

BUSINESS HISTORY NEWS

**The Newsletter of the Association
of Business Historians**

October 2000

No. 20

ISSN 9062-9440

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EDITORIAL

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SURVEY OF DOCTORAL RESEARCH

We intend to publish in the next Newsletter (March 2001), a list of all Business History PhDs in British universities, and PhDs on British business history subjects written in foreign universities. This will include both theses recently completed (since 1998) and those still ongoing. Business history is defined broadly to include relevant topics in economic, social and political history, as well as in business and

management studies and certain areas of business economics. Could members please reply by November 15th, including author's name, title, date of completion, institution and supervisor. Please send information to Prof. Geoffrey Jones, Dept of Economics, University of Reading, PO Box 218, Whiteknights, Reading RG6 6AA, UK.

ABH COUNCIL ELECTIONS

Following the retirement by rotation of Trevor Boyns and Lucy Newton, Howard Cox (South Bank) and Mary Rose (Lancaster) have been elected to the Council.

ARCHIVES FOR BUSINESS HISTORIANS

This issue begins an occasional series of surveys of archives of special interest to business historians. Brad Beaven introduces the work of the Business Archives Council, while Annie Lindsay describes the business-related archives of the Wellcome Institute and Charles Fonge covers the business records available in the Modern Record Centre at the University of Warwick.

The Business Archives Council

The Business Archives Council was formed in 1934 primarily to preserve business records for the study of economic history. There was an impressive list of backers for the project from both the political and academic world including the past and future Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin and William Beveridge who led the academic contingent. Since economic and business history was a relatively new discipline, one of the first tasks the council set itself was to identify the extant business records of over one hundred years old by circulating a questionnaire to businesses and institutions. The Business Archives Council also offered help to the owners of archives in cataloguing their records. It was perhaps no accident that concerns were expressed about the preservation of business records during a period in which many firms were failing due to the depression. Indeed over sixty years later, John Armstrong, while reviewing the progress of the Council during the 1980s, remarked that business history had undergone a 'golden age' due to the large number of records deposited during this period. As Armstrong points out, this was in large measure due to the vigilance of archivists who rescued archives from

many long-standing engineering and manufacturing firms which failed during the economic down turn of the early 1980s.

Today, the Business Archives Council continues to promote the preservation of business records and supply advice and information on the management of both archives and modern records. However, although these two areas remain central activities, the Council has branched into a number of other core activities. The Council also conducts surveys of archives related to particular industries or service sectors. In recent years surveys have been published on brewing, banking and shipbuilding, as has a survey of the archives of one thousand of the oldest registered companies in Britain. The Business Archives Council also maintains an extensive library of business histories (often under-utilised by historians), of which a printed catalogue is available. The Council is also keen to enhance the training and use of business records for both archivists and historians. For more senior researchers, the Council organise the annual Wadsworth Prize, awarded to the historian whose, in the panel's eyes, made an outstanding contribution to business history. The 1999 winner was Niall Ferguson for his book House of Rothschild, Volume 1: Money's Prophets, 1798-1848. The Business Archives Council also holds an annual conference which gives members an opportunity to meet on a more formal footing to hear papers on themes of current interest

The Business Archives Council produces two journals, Business Archives: Principles and Practice and Business Archives: Sources and History which are each published annually. Business Archives: Principles and Practice, is now edited by Serena Kelly, Museum Archivist of the Victoria & Albert Museum, is geared towards the archivist. Thus, technical issues such as preservation, management, selection and presentation of archives figure prominently in the journal. Recent articles have included contributions by Jennie Campbell (Prudential Corporation) on writing and producing a CD-ROM on the Prudential archive and Caroline Brown (Rhodes Trust) on the delicate issue of archive selection. The journal also carries a bibliography of recent publications on archive management and book reviews. For historians, this journal provides a useful insight into some of the problems and the challenges facing archivists in an era of increasing technological change.

In 1969 Business Archives took on a new role as a 'tool of the trade' under the editorship of Richard Storey, aiming to produce material of relevance to both archivists and historians. The separation of subject matter into two distinct but related journals occurred in 1987. Richard, I'm pleased to say, has, over the past four years, continued to work on the journal in the role of editorial assistant for

Sources and History. Following the launch of Business Archives Principles and Practice, Business Archives: Sources and History has been directed towards historians and their use of business archives. Since becoming editor in 1999, I have attempted to follow a tradition of including articles which have uncovered under-researched archives or employed particular methodologies to gain the most out of business sources. For example, in the 1999 edition Matthew Taylor and Tom Donnelly explored under-utilised archives relating to Association Football and Aberdeen respectively, while John Griffiths demonstrated how a company's culture could be accessed through company magazines. Likewise, in the 2000 edition Steve Koerner assesses the range of archives relating to the motor cycle industry and Donna Loftus examines the value of autobiographies in exploring the attitudes of late nineteenth century business leaders. I am also keen to alert historians to new developments in the access and presentation of business archives. For example in the 2000 edition, Alex Ritchie of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts describes how the new commission's new web site and search facility will be a valuable aid to the business historian. Business Archives: Sources and History also includes a bibliography on business history for the previous year compiled by Richard A. Hawkins (University of Wolverhampton). This comprehensive bibliography is arranged by categories ranging from agriculture to transport and includes both journal and monograph publications. A key feature of the journal is the comprehensive list of new business records deposited in both national and local archives. The list is compiled by the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts and is organised in similar categories to the bibliography listings. Thus holdings are listed by themes or industrial/service sectors internally arranged by location. Finally, the journal contains a book review section edited by a one-time editor of the journal, Lucy Newton.

Although Principles and Practice and Sources and History are geared towards the archivist and historian respectively, the journals aim to facilitate a greater understanding and encourage dialogue between archivists and historians. Other Council publications include a quarterly Newsletter, Managing Business Archives and A Guide to Tracing the History of a Business.

The Business Archives Council is a registered charity and derives much of its income from annual subscriptions of its members. These include business organisations, libraries and other institutions, and individual archivists, record managers, business people and historians.

Brad Beaven

Editor Business Archives Sources and History

Business Archives Council Web site: www.arts.gla.ac.uk/Archives/bac.htm

For details about membership and about the work of the Council generally, please write to the Business Archives Council, 101 Whitechapel High street, London E1 7RE. Those wishing to submit an article to Business Archives: Sources and History should contact Dr Brad Beaven for a style sheet at the following address: School of Social & Historical Studies, Milldam, University of Portsmouth, Burnaby Rd, Portsmouth, PO1 3AS.

Sources for Business Historians in the Archives and Manuscripts Collections at the Wellcome Library for the History and Understanding of Medicine¹

Annie Lindsay, Assistant Archivist

A library containing material relating to the history of medicine may not seem like the logical place to look for the records of any type of business. The term 'the history of medicine' conjures up an image of records relating to doctors, nurses and hospitals or perhaps medical research. A browse through the catalogues of the Archives and Manuscripts Section reveals that in fact the term encompasses a much broader area, and there are records that relate very much to business history. This short article aims to give a brief introduction to collections of relevance and the types of records that can typically be found.

The collections of main interest to the business historian are the archives of pharmacies and chemists. Some collections contain records spanning the company's entire trading history, offering a rich resource for the historian. Dating from the eighteenth century, these originate from all over the country, but especially London. The records that can typically be found include cashbooks, sales ledgers, correspondence, recipe books and advertising and promotional material. In most cases there are gaps within the archives, which occur for a number of reasons.

Other smaller collections held include names such as Savory and Moore and Harrods Pharmacy Department. These comprise of mainly prescription registers,

¹ The Wellcome Library for the History and Understanding of Medicine, 183 Euston Road, London, NW1 2BE

financial records and a few poisons registers. Whilst useful for some historical purposes, for example analysing the sale of certain types of drugs in certain areas, these records are more limited for the purpose of studying a business's history.

