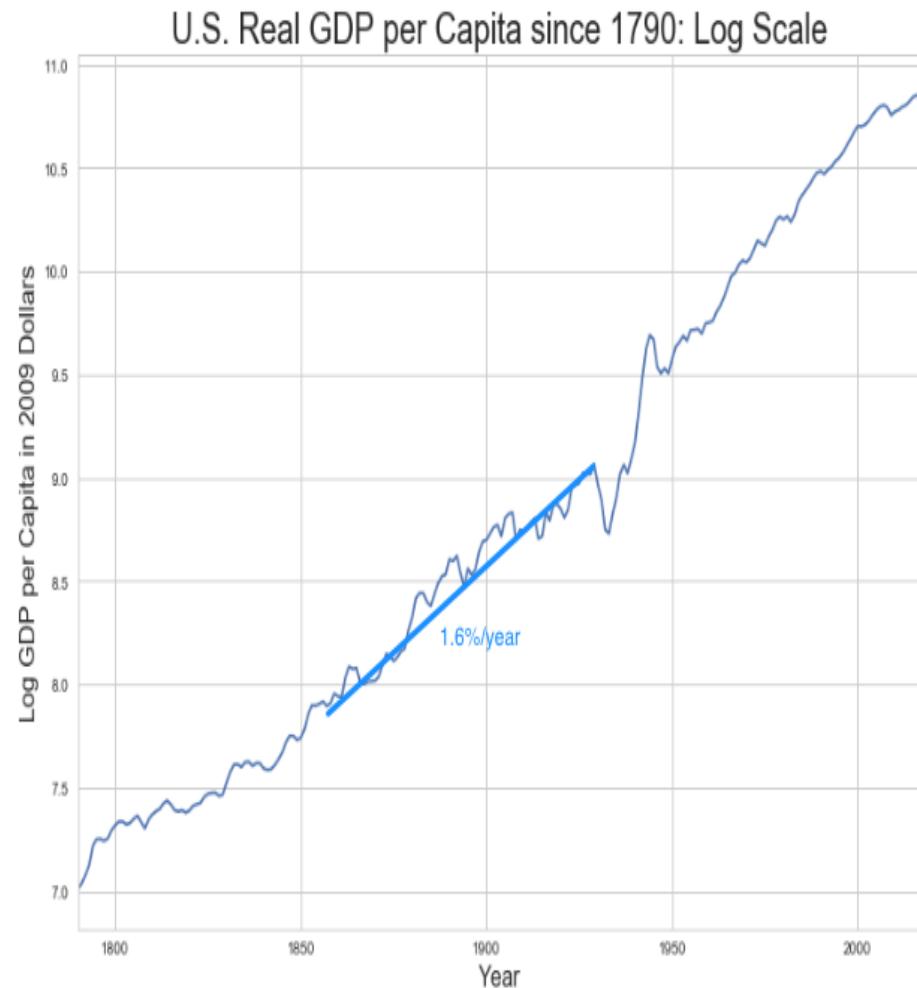
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  - $\ln(4/2.5)/70 = 0.007$
  - $g = 0.9\%\text{/year}$



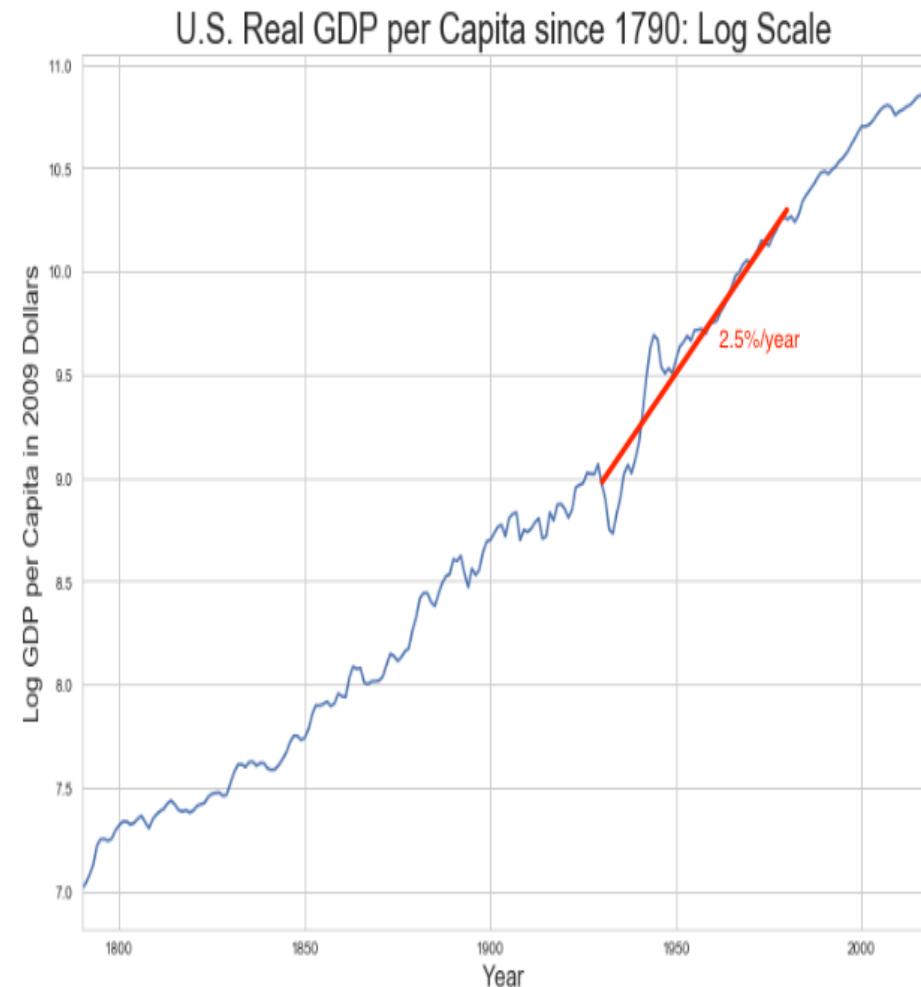
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    - $\ln(4/2.5)/70 = 0.007$
    - $g = 0.9\%/\text{year}$
- Second Industrial Revolution
- Large managerial corporation
- Large-scale investment banking
- Industrial research lab
- Continent-wide market
- Globalization



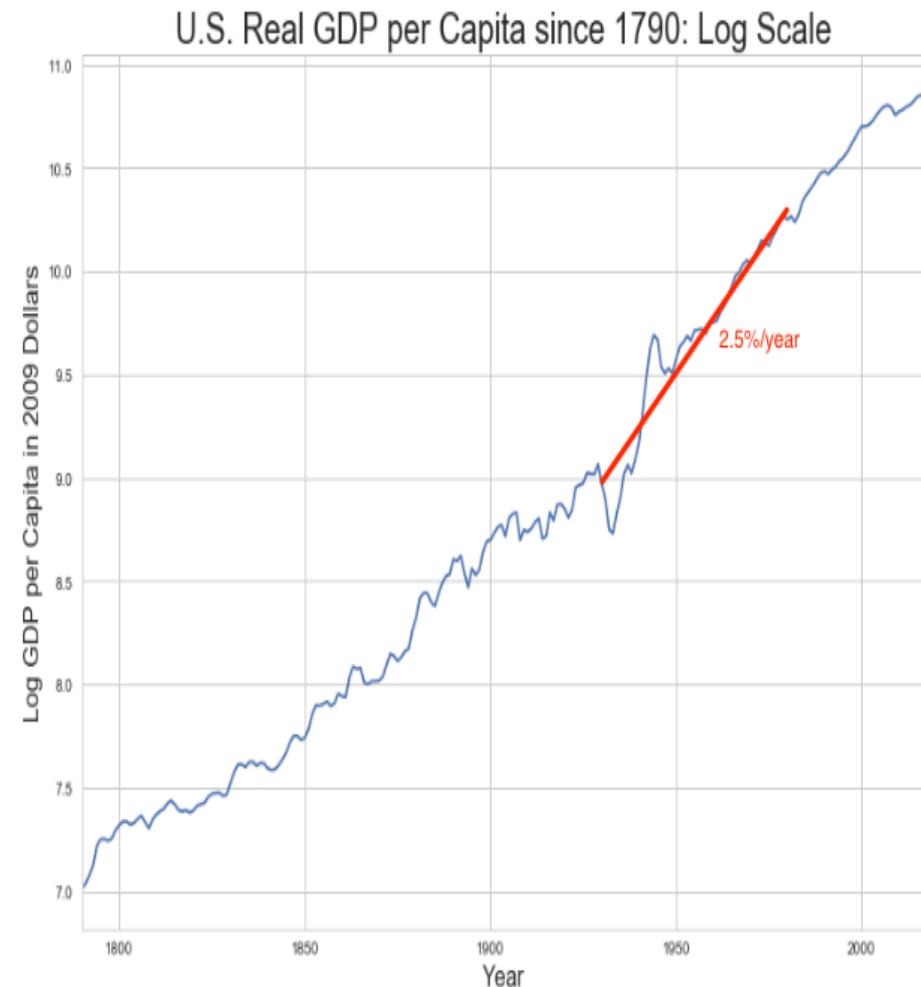
# Mid Twentieth Century: Drive to High Mass Consumption

