HOW'D THAT HAPPEN? BIOPHYSICAL PERSPECTIVES IN ECONOMIC HISTORY

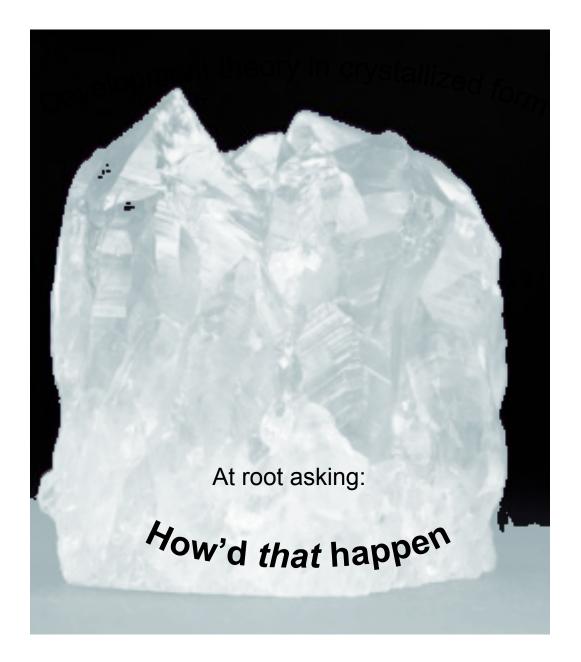
4th International Meeting of Biophysical Economics Burlington, VT, October 26th, 2012

Karl Seeley *Hartwick College*





http://www.hobbyhelper.com/growing-crystals-as-a-hobby/



http://www.hobbyhelper.com/growing-crystals-as-a-hobby/

Plan of attack

- Range of styles
- Layers of biophysical economics
- How things stack up

The works

Friends of nature

- Pomeranz: The great divergence
- Pomeranz (ed.): The environment and world history
- Bowlus: "Ecological crisis in fourteenth century Europe"
 - in Historical ecology

Hybrids

- Landes: The unbound Prometheus
- McCusker & Menard: The economy of British America
- Jones: European miracle

It's the people, stupid

- North: Growth of the United States 1790-1860
- North & Thomas: The rise of the West
- Critics of Pomeranz (e.g., Jones)

4 layers of biophysical perspective



- Evolutionary view
- Finance
- Resources and technology
- Economy as physical process
- Geography



Economy as a physical process



Core idea of biophysical economics:

The economy is fundamentally a physical process

Other aspects are derived from that

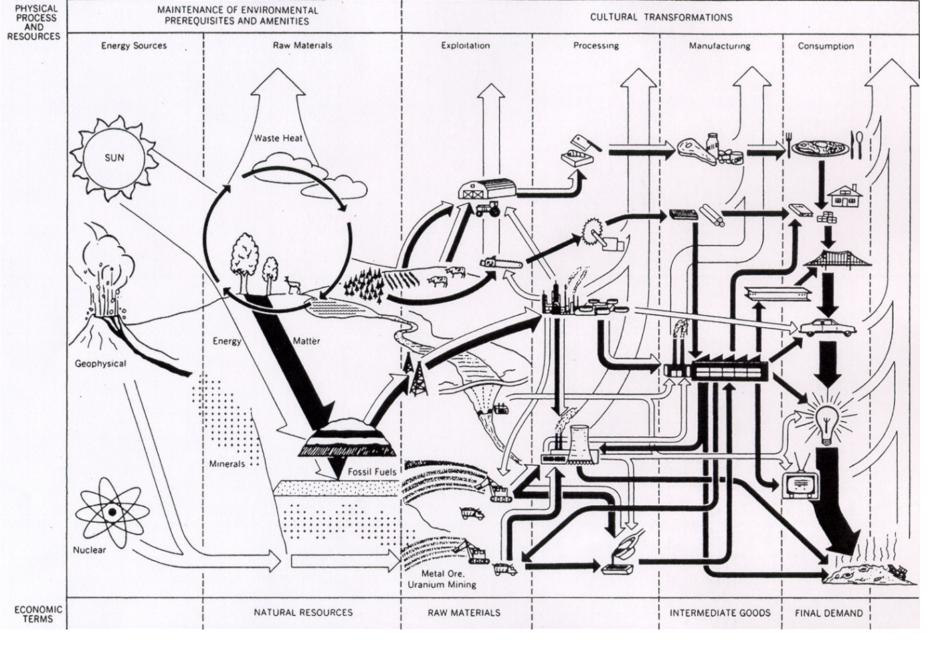
Prosperity comes from using resources

Evolutionary perspective

Finance

Resources and technology





From Charles A.S. Hall, "Biophysical economics: definitions and applications"

Simplified energy and matter flow



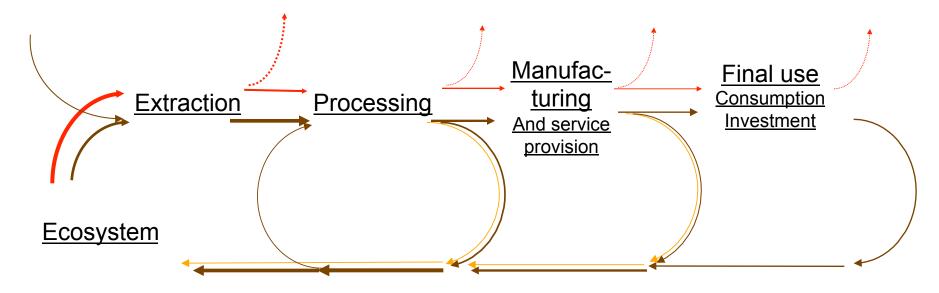








Non-renewables





Simplified energy and matter flow Inches



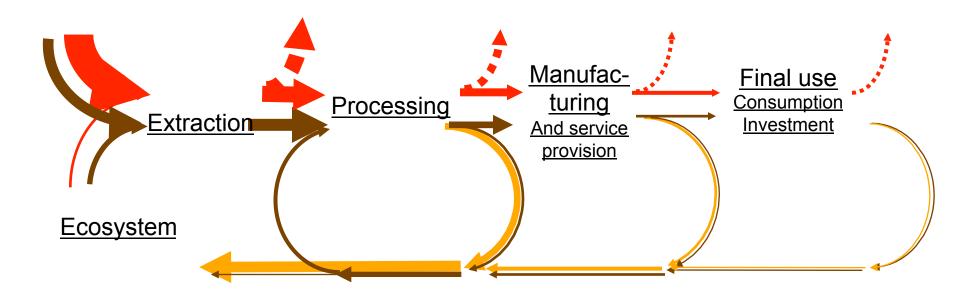








Non-renewables





Economy as a physical process



- 14th-century collapse
 - Bowlus: exhaustion of forests
 - North-Thomas: wrong institutions for eliciting needed action
- Netherlands
 - Bowlus: dependent on grain imports in Middle ages
 - North-Thomas: transcended resource constraints by becoming entrepôt
- China vs. the West
 - Pomeranz: colonial exploitation, then coal
 - Jones: Balderdash! It's institutions
- Landes
 - Ind. Rev. in UK unthinkable without coal

Evolutionary perspective

Finance

Resources and technology



Resources and technology



- Innovation is changed relationship to resources, or thermodynamic gradients
 - Improved ability to find them
 - Increased capture
 - Modified ways of using them

Evolutionary perspective

Finance

Resources and technology



Resources and technology



- North-Thomas growth description:
 - Increase in per capita quantity of one or more factors of production
 - [i.e., improved ability at finding, and/or increased capture of gradients]
 - Increase in efficiency of one or more factors of production
 - [i.e., modified ways of using gradients]