On the opposite side from more conventional pharmaceutical preparations is 'quakery'. In 1887 the Sequah Medicine Co Ltd began selling patent medicines such as prairie flower and Indian oil using travelling salesman, known as Sequahs. One such Sequah was Peter Alexander Gordon (alias James Kasper).² His papers contain an interesting selection of material from his brief time as a salesman in Great Britain, Ireland, the West Indies and America, including packaging, accounts, correspondence, advertising and propaganda.

It is worth noting at this point that archives of organisations rather than businesses also contain a certain amount of relevant material. The Lister Institute produced sera commercially as one way of funding itself, and one section of the archive deals with this venture.³ The records comprise mainly reports, accounts and correspondence. The FPA (Family Planning Association) archive contains a vast amount of material, dating from the 1930s-1960s, relating to contraceptive manufacturers, including Johnson and Johnson, the London Rubber Company and A G Schering.⁴

For the purposes of this article the archive collections chosen for more detailed discussion are Corbyn, Stacey & Co Ltd, Thomas Morson & Son, Ltd, Fennings Pharmaceuticals, and the Wellcome Archives. This differs from the first three as it is not a business collection.

² The papers of P A Gordon, GC/69. Other papers relating to Sequah can be found in the Public Record Office

³ See SA/LIS/I

⁴ See SA/FPA/A7/34-139

Corbyn, Stacey & Co Ltd

Thomas Corbyn (1711-1791), a Quaker, traded widely on the other side of the Atlantic, as his foreign letterbooks illustrate.⁵ Corbyn's letter books in particular offer the business historian an interesting insight into English trade with America prior to the Revolution. Corbyn made good use of his Quaker connections to build up his business, as is clear from these books: many of the letters begin 'Loving Friend...' and 'I am for Self & Partner Thy Obliged Friend'.⁶ This relationship has been discussed in detail in an article on Thomas Corbyn by Richard Palmer.⁷

Corbyn manufactured and sold drugs (wholesale and retail, but mostly the former) and was not interested in the sale of proprietary drugs. Recipe books illustrate the range and quantity of drugs and preparations made by a pharmacist, and Corbyn produced his to a very high standard. As a Quaker and a businessman obviously Corbyn's reputation would be important to him. When it was called into question he would ask for the assistance of another Quaker, making use once again of his Quaker relationships

“The whole I submit as above mentioned & shall be willing to acknowledge if I have done wrong & hope to meet with the like candid treatment from thee.”⁸

Corbyn's recipe book is arranged alphabetically, and includes details of how to make each preparation, the quantities involved and the cost at the time of the initial entry. For example, in 1761 the total cost of producing Magnesia alba included the cost of a man's labour for 30 days, as well as the 'Powdering thro' fine hair sieve, 50lb...'⁹ Later additions have been made, noting modifications to recipes, or the success or failure of a recipe.

Other records in the collection include Clutton family papers, including those relating to the business when Corbyn initially entered into partnership with Mary

⁵ See foreign letter books of Thomas Corbyn, MS 5442-5443

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Thomas Corbyn, Quaker Merchant' Richard Palmer *Medical History* vol 33, 1989, pp 371-376. See also 'The Rise of the English Drugs Industry: The Role of Thomas Corbyn' Roy Porter and Dorothy Porter, *Medical History* vol 33 1989, pp 277-295

⁸ Ibid, page 60

⁹ Thomas Corbyn's manufacturing recipe book, MS 5446

Clutton and Morris Clutton,¹⁰ wages books, partnership agreements, accounts of George Stacey I, George Stacey II and Josiah Messer, Corbyn's partners (the first joining him in 1772), deeds relating to the firm's premises and copies of research notes made by Dr T D Whittet.¹¹

Thomas Morson & Son, Ltd

Thomas Newborn Robert Morson (1799-1874) was apprenticed to Charles Dunn, an apothecary, Fleet Market, London at the age of 14. The business was bought by Henry Morley in 1815 after the death of Dunn. At the age of 18 Morson went to Paris and worked for the chemist Louis Antoine Planche. On his return to London he took over the business, bringing with him all the scientific knowledge he had gained in France. Morson was very interested in learning, realising that chemistry was the future of his profession. He was a close friend of a number of leading scientists, including Faraday, and was a leading figure in the establishment of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society, becoming its President in 1848.

As the firm remained family run until becoming a subsidiary of Merck & Co Inc, in 1957 the collection contains both personal and business papers. It also contains the research papers of Mr Anthony Morson, Thomas Morson's great great grandson, who wrote a biography of Morson, *Operative Chymist* (Amsterdam: Rodopi, 1997).

Morson specialised in particular in the manufacture and sale of vegetable alkaloids, and from 1821 was the first British producer of quinine sulphate and morphine. Records show that Morsons were swift to become involved in the manufacture and supply of Chloroform after it was first used as an anaesthetic in 1847. Business correspondence shows two invoices for Chloroform being sold in 1848.¹² Like Corbyn, Thomas Morson built up a very good export business, with export agents in a variety of countries including Egypt, Iraq, New Zealand and Sweden.¹³ The letter book in the Morson papers is unfortunately not as easy to read as Corbyn's. This is due to the fact that the letters were written on very flimsy paper, so the ink has spread quite badly. Some of the letters are fading, indeed some have become illegible. However, there are files of business correspondence, particularly relating the products manufactured by Morsons.

¹⁰ Originally, Thomas Corbyn was apprenticed to Joseph Clutton. He entered into partnership with Mary, Joseph's widow on his death and then Morris, her son. Corbyn became sole proprietor in 1754

¹¹ Originals at the Royal Pharmaceutical Society

¹² Business correspondence of Thomas Morson SA/MOR/E.2

¹³ Reprint from the *Chemist and Druggist*, September 1949 SA/MOR/N.1

Other records in the archive include Morson's Paris journal, family papers, legal papers, a very large collection of photographs, advertising records, sales records and scrapbooks.

Fennings Pharmaceuticals

The records relating to Fennings Pharmaceuticals also offer a wide range of records for the Business Historian. Alfred Fennings (d. 1900) opened the Golden Key Pharmacy in 1840 selling medicines for serious ailments such as typhoid and cholera as well as for more minor complaints such as colds. In 1850 he moved his business to the Isle of Wight. After his death in 1900, the business was administered by Trustees, with all the profits going to a children's charity. By 1984, the business was operating from Horsham, with a distribution depot at Ashton-under-Lyne.

A great number of the records in the collection are financial. Unfortunately, there are no letterbooks like those with either the Corbyn or Morson collections. The collection does include subject files, which do contain correspondence. The subject matter in these files includes export licences and product licences. Financial records in this archive include sales statistics and sales returns, which can be useful in plotting the success or otherwise of a firm at various points in its history. Although these are not continuous by any means, there are sufficient to get a picture of the fortunes of the company at different periods, including both world wars.

The Fennings archive, like the Morson archive contains a selection of advertising material. This includes publications by Fennings, for example *Every Mother's Book*, which ran to several editions. This offers practical help for new mothers such as

“Dirt is the friend of disease germs and baby must be kept sweet and wholesome by bathing him daily if possible or washing him all over....”¹⁴

On the whole the booklet contained the same text through its various editions. However, if you look at the 1936 edition, there are annotations and marks where the text is to be altered, perhaps in line with the current trends in child rearing! Whilst the booklet is a promotional publication, the actual advice offered rarely recommends the use of Fennings products, although there are of course adverts at

¹⁴ *Every Mother's Book*, p 10, 1963 SA/FEN uncatalogued

the end. Other Fennings' publications include Fennings Family Doctor; or, when ill, How to get Well' (1864); The Family Physicians (1852) and Fennings' Playtime Picture Story Book for all Good Girls and Boys' (1939).¹⁵ As well as publications, the archive contains packaging for Fennings' products, advertising leaflets both for the firm in general and for individual products and adverts to be displayed in shops.

Other records in the archive include Trustees' minutes (after the death of Alfred Fennings in 1900), stock books, wages books and legal agreements.