- DARPA, etc.: two heads are better than one
- “Fordist” oligopolies
- Second globalization
- Keynesian stabilization policies
- Falling and then low inequality
  - For white guys...



# Mid Twentieth Century: Drive to High Mass Consumption

- DARPA, etc.: two heads are better than one
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# Catch Our Breath...

- Ask me two questions...
- Make two comments...



# Econ 115: Administration: Office Hours &c.

## DeLong: Office Hours

M 11:10-12:40, Blum Hall 200B

T 11:15-12:00, Blum Hall 200B

By appointment in Blum Hall 200B, Evans 691A, or elsewhere: email <[delong@econ.berkeley.edu](mailto:delong@econ.berkeley.edu)> Sign up at: <<https://www.icloud.com/numbers/0leoOOLEzWp6BYKSiPJhdXy7Q>>

## Paper due Feb 9: What Is Economics?: Assignment 3

UCLA professor Stephen Bainbridge believes that Partha Dasgupta's *Economics: A Very Short Introduction* is a bad book. He wrote, in his Amazon review: "1.0 out of 5 stars: Very disappointing, September 25, 2007: If you're looking for a VSI to Econ 101 and 102, skip this book. The treatment of microeconomic basics consists of exactly 14 pages. Macroeconomic theory gets a whopping 4 pages. The rest consists mainly of a political tract on wealth and poverty. It's the first VSI whose title amounts to a misrepresentation..."

Partha Dasgupta, of course disagrees. Which do you tend to agree with? (You can say that you are in the middle, but setting out and defending an "in the middle" position is actually very hard here.) Explain why and to what extent you come down on Dasgupta's or on Bainbridge's side of this dispute. Justify your opinions by setting out what you think economics is, or ought to be.

Write 400-500 words, and submit them on this webpage: <<https://bcourses.berkeley.edu/courses/1487684/assignments/8051996>>

**By now you should have read not just Dasgupta but Eichengreen chapters 1 & 2**

**Memo: bCourses website <<https://bcourses.berkeley.edu/courses/1487684>>**

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# Memo

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bCourses website <<https://bcourses.berkeley.edu/courses/1487684>>

# War: World War I

## Chapter 7: War 1914-19

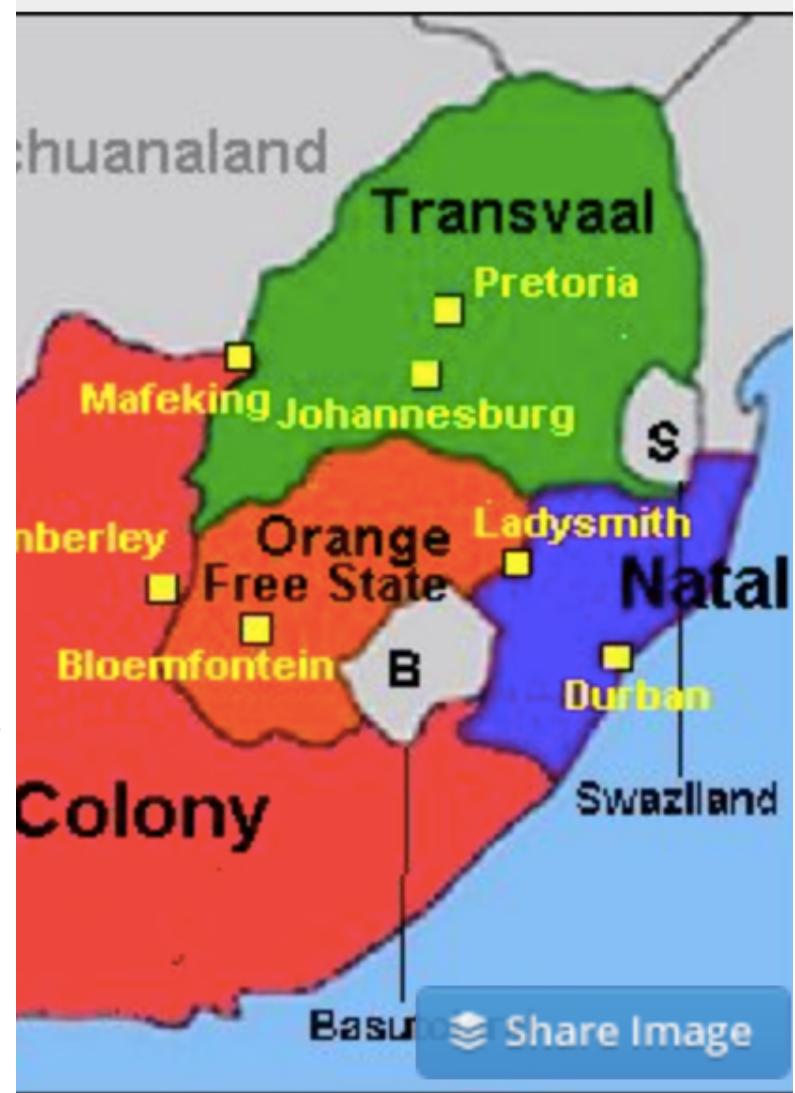
- Empire and war
  - The knot of war
  - Economic illogic
  - Nationalism
  - Rehearsal: The Boer War
- WWI proper
  - That DFT in the Balkans;
  - Germany attacks Belgium; w
  - Why not a short war?;
  - The Prussian way of war;
  - German technology and industry;
  - Attrition and exhaustion;
  - 10 million dead, 10 million maimed, 1 full year of world income thrown down the sewer...