Landes

- Technological change requires sufficient expected gain to overcome inertia
 - [Abundant resources boost the expected gain]

 Recognizes application of new resources as important aspect of technology Evolutionary perspective

Finance

Resources and technology



Finance



- Economy is a complex system
 - Many individual, interacting components
 - System behavior not predictable from behavior of the components
- In nature, chemical and physical signals to organize complex systems

Evolutionary perspective

Finance

Resources and technology

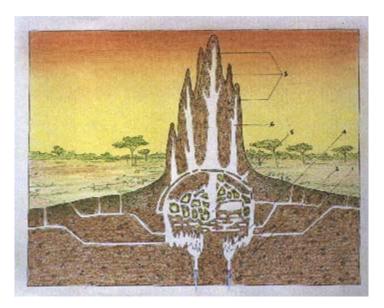


Decentralized coordination

Nobody's "in charge" in a termite mound They build large structures that embody complex engineering principles



http://blog.100-mile-house.org/?p=77

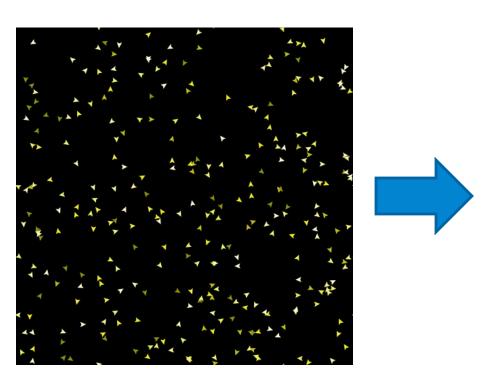


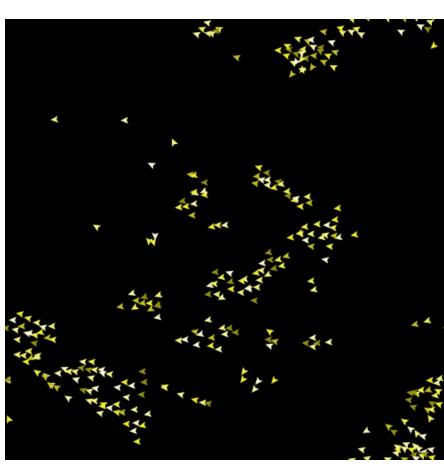
http://inhabitat.com/building-modelled-ontermites-eastgate-centre-in-zimbabwe/

Complex system

- A system of many components, where the system displays properties that are not obvious from the properties of the individual components
 - 4 rules
 - 1. If you're a bit too far from others turn toward them
 - If you're too close, turn away
 - 3. If you're "in the zone," turn to be with them
 - 4. You have limited effective visions

Flocking behavior





Finance



- Economy is a complex system
 - Many individual, interacting components
 - System behavior not predictable from behavior of the components
- In nature, chemical and physical signals to organize complex systems
- In human economies, signaling through institutions
 - Modern economies: money, finance, markets