The Wellcome Archives

The Wellcome Archives, one of the largest collections held in the Archives and Manuscripts section, contain some material relating to the drugs company that became GlaxoWellcome.¹⁶ These are not the archives of the drugs company founded by Sir Henry Wellcome and Silas Burroughs. They are, however, the personal papers of Sir Henry Wellcome, the records of the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, the Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research, the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, The Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, the Wellcome Physiological research laboratories and the Wellcome Museum of Medical Science. As a result of the way in which Henry Wellcome operated his business and his personal life, a great deal of his business correspondence can be found amongst his personal papers. Indeed, an entire series is dedicated to his business affairs.¹⁷ Papers relating to Wellcome business can be found in the correspondence sections throughout the archive. As mentioned above, the bulk of the business records are held by GlaxoWellcome, and although negotiations are in progress for the transfer of the records to the Wellcome Trust, anyone interested in consulting the archive should contact GlaxoWellcome.¹⁸

The BAC Pharmaceutical Survey

As well as holding records of pharmaceutical companies ourselves, we hold a database of the Business Archives Council's survey of historical records of the pharmaceutical industry. Containing over 560 entries, the database includes information on: the company name; what it traded in; where it was based; a history

¹⁵ SA/FEN uncatalogued

¹⁶ GlaxoWellcome and SmithKline Beecham are due to merge on 25 September 2000 with the name GlaxoSmithKline

¹⁷ For papers relating to Wellcome business see WA/HSW/CO, WA/HSW/LE, WA/HMM/CO, WA/CRL, WA/BSR, WA/PRL

¹⁸ Internal Information & Records, IM&A Information Management, GlaxoWellcome Plc, Greenford Road, Greenford, UB6 0HE

of the company; the types of records that can be found; the location/s of the records and bibliographical information. The database is also available at the Wellcome Unit at the University of East Anglia and the Business Archives Council. It is an invaluable tool for historians, particularly those interested in the history of the pharmaceutical industry as a whole, in an individual company or companies in one particular geographical area. We look forward to receiving a copy of the BAC's recently completed database of historical records relating to veterinary medicine.

Conclusion

Indeed, though it may not seem like the most obvious place to look, it goes to show that historians should not be put off by names. The history and understanding of medicine is a very broad term: the Wellcome Library can provide the means for research into business. As illustrated, the contents of the archives vary from collection to collection: some have limited use; some cover a substantial date range. Records relating to business and the history of medicine are not, in fact, mutually exclusive!

Sources for Business History and the Modern Records Centre

“Nothing is truly the property of any man; at any moment in the passing hour, whether by entreaty, by purchase, by force, by the final extremity of death, all things change their owners and pass to other hands.”

(Horace, *Epistolae II*, 2, 174)

The life of a record, like that of any business, is a far from certain one. Despite a life cycle from creation to disposition, eternal salvation is, statistically, a rarely achieved event. Pitted against this elusive grail are a myriad of factors from the creator or owner of the record to its own inherent worth or physical condition. Less obvious a factor is a suitable haven or resting-place.

The Modern Records Centre at the University of Warwick¹⁹ was established in 1973 as a repository for the archives of industrial relations and labour history, and has since become internationally renowned for its large and comprehensive collections of trade union records. Alongside these have grown significant holdings

¹⁹ Modern Records Centre, University of Warwick Library, Coventry, CV4 7AL (URL: <http://modernrecords.warwick.ac.uk>).

of the records of employers' and trade associations, political parties and organisations, pressure groups and material directly relating to the field of industrial relations. With the records of individuals prominent in these arena, its archival collections relating to business are also an important part of the material in its care.

Business Records

There are over a hundred collections that directly relate to business and management in the Centre, the majority of which are the records of particular enterprises. Records from Rubery Owen Ltd (MSS.338), Birmingham Small Arms Co. Ltd (MSS.19), and the British Motor Industry Heritage Trust (comprising the archives of Rover Ltd and predecessors)²⁰ are just some of the major firms whose records reside at the MRC.

Strong in the field of automotive history, with a special reference to the West Midlands, these particular business archives, also include the likes of those of the publishing house of Victor Gollancz Ltd (MSS.157) or Ragsone Oil Co. Ltd (MSS.198).

Collections such as that for Rubery Owen Holdings Ltd (MSS. 338), whose materials date from 1949, cast light not only on its manufacturing activities, but also the life of its chairman and joint managing director, Sir Alfred Owen, relations with local government and the region and chart the "post-war expansion and contraction of ... a proto-multinational corporation."²¹ A major manufacturing concern in the West Midlands, the records of Triumph Engineering Co. Ltd (MSS.123), Rover Co. Ltd and BSA Co. Ltd complement this collection and have informed a number of works on the motorcycle, car and road haulage industries.²²

Many collections, the Rubery Owen archive included, hold a wealth of material from parent, subsidiary and associate companies. Similarly, the large British Motor Industry Heritage Trust archive (MSS. 226) holds selected records from British Leyland plc, Rover and their constituents (Austin Motor Co., MG Car Co., Morris Motors and others). While far from being 'hidden' treasures, the relative value and

²⁰ MSS.226.

²¹ *Rubery Owen Holdings Ltd. Archive* (MRC Sources Booklet, 9, Coventry, 1997), p. 3.

²² S. Koerner, 'The British motorcycle industry, 1935-1975' (University of Warwick PhD, 1995); T. Whisler, 'British motor industry and government relations, 1944-52' (Business History Conference, Ohio State University, 1996); B. Beaven, 'The growth and significance of the Coventry car component industry, 1895-1939' (De Montfort University PhD, 1994). The Centre also holds the National Cycle Archive (MSS. 328).

significance of such archives within a collection can nonetheless be underestimated and their oversight can be the price paid by those who skim past top-level finding aids and collection-level descriptions without due care and attention!

Alongside company records are those of business management. These encompass records such as those of the Institute of Administrative Management and its predecessors (MSS. 337) and the large Operational Research Society and Operational Research Archive (MSS. 335). In the case of the Operational Research (OR) material, beyond its immediate value to the historians and practitioners of OR, it charts the discipline's growing use and impact in business and industry. Moreover, it highlights through, for example, commissioned reports, issues such as the optimal purchase of advertising slots on television by companies like Pedigree Petfoods and the use of OR in industries as diverse as whisky distilling. Then there are the records of OR sections in institutions such as GKN Ltd, British Gas, British European Airways and the coal industry.

Stepping away from these broader classes of holdings, are collections such as MSS. 201, Courtalds Group One Staff Association, and MSS.361, Alcan Foils Personnel Department. Although more specific in both material and context, smaller archival holdings in this vein supply an important insight into labour relations and specific issues, as well as furnishing further contextual material to aid a comparative approach.²³

Trade Unions

The records of trade unions are an obvious source for those interested in industry, commerce, the economy, business and industrial relations. The Centre holds an extensive collection of trade union archives dating from the eighteenth century to the present from national (and some local) organisations.²⁴ There are over 640 collections in this class alone and they include the registry files of the Trades Union Congress (MSS.292) which date from 1920 and are open until 1989. A crucial source for furnishing an alternative perspective to that provided by governmental, 'business' or 'corporate' records, trade union records - besides

²³ Broader works on business and management using the Centre's resources include: C. Wrigley (ed.), *A history of British industrial relations, 1939-1979* (1996); D. Ritschel, *The politics of planning: the debate on economic planning in Britain in the 1930s* (Oxford, 1997); R. Vickers, *Manipulating hegemony: state power, Labour and the Marshall Plan* (Basingstoke, 2000); K. Whitston, 'Scientific management in Britain: a history' (University of Warwick PhD, 1995); M. Bufton, 'The productivity drive in Britain, c. 1948-63' (University of Exeter PhD, 1998); S. O'Connell, 'The social and cultural impact of the car in Britain, 1918-1939' (University of Warwick PhD, 1996).