# South Africa



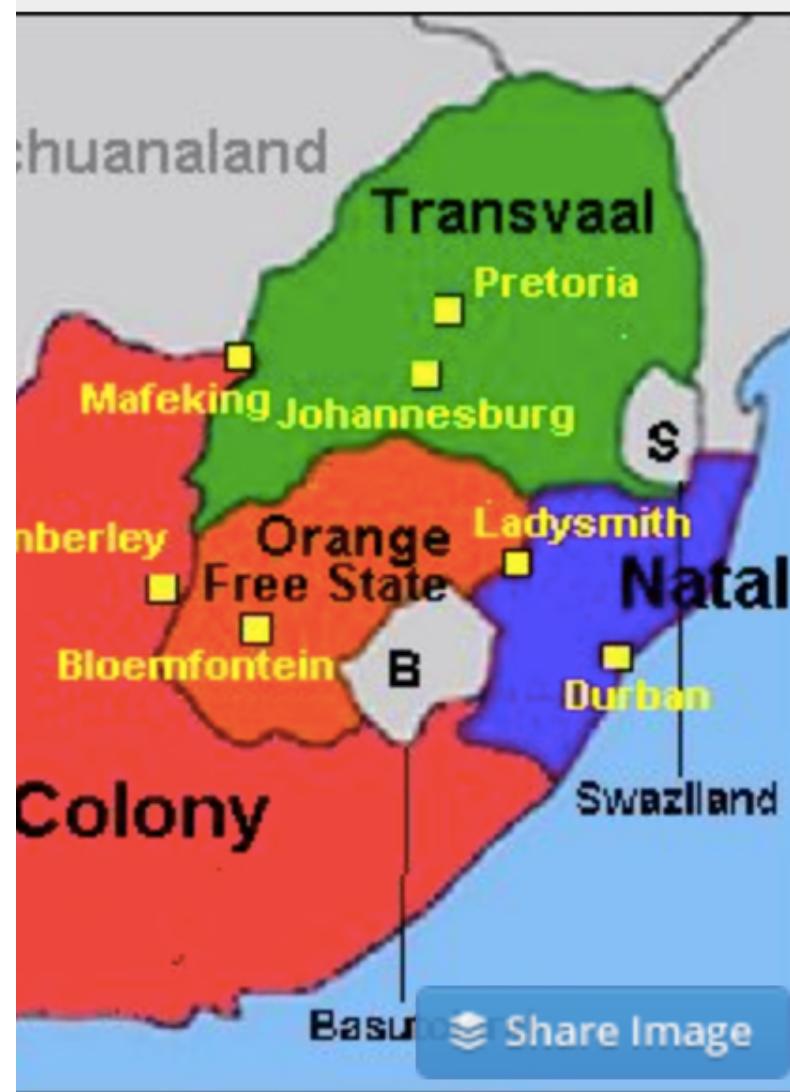
# The South African Gold Rush

- Remember the Zulu War?
  - Afterwards, the mandate to “Canadaize” South Africa put on hold...
- But then the Witwatersrand...
- Back up
  - The Great Trek
  - 1886 Transvaal gold strike
  - 100,000 (English speaking miners etc. in Johannesburg)
  - 200,000 Boers
- By 1913: 1M Dutch, English; 500K Indians, others; 2.5M Zulu, Tswana...



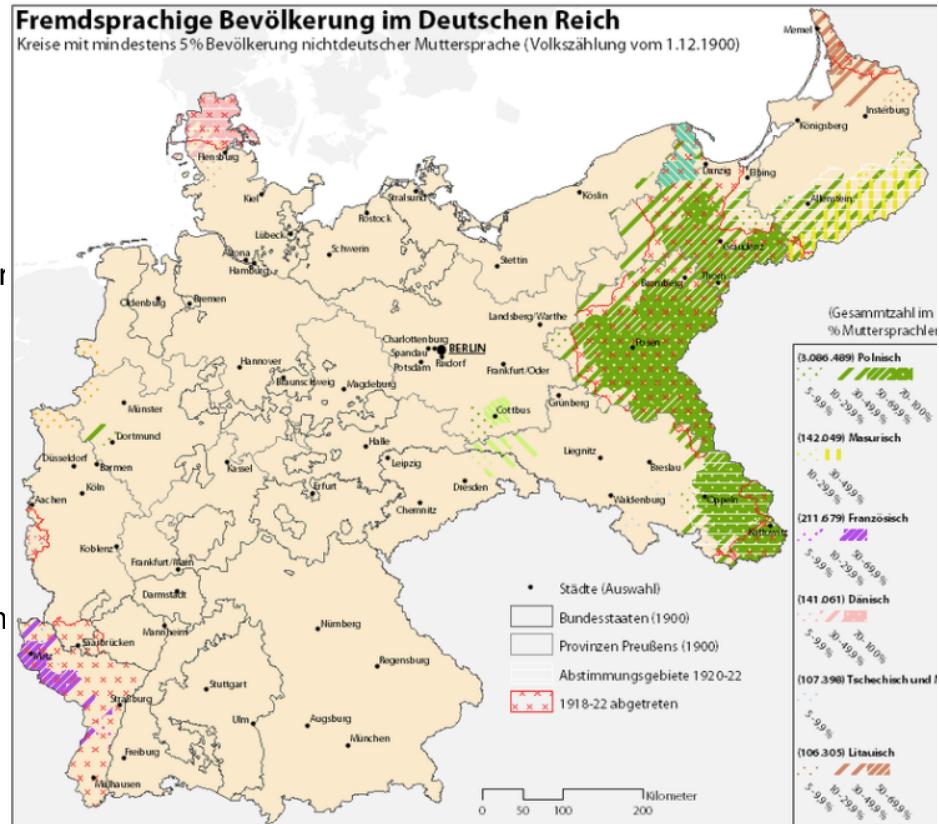
# Convince the Boers...

- The 1895 Jameson Raid
- Joseph Chamberlain in 1899: equal rights for British citizens, or war
- Boers struck in October 1899
  - 40K British soldiers in South Africa
  - 50K male Boers of potential military age
  - Mafeking, Ladysmith, Kimberley, Spion Kop, Vaal Kranz, Magersfontein, Stormberg, Tugela River...
- Did the British negotiate?
  - Sent 250K soldiers
  - Competent commander, Lord Roberts
  - Boers turned to guerrilla war
  - British invented the concentration camp
- Boer population of 200K—30K dead after the war: 10K soldiers, 15K children, 5K women and elderly.
- British deaths: 8K in battle, 14K of disease
- African deaths: 30K?
- 1900 “Khaki election”



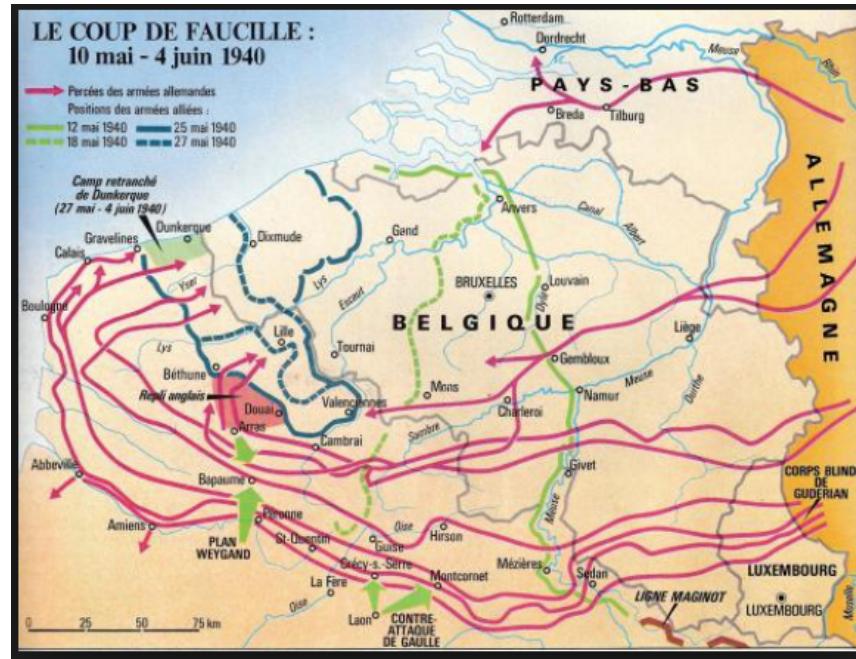
# Nationalism

- German sociologist Max Weber:
  - “The German character of the East... should be protected.... The economic policy of the state should enter into the lists in its defense.... The economic struggle between the nationalities follows its course even under the semblance of ‘peace’....
  - “The vulgar conception of political economy is that it consists in working out recipes for making the world happy.... However... elbow-room... can [only] be won... through the hard struggle....
  - “That standard of value adopted by a German economic theorist, can... be nothing other than a German policy and a German standard....
  - "Our successors will... hold us responsible... for the amount of elbow-room we conquer.... The science of political economy is... a servant of... the lasting political-power interests of... our nation's power, and the vehicle of that power, the German national state..."



# Erich von Manstein

- von Manstein
  - von Lewinsky
  - Lewinski
  - Levi



# “We Offered 4, the Navy Demanded 6...

- ...and we compromised on 8..."
- French politics welcomes a rematch...
- Germany wants its place in the sun...
- the German battlefleet to command “respect”
- Russia seeks a short victorious war
- Austria-Hungary wants to repel Balkan nationalism
- Busying giddy minds with foreign quarrels?