Evolutionary perspective

Finance

Resources and technology

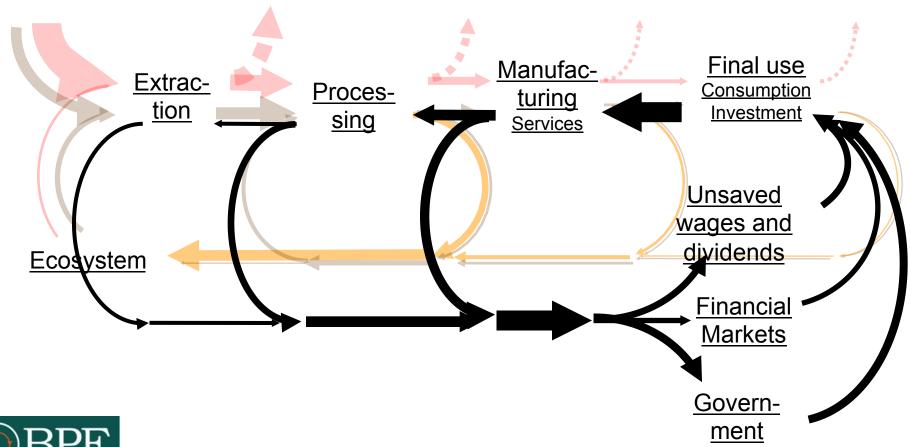


Circular flow of expenditure



Non-renewables

Purchasing power





Finance



- Institutionalists understand the coordinating role
 - Good finance → Better job marshaling your physical assets
- But causality the other way?
- North-Thomas: There are costs to changing and developing institutions
 - Large expected gains → Higher odds of institutional advance
 - Abundant potential resources → Strong incentive for improvement

Evolutionary perspective

Finance

Resources and technology



Evolutionary view



- Economy as complex <u>adaptive</u> system (CAS)
- Good explanations make evolutionary sense
 - Each step is progress on its own
 - Don't happen "so that" some later step can happen
 - Only survive if useful in their time
 - Though they may turn out to be crucial to some later development

Economics is the ecology of our species

Evolutionary perspective

Finance

Resources and technology



Evolutionary view



Pomeranz

- China's mines were in arid region
- No motive for developing steam technology that would be crucial later

Landes

- Early steam engines <1% efficient, but viable at mines
 - Free fuel
- Allowed the technology to evolve further

North

 Social overhead to serve cotton trade later supported growth in Northeast

Evolutionary perspective

Finance

Resources and technology



How'd that happen?

- Natural resources are the source of prosperity
- But institutions shape the "when," "where," and "how"
 - And evolving ability to use resources shapes institutions

Economic history is crystallized development theory

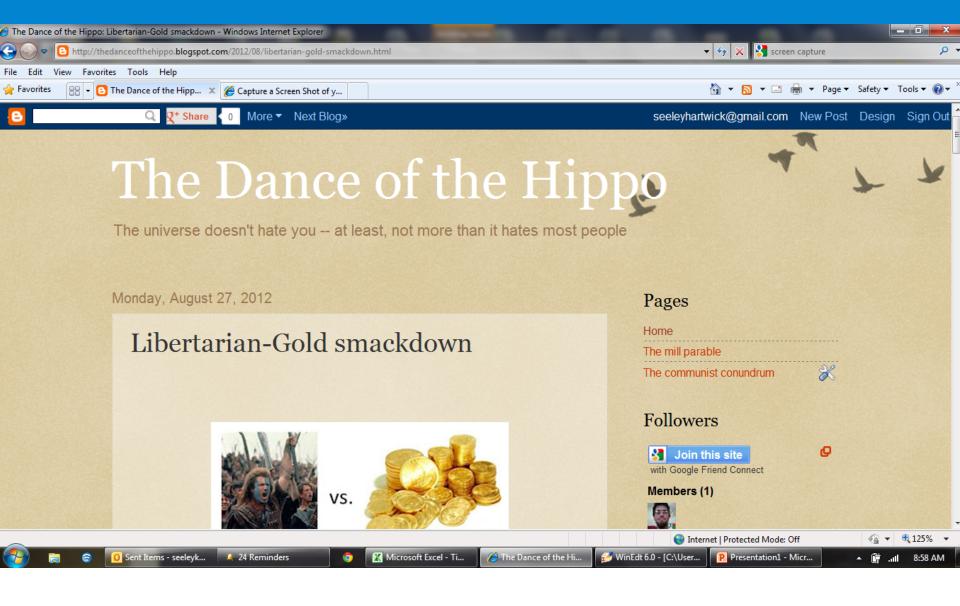
Existing histories can illustrate biophysical forces at work in development

Thanks



- Kent Klitgaard, Wells College
- Larry Malone, Hartwick College
- Sean Kelley, Hartwick College





www.thedanceofthehippo.blogspot.com