²⁴ The Centre is also creating a database of the corporate names relating to all its collections to help chart their nomenclature and institutional histories.

alleviating a ‘top-down’ perspective - can also provide an important vantage on thematic subjects, from issues of gender or race to pieces of legislation, industrial safety or immigration. Consequently, the TUC archive “is probably the most important single primary source for British labour history.”²⁵

The late Arthur Marsh talked of a “*pot pourri* of trade union types and objectives” and whether one believes their existence and activities “incompatible with the pursuit of modern business objectives and . . . a major obstacle to economic progress and individual freedom”²⁶ or not, the number and the importance of their records and the light they cast on political, economic and social culture is indisputable.

Employers’ and Trade Associations

The records of trade and employers’ associations provide another tranche of material closely related to the ‘business’ held at the Centre. Like the trade unions, these organisations are important for their role (intentional or otherwise) as intermediary between their members and government. From their rapid formation in the post-war period they have played an integral part in business-government relations, not to mention economic performance, research and development, education and training in industrial and commercial society.²⁷

Certainly their importance in the study of industries, industrial districts and individual associations has been recognised,²⁸ and in collections such as those of the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) and its predecessors (including the FBI)²⁹ and the EEF,³⁰ there are records more specifically related to particular business sectors. That their records extend beyond government–business relations is not always appreciated but as the range of CBI directorates indicates,³¹ there again exists significant scope for comparative and thematic approaches. Nor is the nation-state the dominant focus, the CBI also having its Smaller Firms and

²⁵ A. Tough, ‘Trade Unions and their Records’, *Archives*, XIX (1990), p. 135.

²⁶ A. Marsh, *Trade Union Handbook*, 4th edition (Aldershot, 1988), pp. 4-5.

²⁷ *Employers’ and Trade Associations’ History*, (MRC Sources Booklet, 4, Coventry, 1992), p. 5.

²⁸ J. Leitolf, ‘British industry and West European integration from 1945 to 1975’ (Free University of Berlin PhD, 1995); *Solidarity* (International Transport Workers’ Federation centenary history, 1996); J. Sheail, ‘Business and the Environment: an inter-war perspective on the Federation of British Industries’, *Contemporary British History*, 11:4 (1977), pp. 21-41; M. Wallace, *Single or return? The history of the Transport Salaried Staffs’ Association* (TSSA, London, 1996).

²⁹ Federation of British Industries (MSS. 200).

³⁰ Engineering Employers’ Federation (MSS.237).

³¹ Included among these are directorates for: regional and smaller firms, education and training, international affairs, economic affairs and employment affairs.

Regional Councils Directorate, with its constituent councils, policy groups and working parties. A regional aspect is very much in evidence in the records of the EEF, through its publications and local agreements and in the records of its predecessors and regional associations, some of which form part of the archive. The papers of the Coventry and District EEF (MSS.66) constitute a particularly good example. They firstly include a large series of the proceedings of local and works conferences from 1913, a series which also demonstrates local links with unions such as the TGWU and AEU (both of whose archives are at the Centre).³² Files regarding the association's links with Alfred Herbert Ltd, 1909–29, papers on wage rates in the region during the 1940's and 1960's, as well as material on the Coventry Toolroom Agreement of 1941 and the Coventry Toolroom dispute of 1971 also form part of these papers, which demonstrate the breadth of interaction between a variety of institutions, individuals and interests on an equally varied array of economic, social, political and institutional stages.

Political Papers and Individuals

Political papers, such as those of cabinet minister R.H.S. Crossman (MSS.154) and MP Maurice Edelman (MSS.125), with the records of various local political parties and a broad spectrum of political, union and business leaders and individuals,³³ all supply further avenues of historical enquiry to the Centre's users. Similarly, to the political, social and economic *fora* in which business operated.³⁴

The individual is rarely eclipsed by the more evident 'institutional' material – a fact attested on one level by the increasing number of genealogical enquiries the Centre receives. Careers and personalities can be traced, and though these cases are generally confined to the more prominent, this is simultaneously a reflection of the nature of the records and the range of uses to which they might be put.³⁵

Electronic Access

Access to the records in the Centre's care remains of prime importance in the work undertaken by its staff and continues to be aided by the use of internationally

³² TGWU (MSS.126) and AEU (MSS.259).

³³ For example, Sir Norman Kipping, Sir Victor Gollancz, Reg Groves, Frank Cousins, Clive Jenkins, Tom Mann, Ernest Bevin, Ben Tillett, R.A. Ethridge and Baron Avebury.

³⁴ J. Boswell and J. Peters, *Capitalism in contention: business leaders and political economy in modern Britain* (Cambridge, 1997).

³⁵ The Centre's collections have helped contribute to various biographies in the new *Dictionary of National Biography*, the *Dictionary of Business Biography*, and the ongoing *Dictionary of Labour Biography*.

recognised descriptive standards and the application of the latest technology in this field. Its adoption of Encoded Archival Description (EAD) in 1998 means that now more than 75% of its collections have been provided with collection-level descriptions in electronic form available through the Centre's web-pages and that all new finding aids are produced in electronic and paper format. The rapid development of electronic access has enabled participation in national projects such as the Higher Education Archives Hub³⁶ and the incipient 'Access to Archives' project³⁷ which, in turn, further and promote access to the Centre's finding aids and collections.

These initiatives bring together not only the collections of different repositories but help to consolidate (virtually and intellectually) possibly disparate parts of a 'single' collection and significantly related material and genres. In this the Centre is among the pioneering institutions, based mainly in the higher education sector, which herald a new era in the use and extended accessibility of archival collections.

* * *

The Modern Records Centre is particularly useful in the array of perspectives and research avenues its records can provide, and their ability to balance the 'top-down' model or vantage frequently dictated by the nature of the central records of corporate institutions. Thus, important sources for business history are by no means confined to those collections listed under 'Business and Management' in the Centre's guides. The range of its collections and their selection around key classes encourages a lateral as well as hierarchical approach to their use and discovery. This consequently enables thematic and comparative enquiries across collections and between countries, trades, institutions or industries. With organisations like the TUC, CBI, ITF and the EEF one can draw on international, national and local events and aspects whilst simultaneously accessing material garnered from an organisation that works with and for a membership and that interacts with, if not always alongside, central government and related organisations.

In this way the Centre, its collections, supporting finding aids and publications provide an array of useful source material that helps bridge the gaps and pitfalls

³⁶ URL: <http://archiveshub.ac.uk/> (The project aims to unite descriptions of the collections in the archives of various UK higher education archives, which are united electronically and thus searches can be made across all such collections).

³⁷ URL: <http://pro.gov.uk/archives/A2A>.

engendered by the turbulent and unpredictable life cycles of corporate institutions and their records.

Dr Charles Fonge
Assistant Archivist
Modern Records Centre
University of Warwick

CONFERENCE REPORTS

Association of Business Historians Conference

Royal Holloway, University of London, 30th June - 1st July 2000

The first *annual* conference of the Association of Business Historians was hosted this year by Royal Holloway. The organisers, Bob Fitzgerald, Elaine Clarke, Chris Hitchens and Nobuo Kawabe, deserve congratulations on putting together an interesting and varied programme and on running a very well organised and entertaining conference. Unlike recent ABH conferences, the Royal Holloway conference had no central theme. Instead papers spanned a wide range of topics, with a strong international coverage.

One particular area of strength concerned the business history of east and south-east Asia. Contributions here included the conference's opening address, by W. Mark Fruin of San Jose University, on the development of Japanese management and comparisons of recent trends with those in other countries (particularly the 'Silicon Valley model'). These themes were further explored during the second day of the conference, in a session on business history in Japan. This included a further paper by Mark Fruin, on the application of the model of corporate evolution outlined in Chandler's Scale and Scope to Japanese business; Nobuo Kawabe's review of recent research in Japanese business history, and an analysis of Japanese entrepreneurship by Johzen Takeuchi. In a separate session Dong-Woon Kim examined the development of personal capitalism in Korea.