# The Catastrophe of World War I: Origins

- In the summer of 1914 the empires of Russia and Austria-Hungary are skirmishing diplomatically and threatening each other militarily about the latest Balkan crisis
  - Began when in the summer of 1914 the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie were assassinated in Sarajevo
    - By terrorists with very close links to the intelligence service of the Kingdom of Serbia
    - What would Austria's response be?
- And then Germany attacks Belgium
- And then Australia attacks Turkey



# The Catastrophe of World War I: Causes

- Why?: “If there is a war, let it come now...”
  - Russia thought it would have to fight Germany *someday*, and might as well while France was interested...
  - Austria, France, Britain (as a result of the German battle fleet) the same
- “Busy giddy minds with foreign quarrels...”
- A wiser man: Otto von Bismarck:
  - “There is nothing in the Balkans worth the bones of a single Pomeranian grenadier...”



# The Catastrophe of World War I: Conduct

- The machine gun and the artillery piece—and barbed wire
- The trench line
- Attrition warfare
  - Tank and the monoplane...
- The worst generals ever
- Alternatives?
  - Outflank (Constantinople, Salonika)
  - Blockade
    - The mystery of the German battle fleet



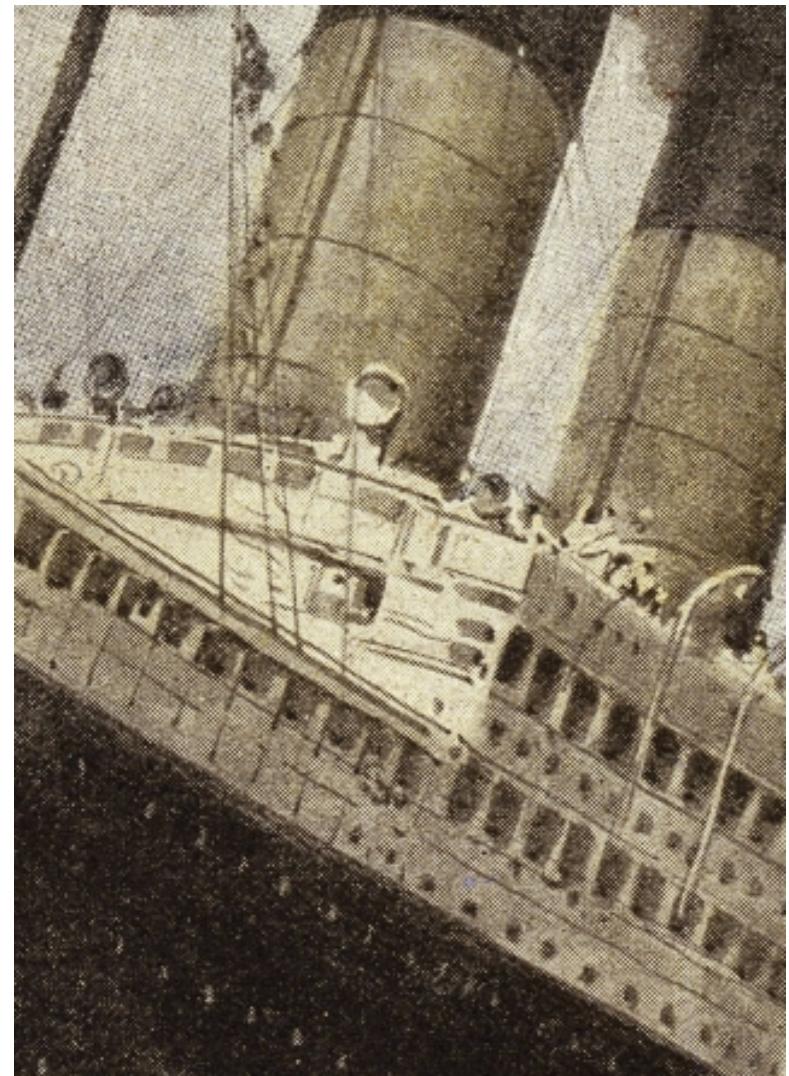
# How Did the Germans Lose?

- Outproduced 3-1
- Short of raw materials
  - And, ultimately, of food
- Tactical and operational success
  - Prussia
    - Fehrbellin
    - Friedrich II “the Great”
    - Metternich the moronic
- Strategic, logistical, and grand-strategic catastrophe



# How Does the U.S. Get Involved?

- British policy: binding the U.S. upper class to Britain since the 1840s
- The Law of the Sea
  - Neutrals
  - Blockade
- The submarine
  - Unrestricted submarine warfare
  - Zimmerman Telegram
- Woodrow Wilson
  - “Teach the Mexicans to elect good men...”
  - “The war to end war...”



# The Catastrophe of World War I: Outcome— Political

- Russian, Austro-Hungarian, German, Ottoman Turkish Empires all gone...
- Representative governments destabilized—or weak...
- The Russian Revolution...
  - Hungarian, Bavarian socialist republics (short-lived)
  - Spartacist...
- Allies demand 2 years of German GDP as “reparations”...



# The Catastrophe of World War I: Outcome— Human

- Combatants had mobilized 65M out of 100M men of military age
  - 10M killed
  - 10M maimed
  - Civilian casualties less than 10% of military
  - Costs of 1.5x a year's GDP
  - Plus a 15M global flu epidemic



# Catch Our Breath...

- Comments?
- Questions?



# Takeaways

## Chapters 6 & 7: Empire and War 1870-1914:

- Empire in the age of an extraordinary technological gradient
- Scrambles: For India, Egypt, Africa, informal influence in Latin America, and China. Herbert Hoover again!
- Informal economic hegemony:
  - Emulating Britain looked good
  - Breaking Britain's rules was costly
  - For privates, playing along was profitable
  - Freedom of investment
- Japan's Meiji Restoration
- War
  - The knot of war
  - Economic illogic
  - Nationalism
  - Rehearsal: The Boer War
  - That DFT in the Balkans; Germany attacks Belgium; why not a short war?; the Prussian way of war; German technology and industry; attrition and exhaustion;
  - **10 million dead, 10 million maimed, 1 full year of world income thrown down the sewer...**

# Preview: Next Time

## On to Chapter 8: After World War I: Restoring? Civilization?:

- Exhaustion: The Belle Époque Broken
  - The End of Aristocracy
  - The Birth of “Really Existing Socialism”
- Social Democracy
- Government Finances, Inflation, and “Reparations”
  - Keynes’s Protest
- Post-WWI Economic Disorder
- “The Deliberate Intensification of Unemployment”

# **What Was Unconvincing Today?**

**Mistakes and unclarities: typos, wordos, and mindos...**

- In the DRAFT textbook?
- In the lecture?

# Catch Our Breath...

- Ask a couple of questions?
- Make a couple of comments?
- Any more readings to recommend?