A new feature of the ABH conference was the presentation of papers based on recent postgraduate thesis research, on behalf of the Coleman Prize. Duncan Ross and Lucy Newton acted as judges for this year's prize. A number of excellent papers were presented, bearing testament to the high quality of recent doctoral research in business history. This year's winner was Andrew Popp, now at Manchester Metropolitan University, for his thesis 'Business Structure, Business Culture and the Industrial District: the Potteries c.1850-1900, awarded by Sheffield Hallam. This examines the economic, social, and political structure of the Potteries and the response of the industrial district to the economic crisis it faced during the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

Another feature of the conference was a presentation by Edwin Green and Terry Gourvish on work in progress at the Business Archives Council. This emphasised the need for greater support for the identification and preservation of business

archives and for more business historians to become involved in the Council's work. Given the government's apparent indifference to safeguarding the records of Britain's industrial past, and the constant threat that corporate mergers, relocations, and similar events pose to business archives, historians of business enterprise cannot afford to regard themselves merely as passive users of their source material.

While the conference had no central theme, it did host a number of thematic sessions. These included a session examining an area of growing interest among business historians, the history of Britain's service sector, with papers by Dil Porter on the role of spare-time agents in the growth of home shopping since 1900; an analysis of Glasgow Penny banks and their role in promoting working class thrift in pre-1914 Glasgow by Duncan Ross, and a discussion of the development of regional banking in nineteenth century England by Lucy Newton. A parallel session examined the influence of military procurement on the British engineering industry, with papers by Roy Edwards, John Singleton, and Till Geiger.

Other, non-themed, sessions on the first day of the conference incorporated a number of interesting papers on topics as diverse as the business history of Madame Tussaud (Pam Pilbeam) papers on the development of the British clothing and textile industries (John Oldland and Richard Coopey), the financial performance of British companies (D. M. Higgins), and the development of managerial and accounting control in the British organic chemical industry (Mark Matthews and Trevor Boyns). These were followed on the final day by a similarly interesting and diverse series of papers including an analysis of Britain's FDI stake in 1938 by T.A.B. Corley; Gul Berna Ozcan's study of the development of the post-war Turkish retail sector, as demonstrated by the evolution of Migros-Turk A. I.; Terje Kili's analysis of American influences in Norwegian competition law; a study of Inmos and government support for the British electronics industry, by Romano Dyerson, and an analysis of the development of scientific management in Britain, using case-studies of Hans Renold and Rowntree, by Trevor Boyns and Bob Fitzgerald.

The conference dinner was held in the majestic surroundings on the Founder's Dining Hall, in the midst of Thomas Holloway's art collection (minus a couple of recent disposals). At the Association's AGM Howard Cox and Mary Rose were elected to the Council and a revised constitution for the Association was approved. The date and location for next year's conference were set at Friday 29th - Saturday 30th June at the University of Portsmouth.

Peter Scott, University of Portsmouth

4th Convention of the European Business History Association, Bordeaux 15th and 16th September 2000: ‘Enterprises confronting internationalisation, worldwide expansion and globalisation in the 19th and 20th centuries’.

The 4th Conference of the EBHA was held at the Political Science Institute (Sciences Po) in Bordeaux. It was organised by a team led by Professor Hubert Bonin and was a great success at both the intellectual and social levels. It is clear that EBHA has now consolidated itself and become a genuinely trans-national organisation of some depth. The Conference was attended by 150 participants, representing nearly all West European countries active in business history. This included 49 from France, 20 from Italy and 15 from Spain, with the Scandinavian countries also strongly represented (Norway 10, Denmark 10, Sweden 4, and Finland 4). There were also 6 from Netherlands, 6 from Germany, and 4 each from UK, USA, and Japan. The numbers of UK participants were a disappointing feature: in previous Conferences there have been more than 20 at each. In fact, it was somewhat ironic that almost the entire conference was conducted in English, with only a handful of British and American participants present! The opportunities at the EBHA for British scholars, particularly the younger business historians, to interact and make contact with a wide range of European scholars working in related areas, are very precious and it is to be hoped that this downturn will be just a blip before larger numbers return to the EBHA Conferences in Oslo, Helsinki and Lowell (Massachusetts) in the next three years.

Over 90 papers were presented, with particular strengths in internationalisation of business (with a focus on international services), technology transfer, the car industry, financial internationalisation, and (a notable feature at this conference) very strong themes on the history of international business in the luxury trades and the wine and alcohol businesses.

The internationalisation theme was launched with a series of comparative long-term studies covering France, Germany, UK and Spain, by Albert Carreras and Xavier Tafunell (Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona), Youssef Cassis (Grenoble), Philippe Mioche (Aix-en-Provence) and Peter Wardley (West of England), which established dimensions and structures of the internationalisation of large firms in the 20th century. Later in the Conference, these aspects were broadened, notably by

the interesting attempt by Andrea Colli (Milan Bocconi) to get a grip on the internationalisation of medium-sized Italian firms, the 'pocket multinationals'; by Thomas Heinrich (Baruch College, NY) on the unsuccessful internationalisation of the North American pulp and paper industry in the interwar years, and by Mila Davids on the developing international organisation of Philips. Two sessions on the car industry, presented by the GERPISA international research group on the auto industry, included studies of Fiat, Renault, Nissan, Ford, and Chrysler. A further session considered the broader patterns of response by small and medium sized firms and industrial regions to the challenges of internationalisation.

Papers on the internationalisation of services included work on the water supply and utilities industries (notably gas and electricity), railways, Greek, Italian and Brazilian banking, and, the telecommunications sector. In the latter, the history of Nokia by the company historian, Martti Haikio, raised intriguing questions about the roots of Nokia's dramatic success, while global competition in submarine cable and telegraphy (with special emphasis on competition in Japan and China by (Phil Kurt Jacobsen (Copenhagen University) and Da Qing Yang (Washington University) highlighted the fascinating interaction of technical change and international politics.

Bonin's team had worked hard to win local sponsorship from Moët-Hennessy-Louis Vuitton, L'Oreal, and the Ginestet wine company, so it was appropriate that the Conference was especially strong on the international luxury and wine trades. Alongside the history of silks, films, and perfumes, there were also papers on the development of Pernod, Heineken, Moët and Chandon, sherry, whisky and wines. An interesting feature here was a broadening of discussions on branding and marketing in alcoholic beverages, with particularly interesting contributions from Teresa Da Silva Lopes (Reading), Paul Duguid ((Berkeley), Anne Wegener-Sleeswijk (Amsterdam) and James Simpson (Universidad Carlos III, Madrid).

The greatest strength of the Conference was its presentation of dense comparative studies and some suggestive hypotheses that provide a platform for working out comparisons and ideas in later more intensive groups and seminars that may arise out of the Conference. Most papers took a fairly orthodox company-centered approach to business history (perhaps not reflecting recent trends to give greater emphasis to social contexts and the broader forces operating on business environments). There was no evidence, for instance of a strong impact of the 'social history of business' which has marked recent US Conferences on business

history, and there was also (perhaps more surprisingly) little explicit theoretical reflection on underlying issues.

The Conference also struck high notes in its social programme. The Conference dinner at Chateau Giscours, was a special moment with copious free champagne (Moët and Chandon) flowing courtesy of LVMH, and a rich palette of fine wines from the chateau, accompanied by instruction in the arts of tasting and appreciation (we all know much more now about how to get the correct tannin balance, the rotation of oak barrels, and which wines can be drunk with cheese.....and which must not). The Conference finished with dinner on a riverboat, touring the Garonne with Hubert Bonin revealing hidden talents as tour-guide, local antiquarian and entertainments compere.

Several prizes were presented: The EBHA and Moët-Hennessy dissertation prize was awarded to: Suzan Becker (Bonn University), for her thesis comparing the evolution of German firm Metallgesellschaft and the Belgian firm Vieille-Montagne before 1914. The Ginestet prize for a paper on the history of wine & alcohol was awarded to: Teresa da Silva Lopez (University of Reading, Universidad Catolica Portuguesa), “Brands, mergers & acquisitions in the alcoholic beverages industry”. The Suez Lyonnaise des Eaux prize to a paper on collective services went to: Juan Manuel Mates Barco (Jaen University, Spain), “Strategies of foreign firms and the sector of water supply in Spain (850-1990). The Gaz de France prize for a paper on international firm strategy went to: Francesca Polese (Bocconi University), “International transfer of technologies: the training trip through Europe of the Italian engineer BG Pirelli in 1870—1871” and to: Andrea Colli (Bocconi University, Milano), “‘Pocket multinationals’: some reflections on ‘new’ actors in Italian industrial capitalism”.

Steven Tolliday (University of Leeds)

First Glasgow/Rotterdam Seminar ‘Case Studies in Business History’, Glasgow, 12 and 13 May 2000

The Centres for Business History in Glasgow and Rotterdam recently held their first seminar on ‘case studies in business history’. Papers were presented on a wide range of topics. The first section concentrated on new research on East German Technology in the 1970s and 1980s (Ray Stokes, Glasgow) and the problematic

establishment of the Ford assembly factory in the Netherlands in the period 1910-1931 (Ferry de Goey, Rotterdam). In the second session Coen Helderma (Rotterdam) presented the outline of his dissertation research on the role of entrepreneurs in the early development of Dutch tripartism (1920-1950) and Hugh Murphy (Glasgow) spoke about the collapse and rescue of the Fairfield shipbuilding and engineering company in the mid-sixties.

On the second day the port and shipping sector were in the centre of attention, with the exception of the account of Paul Hek (Rotterdam) on the role of the Central Bureau for Social Advice (CBSA), 1899-1923) in the development of social entrepreneurship in the Netherlands Further presentations were heard on labour relations in British ports in the period 1945 -1970 (Jim Phillips, Glasgow), networks and markets in Clyde shipping (Forbes Munro, Glasgow) and the financing of line shipping companies (Paul van de Laar, Rotterdam)

The seminar, which hopefully marked the start of a long and fruitful cooperation between both Centres, was magnificently organised by Tony Slaven and Linda Craig of the Centre of Business History in Glasgow and was in both academically and socially perspective a success.

Coen Helderma (Rotterdam)

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES AND CALLS FOR PAPERS

2001 ABH Conference - call for papers

The 2001 ABH conference will be held at the University of Portsmouth on Friday 29th to Saturday 30th June. Papers will be considered on any topic, though the main theme will be **Responses to Innovation**. This is interpreted widely, to include topics such as:

- Responses of businesses and industries to changes in the 'market-cum-technological environment'
- Trade union and labour responses to new technologies and other innovations which threaten established working practices, traditional skills, workplace

- cultures, and gender divisions of labour
- Financial innovation and the responses of financial institutions and markets
- The diffusion and impact of particular new technologies and other innovations influencing business
- Debates regarding entrepreneurship, innovation, and business success/failure
- Business history research drawing on theoretical models from the economics of innovation and technological change

The organisers welcome expressions of interest from historians working in all disciplines and on any time period or country. Panel and paper proposals (including a 1-2 page abstract for all participants) should be submitted to Dr Peter Scott, Dept. of Economics, University of Portsmouth, Locksway Road, Southsea, Hants., PO4 8JF. Tel: 023 9284 4115; fax: 023 9284 4037; E-mail: Peter.scott@port.ac.uk. The deadline for submissions is 31st December 2000.

Future ABH Conferences:

July 2002 , University of Reading
 July 2003, Lowell Massachusetts, USA

The 2003 Conference will be an international meeting that will be held in the USA in conjunction with the Business History Conference (USA), the European Business History Association (EBHA), the Business Archives Council, and the Lowell Industrial Museum. For further information, please contact John Wilson, School of Modern History, The Queen's University, Belfast BT7 1NN, Northern Ireland. E-mail: jwilson@qub.ac.uk

20-22 April 2001: Annual Meeting of the Business History Conference: Services and the Global Economy, Miami, Florida

The 2001 annual meeting of the Business History Conference will take as its theme Services and the Global Economy. We invite proposals for papers concerned with the historical evolution of all forms of business enterprise engaged in services with a special emphasis on their international dimensions. It is hoped to attract papers on the widest range of services including finance, utilities, trade, retailing, transport, advertising, tourism, entertainment and crime. Papers could explore both the enterprises and persons engaged in services and their geographical location in cities, regions or countries. Submissions are invited on all chronological periods,

and papers on the role of services in Latin America, Asia and Africa are especially encouraged. Submissions on topics beyond the theme are welcome as well. All graduate students presenting papers are eligible for travel grants to defray costs associated with attending the annual meeting.

Proposals may be submitted for individual papers or for entire panels. All proposals should include one page abstracts and one page CVs or resumes for all participants. Panel proposals also should have a cover letter containing a title, a one paragraph panel description, suggestions for a chair and commentator, and contact information for the panel organiser.

Graduate students in the early stages of writing up their dissertations may apply for inclusion in designated workshops intended to discuss preliminary conclusions and methodologies in an informed but informal environment. Interested students should submit a one page abstract of their project and a one page CV. These proposals should indicate they are intended for the Dissertations in Progress sessions.

The deadline for submission is October 2, 2000.

Contact: Roger Horowitz, Secretary-Treasurer, Business History Conference P.O. Box 3630, Wilmington DE 19807, USA.

Dissertations completed in the previous three years (1998-2000) are eligible for the conference's dissertation session. Proposals are welcome from Ph.D recipients in history, business administration, history of science and technology, economics and other fields whose work is on business history broadly defined. Presentations made at this session will be published in *Enterprise & Society*, the BHC journal. One dissertation will receive the Herman E. Krooss Prize for the best dissertation in business history, which includes a \$500 award. Completed dissertations should be sent by October 2, 2000 to: Professor Jonathan Zeitlin, Department of History, 5213 Humanities, University of Wisconsin Madison, Madison WI 53706. Email: jzeitlin@facstaff.wis.edu.

The Program Committee consists of Geoffrey Jones (chair), Will Hausman, Kenneth Lipartito, and Mary Yeager. Address questions about proposals to Geoffrey Jones, Department of Economics, University of Reading, Whiteknights, Reading RG6 6AA, UK. Email: g.jones@reading.ac.uk.

Acceptance letters will be sent by November 30, 2000. Presenters are expected to submit abstracts of their papers in electronic form for posting on the BHC web site. Authors are also encouraged to post electronic versions of their full papers in advance of the April meeting.

European Business History Association (EBHA) conference on Business and Knowledge, Oslo, Norway 31st August to 1st September, 2001

The fifth conference of the European Business History Association will be held in Oslo, Norway on 31 August to 1st September, 2001. The conference is hosted by the Department of Innovation and Economic Organisation, and the Centre for Business History. It will be held at the Norwegian School of Management's conference centre, which is overlooking the harbour of Oslo. The theme of the conference is "Business and Knowledge". The aim is to discuss the various roles of knowledge in relationship to business endeavours.

All papers relevant to the general theme are welcome. We also welcome papers on other topics, but we suggest an emphasis on five themes concerning business and knowledge:

- creation, diffusion and development of knowledge (the development of business practices, organisational modes, techniques, role of science and technology, patents)
- knowledge and innovation (the Schumpeterian approach: entrepreneurship, as well as frameworks like clusters and innovation systems)
- knowledge as competitive advantage (enterprise-specific concepts like organisational capabilities, core competence)
- knowledge as a basis for collective action (e.g. the role of labour, expertise and professionals, hierarchies vs. networks, strategic alliances)
- knowledge and asymmetric information (e.g. the approach of transaction cost economics, the problems of regulation, of policies for competition)

Each theme can be addressed in a multitude of ways. However, to facilitate discussion we would encourage you to focus on the general aspects of your topic. The opening and closing plenary sessions will address business and knowledge from a theoretical perspective. The closing discussions will reflect the proceedings

of the conference.