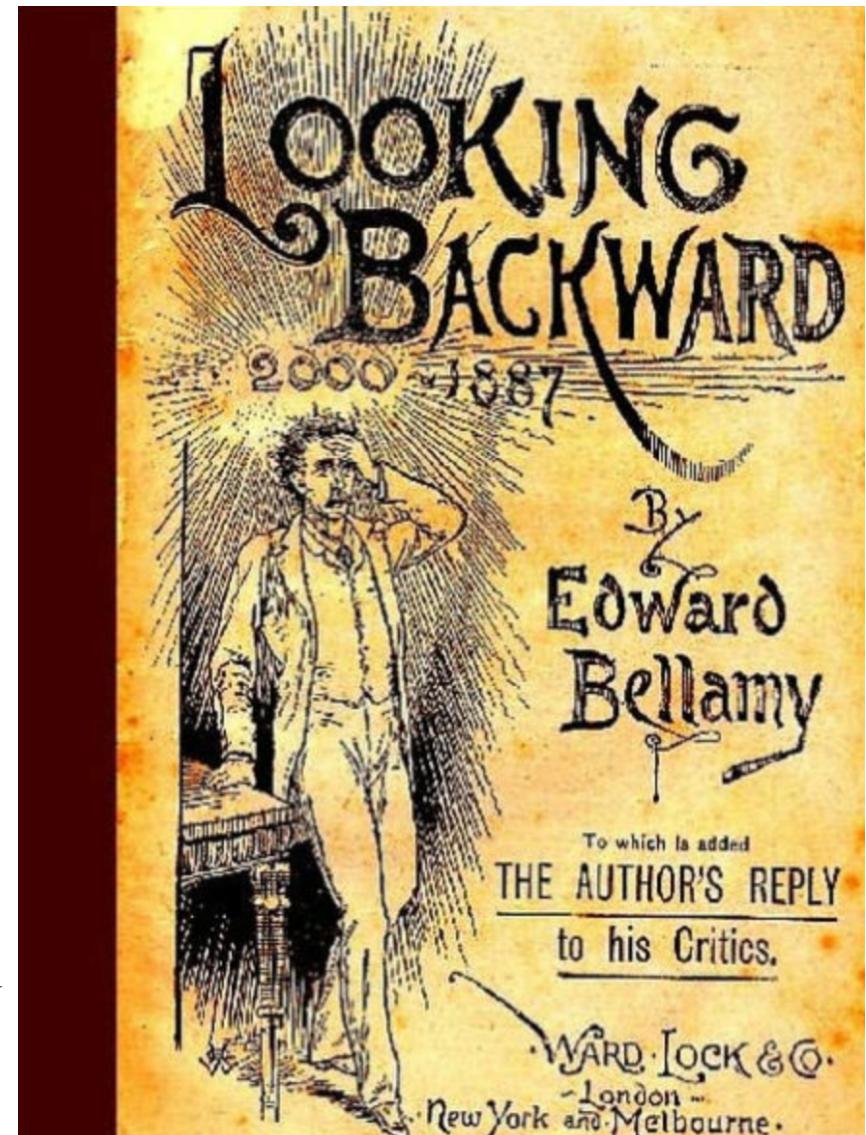


# Edward Bellamy: *Looking Backward*

Edward Bellamy: *Looking Backward* <<https://delong.typepad.com/files/bellamy-backward.pdf>>

: Perhaps the third best-selling novel of the 19th century in the United States

- 2000 is a utopia...
- The narrator is carried forward in time from 1887-2000 by an implausible plot device:
  - ““This is the tenth day of September in the year 2000, and you have slept exactly one hundred and thirteen years, three months, and eleven days...””
- He then wanders around, looking at the utopia of 2000...
- The opening:
  - ““How could I live without service to the world?”” you ask.... The answer is that my great-grandfather had accumulated a sum of money on which his descendants had ever since.... The sum had been originally by no means large. It was, in fact, much larger now that three generations had been supported upon it in idleness, than it was at first...’



# The Stagecoach of Society

## **Those who ride and this who pull:**

- ‘Commiseration was frequently expressed by those who rode for those who had to pull the coach, especially when the vehicle came to a bad place in the road, as it was constantly doing, or to a particularly steep hill. At such times, the desperate straining of the team, their agonized leaping and plunging under the pitiless lashing of hunger, the many who fainted at the rope and were trampled in the mire, made a very distressing spectacle, which often called forth highly creditable displays of feeling on the top of the coach.
- ‘At such times the passengers would call down encouragingly to the toilers of the rope, exhorting them to patience, and holding out hopes of possible compensation in another world for the hardness of their lot, while others contributed to buy salves and liniments for the crippled and injured. It was agreed that it was a great pity that the coach should be so hard to pull, and there was a sense of general relief when the specially bad piece of road was gotten over. This relief was not, indeed, wholly on account of the team, for there was always some danger at these bad places of a general overturn in which all would lose their seats.
- ‘It must in truth be admitted that the main effect of the spectacle of the misery of the toilers at the rope was to enhance the passengers’ sense of the value of their seats upon the coach, and to cause them to hold on to them more desperately than before...’

# The Stagecoach of Society II

## “Finer clay”:

- ‘The other fact is yet more curious, consisting in a singular hallucination which those on the top of the coach generally shared, that they were not exactly like their brothers and sisters who pulled at the rope, but of finer clay, in some way belonging to a higher order of beings who might justly expect to be drawn. This seems unaccountable, but, as I once rode on this very coach and shared that very hallucination, I ought to be believed.
- ‘The strangest thing about the hallucination was that those who had but just climbed up from the ground, before they had outgrown the marks of the rope upon their hands, began to fall under its influence. As for those whose parents and grand-parents before them had been so fortunate as to keep their seats on the top, the conviction they cherished of the essential difference between their sort of humanity and the common article was absolute. The effect of such a delusion in moderating fellow feeling for the sufferings of the mass of men into a distant and philosophical compassion is obvious.
- ‘To it I refer as the only extenuation I can offer for the indifference which, at the period I write of, marked my own attitude toward the misery of my brothers...’

# The Stagecoach of Society III

## Class war:

- ‘The sanguine argued very forcibly that it was in the very nature of things impossible that the new hopes of the workingmen could be satisfied, simply because the world had not the wherewithal to satisfy them. It was only because the masses worked very hard and lived on short commons that the race did not starve outright, and no considerable improvement in their condition was possible while the world, as a whole, remained so poor.
- ‘It was not the capitalists whom the laboring men were contending with, these maintained, but the iron-bound environment of humanity, and it was merely a question of the thickness of their skulls when they would discover the fact and make up their minds to endure what they could not cure.
- The less sanguine admitted all this. Of course the workingmen’s aspirations were impossible of fulfillment for natural reasons, but there were grounds to fear that they would not discover this fact until they had made a sad mess of society. They had the votes and the power to do so if they pleased, and their leaders meant they should. Some of these desponding observers went so far as to predict an impending social cataclysm. Humanity, they argued, having climbed to the top round of the ladder of civilization, was about to take a header into chaos...’

# The Limit of Human Felicity

**Technological marvels of 2000: great cities, Amazon drop-shipments, music**

- Julian West expects Edith Leete to play the piano, but:
- “Nothing would delight me so much as to listen to you,” I said.
- ““To me!” she exclaimed, laughing. “Did you think I was going to play or sing to you?”
- “I hoped so, certainly,” I replied.
- ‘Seeing that I was a little abashed, she subdued her merriment and explained. “Of course, we all sing nowadays as a matter of course in the training of the voice, and some learn to play instruments for their private amusement; but the professional music is so much grander and more perfect than any performance of ours, and so easily commanded when we wish to hear it, that we don’t think of calling our singing or playing music at all. All the really fine singers and players are in the musical service, and the rest of us hold our peace for the main part. But would you really like to hear some music?”...’

# The Limit of Human Felicity II

## In the music room:

- ‘She made me sit down comfortably, and, crossing the room, so far as I could see, merely touched one or two screws, and at once the room was filled with the music of a grand organ anthem; filled, not flooded, for, by some means, the volume of melody had been perfectly graduated to the size of the apartment. I listened, scarcely breathing, to the close. Such music, so perfectly rendered, I had never expected to hear.
- ““Grand!” I cried, as the last great wave of sound broke and ebbed away into silence. “Bach must be at the keys of that organ; but where is the organ?”...
- ““There are a number of music rooms in the city, perfectly adapted acoustically to the different sorts of music. These halls are connected by telephone with all the houses of the city.... Any one of the four pieces now going on that you prefer, you can hear by merely pressing the button which will connect your house-wire with the hall where it is being rendered...””

# The Limit of Human Felicity III

**Four live orchestras you can listen to on the speakerphone!**

- ““It appears to me, Miss Leete,” I said, “that if we could have devised an arrangement for providing everybody with music in their homes, perfect in quality, unlimited in quantity, suited to every mood, and beginning and ceasing at will, we should have considered the limit of human felicity already attained, and ceased to strive for further improvements...””

# Feminism

## The elimination of housework—and of the servant class:

- ““Who does your house-work, then?” I asked.
- ““There is none to do,” said Mrs. Leete.... “Our washing is all done at public laundries at excessively cheap rates, and our cooking at public kitchens. The making and repairing of all we wear are done outside in public shops. Electricity,\* of course, takes the place of all fires and lighting. We choose houses no larger than we need, and furnish them so as to involve the minimum of trouble to keep them in order. We have no use for domestic servants....
- ““What a paradise for womankind the world must be now!” I exclaimed. “In my day, even wealth and unlimited servants did not enfranchise their possessors from household cares, while the women of the merely well-to-do and poorer classes lived and died martyrs to them...””

# **Review: The View from 3000: Themes & Big Ideas**

**Science reaches critical mass and from it springs engineering—all of the engineering subdisciplines, including the management of human resources and of organizations. From a liberal political order spring national and then the global market economy. And from engineering and the market then, over the course of 1870-2016, spring...**

- History was economic...
- Explosion of wealth...
- Cornucopia of technology...
- Demographic transition...
- Feminist revolution...
- Empowered tyrannies...
- Wealth gulfs...
- Inclusion and hierarchy attenuation...
- Mismanagement and insecurity...

# Measuring Growth

**Is it the case that British Queen Victoria I Hanover was a better queen but not a happier woman than Queen Elizabeth I Tudor?**

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Not sure

# Measuring Growth II

**What are my estimates of the rate of growth of economically-useful human knowledge over 1-1500, 1500-1800, 1800-1870, and 1870-2000?**

- A. 0.02%/year, 0.2%/year, 0.5%/year, and 0.8%/year
- B. 0.000%/year, 0.02%/year, 0.2%/year, and 0.8%/year
- C. 0.02%/year, 0.2%/year, 0.8%/year, and 2.3%/year
- D. 0.2%/year, 0.8%/year, 2.3%/year, and 4.7%/year
- E. None of the above.

# **What Is the Key Factor in the Explosion of Wealth in the 20th Century?**

**Yes, many things contributed. But suppose you have to  
pick just one**

# **What Are the Four Factors That I See as Making for the Explosion of Wealth in the 20th Century?**

**Yes, there are many, many more things that contributed.  
But suppose you have to pick just four:**

# **Demography**

**What is the “demographic transition”?**

# Demography II

**What is the principal cause of the demographic transition?**

- A. Female wealth and control of property.
- B. Female literacy.
- C. Falling infant and child mortality.
- D. Land shortages and high unemployment.
- E. Something else.

# Feminism

**How many pregnancies do we think Abigail Smith Adams had between when she was 20 and 34?**

- A. 2.
- B. 4.
- C. 6.
- D. 8.
- E. 18.

# **Empowered Tyrannies II**

**How many world leaders are members of the 10-million club?**

- A. 2.
- B. 4.
- C. 6.
- D. 8.
- E. 18.

# Wealth Gulfs

**What fraction of humanity has not climbed onto the “escalator to modernity”?**

- A. 10%
- B. 1%
- C. 50%
- D. 75%
- E. We cannot yet tell.

# Inclusion and Hierarchy Attenuation

**At the start of the 1970s, future President Ronald Reagan said that diplomats from Tanzania appeared uncomfortable:**

- A. resisting pressure to vote with the Soviet Union at the United Nations.
- B. making small talk with New York socialites.
- C. wearing shoes.
- D. in formal tuxedos.
- E. None of the above.

# Economic Mismanagement and Insecurity

**Karl Polanyi argued that people have rights to what things that the market economy turns into “commodities”?**

- A. land (a stable community), labor (a “just” income), and finance (a stable economic place).
- B. labor (a “just” income), finance (a stable economic place), and property (the ability to keep what you earn).
- C. labor (a “just” income), finance (a stable economic place), and respect (deference from your peers).
- D. land (a stable community), property (the ability to keep what you earn), and finance (a stable economic place).
- E. None of the above.

# **Economic Mismanagement and Insecurity II**

**According to Karl Polanyi, what rights does the market economy respect?**

- A. rights to land (a stable community).
- B. rights to labor (a “just” income).
- C. rights to finance (a stable economic place).
- D. rights to property (the ability to keep what you earn).
- E. None of the above.

# Review: The Watershed: 1870 as an Inflection Point

As of 1870, had the Industrial Revolution raised the standard of living or lightened the toil of the working class in England, the country at its center?

- A. Yes
  - B. No
  - C. It's not clear
- 
- Why? Malthusian forces—population explosion & thus smaller farm sizes. Growth, the growth had been slow 0.8%/year?



# Globalization

**Who called the era of globalization and growth from 1870 to 1914 an “economic El Dorado”?**

- A. Karl Marx
  - B. John Stuart Mill
  - C. Thomas Robert Malthus
  - D. John Maynard Keynes
  - E. None of the above
- 
- What would the others have said?

# Migration

**How many people of the roughly 1.5 billion then-population of the world left their continents of origin between 1870-1913?**

- A. 10 million
- B. 50 million
- C. 100 million
- D. 200 million
- E. 400 million

# Before 1870, Ideas Growth Not Fast Enough

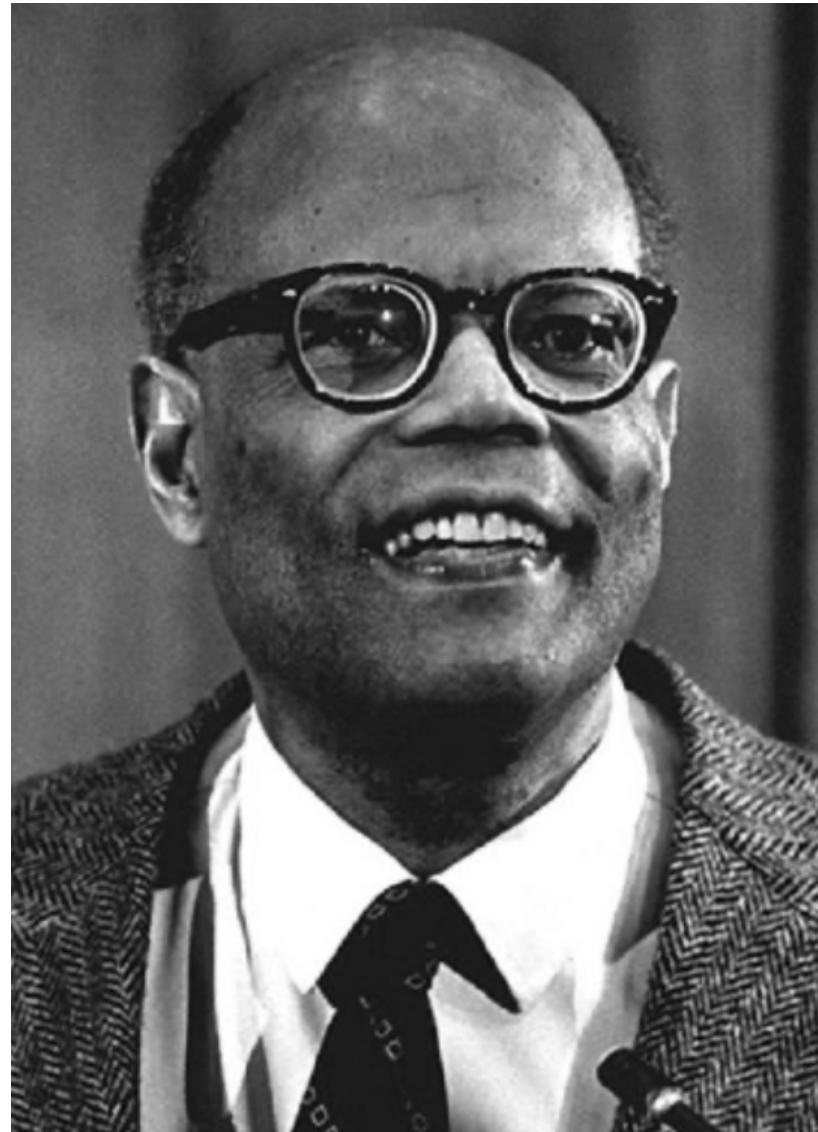
**And population growth accelerates as the world is not rich enough to undergo the demographic transition:**

- Value of useful and deployed ideas about technology and organization
  - -8000: 1
  - 1: 3.5
  - 1500: 4.75
  - 1800: 9
  - 1870: 16
  - 2020: 421
- Growth Rates:
  - -8000 to 1500: 0.02%/year
  - 1500 to 1800: 0.2%/year
  - 1800 to 1870: 0.8%/year
  - 1870 to 2020: 2.3%/year
- What caused these accelerations? What caused this last acceleration?