The time schedule for the preparation of papers is as follows:

- 31 October 2000: one page abstract proposal
- 31 December 2000: notification from organisers if proposal has been accepted
- 30 June 2001: full paper and abstract

Proposals are invited for either individual papers or for complete sessions. Sessions will be 90 minutes long. Suggestions for sessions should include the name of the chair, the contributors, and a one page abstract of each paper.

Participants will stay at Oslo's newest hotel, the Hotel Opera. The price for a single room is NOK595 and a double room NOK 825 (approx 73 and 100EU respectively).

The organizing committee:

Prof. Rolv Petter Amdam, Assoc Prof. Knut Sogner, Prof. Evan Lange, Assoc Prof. Sverre Knutsen, and Researcher Harald Espeli.

Address: Norwegian School of Management, BI, PO Box 580,, 1301 Sandvika,, Norway

E-mail: ebha2001@bi.no

The sixth conference of the European Business History Association EBHA will held in Helsinki, Finland on 23rd to 25th August 2002 at the University of Helsinki

The theme of the conference is "Companies - Owners - Employees".

The institutional separation of ownership and management is one of the most fundamental changes in the history of capitalism. Issues concerning its implications for ownership structures, corporate governance, shareholder value, tensions between owners and management, and worker participation have been much to the fore both in everyday discussion and in more theoretical debate. Business history can provide us with new knowledge on this development. What type of ownership and governance structures have been dominant under divergent institutional relationships? How have the relationships between owners and

managers evolved over time? Can different governance practices help to understand the economic performance of particular companies? How have worker participation systems developed over time?

The conference will be organised under the following headlines: Societal Change and Ownership; Ownership and Corporate Governance; Participation, Commitment and Compensation; International Ownership vs. National Control.

Papers and proposals for subsessions relevant to the theme are welcome. The preliminary timetable is as follows: Call for papers: August 2001. Deadline for proposals: November 15th 2001. Notification of acceptance: January 15th 2002. Deadline for final papers: June 15th 2002.

For more information please contact:

Prof. Riitta Hjerppe or Susanna Fellmann, Dept of Social Science History, University of Helsinki, PO Box 54, FIN-00014 University of Helsinki

E-mail: <riitta.hjerppe@helsinki.fi>

E-mail: <susanna.fellman@helsinki.fi>

19 October 2000: The annual liaison meeting of the ESRC, the Economic History Society, the Social History Society and the ABH will take place on 19 October 2000. Members are invited to submit agenda items to the Secretary Treasurer as soon as possible.

1 November 2000: Business Archives Council AGM and Annual Conference. 'Is it yours? Issues of ownership'.

Speakers will address a range of topics including: legal issues surrounding the ownership of records; liquidation and receivership and the fate of business records; copyright and the internet; Data Protection legislation.

Venue: Channel Four Television, 124 Horseferry Road, London SW1P. Cost: BAC members £100, non-members £135. Places must be booked in advance. Contact: BAC, 3rd and 4th floors, 101 Whitechapel High St., London E1 7RE

November 2000: University of Reading, Centre for International Business History
The interaction of business and finance

This one day workshop will examine the relationship between finance/financial practices/financial institutions and business in the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The theme is broad and inclusive and aims to encompass issues relating to banking, insurance companies, credit providers, accounting methods, industrial finance, limited liability and mutual company status. For further information please contact:

Lucy Newton, Centre for International Business History, The University of Reading, PO Box 218, Reading, RG6 6AA, UK.

Fax: +44 (0)118 975 0236

e-mail: l.a.newton@reading.ac.uk

11 November 2000: Northern Economic History Conference. Sheffield University.

This is a one-day conference. Sheffield is hosting the Northern Economic History Conference this year. Papers have been invited, but some slots still remain.

Contact: S.Bowden@sheffield.ac.uk or Dave Higgins (D.Higgins@sheffield.ac.uk)

1-3 December 2000 in Wollongong, Australia.
AUSTRALASIAN ECONOMIC & MARITIME HISTORY
CONFERENCE: CALL FOR PAPERS

A conference organised under the joint auspices of The Economic History Society of Australia and New Zealand and The Australian Association for Maritime History. The conference will be held at the Novatel Northbeach, 2-14 Cliff Road, Wollongong (New South Wales, Australia).

OFFERS OF PAPERS ARE NOW INVITED ON A WIDE RANGE OF TOPICS
The themes of the Conference are very broad, including: all aspects of economic/business history, including but not restricted to aspects of the histories of Australia and New Zealand, the Pacific, and the broader Asia-Pacific region; the maritime history of these regions and the wider world; associated aspects of labour

history and social history, including labour migration; mining and other resource histories; theoretical and methodological issues of economic, maritime, socio-economic, and institutional history, including relationships among the historical social sciences.

OFFERS OF PAPERS MUST BE RECEIVED BY 30 SEPTEMBER 2000 Offers and registrations to be sent to the organisers below from whom forms and further information are available. (Please send a brief abstract with paper offers.)

Professor Paul Robertson E-mail: paul_robertson@uow.edu.au Dr James Reveley james_reveley@uow.edu.au Department of Management, University of Wollongong Tel: +61-2-4221 4626 Wollongong NSW2522 Fax:+61-2-4227 2785, AUSTRALIA

19th to 21st April 2001: The Early American Economy: Past, Present, Future: Philadelphia, U.S.A.

The Library Company of Philadelphia's Program in Early American Economy and Society invites proposals for its first conference, "The Early American Economy: Past, Present, Future." The conference will bring together scholars who have a range of research interests in the development of the North American economy from its earliest times through the Civil War era.

The Program has been established to promote scholarly research, deepen public understanding, and collaborate with the area's many existing institutions where there is on-going work related to American economic developments. The Program is dedicated to enlarging the Library Company's rich collections of publications that cover the formative years of American commerce, business, manufacturing, science and technology, agriculture, banking, and governmental growth. It will also award short- and long-term fellowships; host public programs and teacher-training seminars; mount exhibits that highlight areas of the Library Company collections; and sponsor periodic seminars that present new research about the economy. In short, this conference is just one of many activities the Program will undertake in the next several years.

With these goals in mind, the conference will bring together both active scholars and the interested public to discuss some of the most important recent research in the many subfields of economic history. Proposals on any aspect of early American

economic history will be considered, and the following areas are especially encouraged: the Atlantic economy; regional distinctiveness; comparative perspectives on local and regional economies; colonial and early national labour and entrepreneurship; the transformative nature of the American Revolution; the rise of banking, finance, and capital formation in the early republic; household economy; and topics measuring growth and income.

Accepted proposals will lead to the submission of a paper, which will in turn be circulated to registered conference participants and commentators. Conference presenters and commentators will receive expenses of travel, hotel, and some meals provided, and presenters of papers will receive an honorarium of \$500. Papers may be edited and published following the conference.

Contact: Cathy Matson, Director, Program in Early American Economy and Society, Library Company of Philadelphia, 1314 Locust Street, Philadelphia, PA, 19107, U.S.A..

Web site: <http://www.librarycompany.org>

E-mail: economics@librarycompany.org

30th March to 1st April 2001: ECONOMIC HISTORY SOCIETY ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2001: 75TH ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE

The Annual Conference of the Economic History Society for 2001, the Society's 75th anniversary, will be hosted by the University of Glasgow (which will be celebrating its 550th anniversary) from 30 March to 1 April 2001.

The President and four Vice-Presidents will each convene an academic session on the following themes:

- Management and Organisation in History (Professor Peter Mathias)
- Britain and the Wider World (Professor Patrick O'Brien)
- Morality, Markets and Policy (Professor Barry Supple)
- Land and Rural Society (Professor Michael Thompson)
- From Manor to Mill: How different was Britain? (Professor Sir Tony Wrigley)

Proposals must be received by 30 June 2000. Notices of acceptance will be sent to individual paper givers by 31 October 2000.