# The Last Acceleration

**The industrial research lab to routinize invention, and the modern corporation to routinize diffusion and deployment**

- Plus general purpose technologies—machine tools, non-human power sources
- Arthur Lewis:
  - “New commodities: telephones, gramophones, typewriters, cameras, automobiles, and so on, a seemingly endless process whose latest twentieth-century additions include aeroplanes, radios, refrigerators, washing machines, television sets, and pleasure boats. Thus a rich man in 1870 did not possess anything that a rich man of 1770 had not possessed; he might have more or larger houses, more clothes, more pictures, more horses and carriages, or more furniture than say a school teacher possessed, but as likely as not his riches were displayed in the number of servants whom he employed rather than in his personal use of commodities...”
- Not so much the particular technologies, as the grasping of the fact that there was a broad and deep range of new technologies to be discovered.
- As much as it was new technologies, it was large-scale corporate organizations that could and did plan the division of labor to make use of and then market technologies.
- And as much, it was that the global market meant that there was now a great deal of money to be made from the routinization of the exploration, development, and deployment of technological possibilities



# Who Is This Man?

And is he in any real danger?

- A. Thomas Edison, and no
- B. Andrew Carnegie, and no
- C. Nicola Tesla, and no
- D. Thomas Edison, and yes
- E. Herbert Hoover, and yes



# Lev Bronstein

## Why did he say this?

- “I had had no time to more than catch the general life-rhythm of the monster known as New York...”
- “I left for Europe with the feeling of a man who has had only a peek into the furnace where the future is being forged...”



# Review: Political Economy

From “Divine Right” and “Natural Order” to Enlightenment values...

Who was the *first* person to draft these words?:?

- “We hold these truths to be sacred & undeniable:
  - that all men are created equal & independant,
  - that from that equal creation they derive rights inherent & inalienable,
  - among which are the preservation of life, & liberty, & the pursuit of happiness;
  - that to secure these ends, governments are instituted among men,  
**deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed...”**

- A. John Locke
- B. Niccolo Machiavelli
- C. Thomas Hobbes
- D. Thomas Jefferson**
- E. George Washington

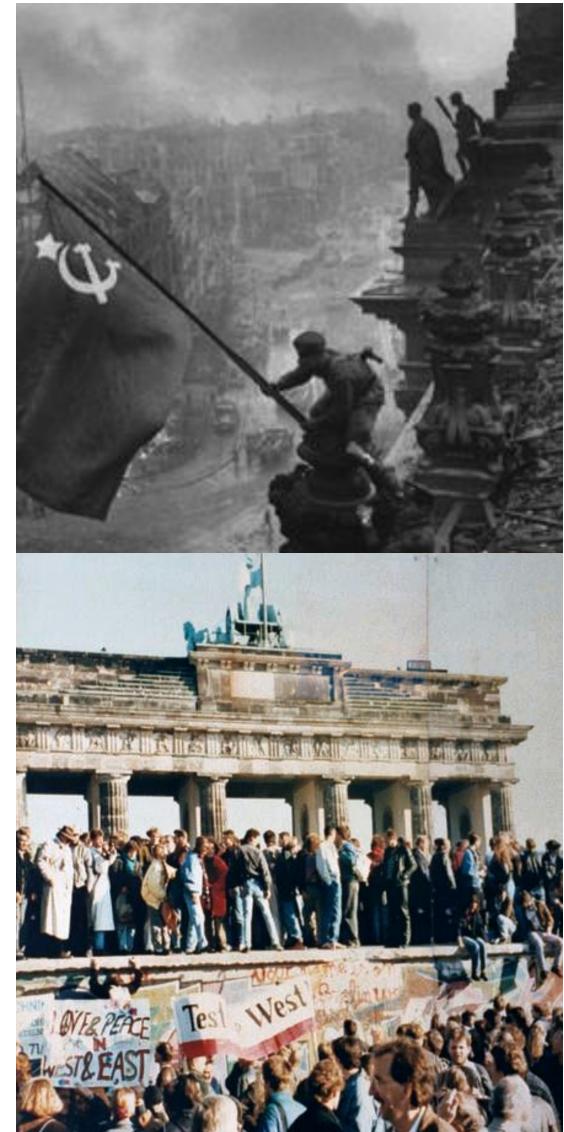
- Why did he write them?



# What Was the Proper Political Order?

## Fears of “democracy” among American founders:

- **Madison**: “Democracies have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention... incompatible with personal security or the rights of property... as short in their lives as... violent in their deaths...”
- **Jefferson**: “Gen'l Washington had not a firm confidence in the durability of our government... [& this] had some weight in his adoption of... ceremonies... calculated to prepare us gradually for a change which he believed possible...”
- **Hamilton**: “the British government... best” as the only one “unit[ing] public strength with individual security...”
- **Adams**: The American president should be announced as: “His Highness, the President of the United States, and Protector of the Rights of the Same...”
- Question of political order thought settled: first in the rubble of Berlin in 1945, and then in the streets of East Germany in 1991:
  - Settled in favor of representative democracy, private property, & social insurance—late-1900s liberal democracy
  - But now reopened? Min Zhu (朱民) to me in 2015: “What are you Americans going to do to fix your broken political system?”



# Franchise Restricted to the Rich Could Not Maintain Itself

## The dynamic of franchise extension

- Liberals in power would try extend on the principle that the new, poorer voters would be less conservative and would support them.
- Threatening revolution would lead even conservatives to seek to extend the franchise in order to peel off of the revolutionary coalition those of the disenfranchised who had the most social power:
  - Earl Grey (yes, the tea): “The Principal... is to prevent... revolution.... I am reforming to preserve, not to overthrow...”
- Charismatic leaders with popular followings would seek to give them votes, and then rule via plebiscites—going around the traditional elites
  - (Peculiar thing about Trump-Johnson: minority, and core is a minority of a minority...)
- Conservatives: “dish the Whigs”—opportunities to form winning coalitions by appealing to those who were no profiting from the market economy, or felt that they were losing relative status in some ways...



# Popular Government and the Market Economy: Society's Revenge

## Karl Polanyi

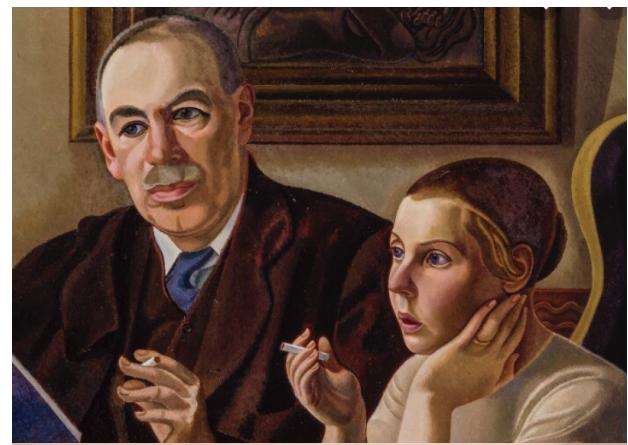
- People believe they have rights—to stable, supportive, nurturing communities; to incomes commensurate with their skills and status; and to money flows that will provide economic stability...
- But a market society turns these things—land, labor, and finance—into commodities...
- But they are not *real* commodities, they are *fictitious* commodities
- And so you get your rights only if they satisfy a market profitability test
- The only rights a market society respects are property rights:
  - & the only property rights that are worth anything are those that help you produce things for which rich people have a serious jones
- Society will have its revenge: it will protect itself against the market logic, somehow, some way...



# Digression: 5 Thinkers

## Who shape my thought about the long 20th century —and how should, I think, shape yours

- Beware! They are all deeply flawed...
- But they are also geniuses, each in his way...
- Beware of their followers! An iron law of ideology: a thinker's most extravagant and aggressive followers will latch onto the stupidest and most shortsighted and wrong of their doctrines...
- In historical order: Marx, Keynes, Hayek, Polanyi, Gellner
- The other three thinkers:
  - **Keynes:** All that we need to produce general prosperity is technical adjustments to our system. Then the kingdom of freedom and prosperity will be within our grasp—and our major problems will no longer be economic ones
  - **Gellner:** The energy that most 19th century thinkers thought would go to “class” went to “ethnos” or “umma” instead. The construction of ideological legitimations that makes sense both to dominants and to submissives who nevertheless believe they are part of some in-group is the key to understanding how societies stabilize themselves
  - **Marx:** Only the market economy will focus society’s energy on paying through the nose to boost the economy’s capital stock and to harvest the fruits of science and technology and then deploy them in production. But because the only demands in a market economy that matter are effective demands, the market economy also becomes a more “effective” means of slavery, for private property leads the proletariat to enslave themselves



# Hayek and Polanyi

## thumbnails on our first two:

- **Hayek:**

- Only the market economy can use society's knowledge.
- But the market economy cannot produce "social justice" and should not be asked to try —in fact, we need to recognize that all we can attain is freedom, and that will bring general prosperity, but that justice will be forever outside our reach

- **Polanyi:**

- The market economy turns land, labor, and finance into "fictitious commodities"
- Society will have its revenge via a "double movement"



# Plus Tocqueville

## Toqueville on the rich as “elder brothers” in 1848:

- “In the country all the landed proprietors, whatever their origin, antecedents, education or means, had come together, and seemed to form but one class: all former political hatred and rivalry of caste or fortune had disappeared from view. There was no more jealousy or pride displayed between the peasant and the squire, the nobleman and the commoner; instead, I found mutual confidence, reciprocal friendliness, and regard. Property had become, with all those who owned it, a sort of badge of fraternity. The wealthy were the elder, the less endowed the younger brothers; but all considered themselves members of one family, having the same interest in defending the common inheritance. As the French Revolution had infinitely increased the number of land-owners, the whole population seemed to belong to that vast family. I had never seen anything like it, nor had anyone in France within the memory of man...”
- “The territorial aristocracy of past ages... [was] obliged... to come to the help of its servants and relieve their distress” no such reciprocal ties of obligation bound the aristocrats of manufactures to their workers: thus “the manufacturing aristocracy which we see rising before our eyes is one of the hardest that have appeared on the earth...”



# Plus Acheson

## **Dean Acheson, Secretary of State for Harry S Truman:**

- On the Republican Party as the party of wealth, enterprise, and opportunity:
- “This business base of the Republican Party is stressed not in any spirit of criticism. The importance of business is an outstanding fact of American life. The achievements of business have been phenomenal. It is altogether appropriate that one of the major parties should represent its interests and its point of view...”
  - The subsequent transformation of the Republican Party from those who were going to become millionaires, or become even greater millionaires; to those who fear that they would lose it all...



# Skipped Topic: Pre-1914 Political Economy: Over in Europe

## The June Days of 1848 in Paris:

- Tocqueville:
  - “The insurrection of June [1848]... class against class... a blind and rude, but powerful, effort on the part of the workmen to escape from the necessities of their condition, which had been depicted to them as one of unlawful oppression.... The closing of the national workshops... occasioned the rising...”
  - “Thousands... hastening to our aid from every part of France.... Thanks to the railroads, some had already come from fifty leagues' distance... every class of society... peasants... shopkeepers... landlords and nobles all mingled together... they rushed into Paris with unequalled ardour: a spectacle as strange and unprecedented in our revolutionary annals.... The insurgents received no reinforcements, whereas we had all France for reserves...”

# French Politics

## Régimes stability is not on the menu:

1. the terrorist dictatorship of the Jacobins (the mainspring of popular government... amid revolution it is at once virtue and terror: virtue, without which terror is fatal; terror, without which virtue is impotent...)
2. a corrupt and gerrymandered 5-man executive of the Directory, defended on October 5, 1795 by the “whiff of grapeshot” of Napoleon Bonaparte and Joachim Murat, that managed to generate the first modern hyperinflation, defended itself against a royalist coup plotted by two of its five members (Barthelemy and Carnot) and its most successful general (Pichegru), and was then overthrown by the same Napoleon in 1799.
3. a dictatorship, with Napoleon Bonaparte as “First Consul”, until 1804.
4. an empire, with Napoleon Bonaparte as Emperor of the French, until suppressed by the other European powers in 1815.
5. a restored Bourbon monarchy, with first Louis XVIII and then Charles X, until 1830.
6. an alternative Orleanist monarchy, with King Louis-Philippe as the king-citizen, overthrown in 1848.
7. a second republic, overthrown by its own president, Napoleon’s nephew Louis Napoleon, which collapsed under pressure of military defeat in 1870.
8. a socialist commune, in Paris at least.
9. a third republic, which suppressed the commune—but promptly chose a royalist Marshal MacMahon, as president.
10. a failed attempt by third republic president Marshal MacMahon to replace himself by a King Henry V.
11. a failed attempt by the ex-Minister of War Georges Boulanger to seize power for his RRR movement: Revanche, Révision, Restauration (revenge on Germany, revision of the constitution, restoration of the monarchy).

# Left-Wing Normal European Politics I

## **Disjunction between policies and rhetoric:**

- The Socialist Party of Germany's Erfurt and Gotha programs seek things like: holidays for elections, two-year legislative terms, the right to bear arms, equal rights for women, the prohibition of spending public funds for religious purposes, free public schools and colleges, free medical care including midwifery, an eight-hour working day, no child labor under 14, a 36-hour minimum weekend, an occupational safety and health administration...

# Left-Wing Normal European Politics

## II

### **Disjunction between policies and rhetoric:**

- But also: “By every lawful means to bring about a free state and a socialistic society, to effect the destruction of the iron law of wages by doing away with the system of wage labor.” And they sought: “the transformation of the capitalist private ownership of the means of production—land and soil, pits and mines, raw materials, tools, machines, means of transportation—into social property and the transformation of the production of goods into socialist production carried on by and for society.” And they believed: “This... emancipation... of the entire human race.... But it can only be the work of the working class, because all other classes... have as their common goal the preservation of the foundations of contemporary society.”

# Center and Right-Wing Normal European Politics

**The touchstone was “fairness”: it was not fair that those who did not work hard and did not play by the rules got lots of good things:**

- Those who did not play by the rules could be on either end of the wealth-and-power spectrum:
  - Parasitic aristocrats and cruel plutocrats
  - Those poor who wanted something for nothing, or got above their station
  - A middle-class, social order movement
- Focus voters’ attention on the disruptive utopian aspirations of the left, and electoral coalitions could be preserved...
- Preserve as much as possible of old orders of hierarchy in changing times:
  - Reform to preserve; change so things could stay the same
  - Find new reasons why hierarchy is good: social darwinism

# Magnifying Non-Economic Cleavages Had Dangers

**Society under threat not by economic inequality but by social disorder—or aliens—or other nations. Plus:**

- A right-wing landed and bureaucratic upper class that had, by and large, lost its social role.
- A belief by politicians anxious to paper over class divisions that they could be papered over with national or ethnic unity.
- A growing social-darwinist current that struggle was good, and the victors should be rewarded
  - Even or especially military struggle by peoples-in-arms, over not what language a province would be administered in but who would live there
- These stored up trouble as 1914 approached.
- In 1919 John Maynard Keynes was to write, bitterly, that he, his peers, and his elders had regarded:
  - “the projects and politics of militarism and imperialism, of racial and cultural rivalries, of monopolies, restrictions, and exclusion, which were to play the serpent to this paradise... [as] little more than the amusements of his daily newspaper...”

# Notes

- Lecture- World War I #TCEH (21).key
- Lecture- Arms Races and Brinkmanship #TCEH 2017-02-13 (20)
- Lecture- Empire #TCEH 2017-02-08 (19).key
- Lecture- The First Global Economy #TCEH 2017-02-08 (18).key
- Lecture- Passing the Baton- From Britain to America #MRE #Macro #TCEH 2018-10-04.key