New Researchers: The annual conference of the Economic History Society opens with papers presented by new researchers. They offer those completing doctorates the opportunity to present their work before professional colleagues and to benefit from informed comment.

The session will be held on the afternoon of Friday, 30 March 2001. Those wishing to be considered for inclusion in the programme at Glasgow must submit a synopsis by 16 October 2000. This should provide a firm title, a succinct summary of the principal themes and methodology of the paper, and an outline of probable conclusions.

The synopsis should be of not more than 500 words. It must be accompanied by a clear statement of the progress of research, intended date for submission of thesis, and a statement of support from the supervisor. Please note that proposals from researchers at an early stage of their work will not normally be accepted.

Those selected for inclusion in the programme will be asked to submit a paper, not exceeding 2500 words, by 8 January 2001 for circulation in the Conference booklet. At the session each new researcher will have the opportunity to speak for twenty minutes, followed by ten minutes of discussion. The student's supervisor will normally be expected to chair the session. A prize of £250 will be awarded for the best paper submitted to the Conference by a new researcher.

The Economic History Society is able to offer limited financial support to enable new researchers to attend the Conference when this is not available from their institution.

Synopses and any enquiries should be directed (preferably by email to: Dr Mike French, Department of Economic and Social History, University of Glasgow, 4 University Gardens, Glasgow G12 8QQ. E-mail: M.French@socsci.gla.ac.uk

Lyon, March, 13th & 14th 2001: COLLOQUIUM ON SAVINGS and PENSIONS

The Savings and Pensions Colloquium, organized by the Institut de Science Financière et d'Assurances (Université Claude Bernard, Lyon I), in association with the Rhône Alpes Region, aims at bringing together different approaches dealing with Savings and Pensions. It concerns both bank and insurance

professionals and university academics. Following a day of general conferences presenting various points of view, the second day will focus on technical problems. The Institute hereby invites participants to submit for possible presentation on this day. Articles in the following fields will be taken into consideration: Accountancy and taxation; Actuarial science; Economics; Finance; Law; Marketing

Deadline for submission of papers: November 30th 2000

Conference Organizer: François Quittard-Pinon, Isfa, Université Lyon I
Secretary General. Nathalie Odin, Isfa, Université Lyon I

Articles, in French or in English, may be submitted by e-mail or on paper (3 copies). The first page must include the title of the article, the authors' names and qualifications, complete address, phone and fax numbers, e-mail address, and a brief abstract. Papers must be addressed to the following:

Nathalie Odin <natodin@univ-lyon1.fr> ISFA - *Colloque Epargne et Retraite*, 43, boulevard du 11 novembre 1918, 69 622 Villeurbanne – France. Tél. (33)472431175. Fax. (33)472 43 1176

13 – 20 March 2001: International Atlantic Economic Society, 51st International Atlantic Economic Conference in Athens, Greece, 13-20 March 2001.

Economists from over 45 countries will attend, including Nobel laureate Robert A. Mundell. If you have not submitted your paper, there is still time. The submission deadline is September 1, 2000. For more information, visit the IAES Web Site at: http://www.iaes.org/conferences/future/athens_51/index.htm

John M. Virgo, Ph.D., Professor and Executive Vice President,
International Atlantic Economic Society
4949 West Pine Blvd., Second Floor
St. Louis, MO 63108-1431 U.S.A.
Phone: (314) 454-0100
Fax: (314) 454-9109
E-mail: iaes@iaes.org
Website: <http://www.iaes.org>

Molde, Norway - May 4-6, 2001: The Creation of European Management Practice (CEMP): Conference on: THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT IDEAS IN EUROPEAN COMPANIES,

Call for Papers: The objective of this conference is to examine and compare the introduction of new managerial ideas in different European companies in order to understand to what extent management practice across Europe has become increasingly homogenised.

The subject and research topics: The major hypothesis of the EU-sponsored research project on “The Creation of European Management Practice” (CEMP <http://www.fek.uu.se/cemp>) has been that companies in different European countries have been subject to very strong pressures to adopt the same management concepts and ideas by global carriers of knowledge, namely consultancies, business schools and management publications. In order to see whether this has actually led to a homogenisation of management practice in Europe (despite the remaining national differences), we need to examine if and to what extent these ideas and concepts are transferred and adapted to the European context.

This will be the subject of a conference to be held in Molde, Norway from 4 to 6 May 2001. In order to facilitate comparisons, we found it appropriate to select three management ideas: the multi-divisional structure (M-form), total quality management and shareholder value. These ideas were chosen, because they cover different time periods, address different constituents/stakeholders and impose different constraints on the companies that adopt them in terms of the actual changes required.

We invite papers that look at the implementation of these ideas in European companies. We particularly encourage contributions which take a long-term perspective (in order to see how ideas were or were not turned into practice over time) and which examine the contribution and role of different actors (both external and internal) in this process. For those invited to present a paper, the conference organisers will pay all the local costs. Contribution to travel costs in cases where the home institution does not provide adequate funding can be possible.

The organising and scientific committee: The conference is organised on behalf of the CEMP group by Hallgeir Gammelsaeter (Molde University College) and Rolv Petter Amdam (Norwegian School of Management). The selection committee will also include Lars Engwall (Uppsala University) and Matthias Kipping (University of Reading).

Those interested in presenting a paper at this conference should e-mail an abstract of about 1000 words as well as a brief curriculum vitae to Hallgeir.Gammelsater@himolde.no by 20. November 2000. The abstract should specify the objectives of the paper, its background (relative to the existing literature), its actual focus and the empirical research on which it is based. We will inform you about the outcome of the selection process by the beginning of December 2000. Full papers will have to be circulated to all participants at least two weeks before the conference.

Molde is an idyllic town on the west coast of Norway, and is referred to as the "town of roses". The town has approximately 24.000 inhabitants and is the regional centre of the county of Møre and Romsdal. It is easily reached by aeroplane from Oslo Airport (55 minutes flight).

**12th to 13th JULY 2001: ENGINEERING POSTWAR INDUSTRY:
1940s to 1970s: THE RELATIVE TRAJECTORIES OF MASS
AND SPECIALITY PRODUCTION IN THE US, UK, AND
JAPAN.**

CENTRE FOR THE HISTORY OF BUSINESS, TECHNOLOGY AND
SOCIETY (CHBTS) HAGLEY MUSEUM AND LIBRARY

CALL FOR PAPERS: Hagley's research centre invites paper proposals for a conference and planned essay collection focusing on the interplay between mass production and speciality (custom and batch) manufacturing after 1940 in three prominent industrialised nations. Projects focusing on specific sectors and technologies are especially welcomed, as will be cross-national comparative studies. Research on public policy or prescriptive discourse about managerial or research approaches falls outside the conference's focus.

At least partial support for travel and local expenses will be provided to all

conference presenters. Proposals (a one page abstract and a brief CV) should be sent, by 1 November 2000, to Philip Scranton, Director, CHBTS. Hagley Museum and Library, P0 Box 3630. Wilmington, DE 19807, USA. Tel: 215-843-0440 Fax: 215-843-5318

5 – 7 JULY 2001: Opportunities to present historical research at management conferences

Most business historians present the results of their research business and economic history conferences or at workshops in their own specialist field. There are many opportunities to make their work known to wider audiences and contribute to debates in other academic areas. One of the academic communities most open to historical approaches is the European Group for Organizational Studies (www.eiasm.be/EGOS.html). Its annual meetings attract several hundred scholars from a variety of disciplines working on organizational issues. The next colloquium will be held in Lyon, France on 5-7 July 2001.

One of the sub themes of the Lyon conference is entitled “Putting history back in organisation studies”. In addition, I am co-organising another sub theme on “The travel of ideas” which also asks for papers based on longitudinal and case study research (for details see www.em-lyon.com/egos). I hope that a number of European business historians will present their work at this conference, because it would certainly increase our visibility and influence considerably. Please note that abstracts have to be submitted by 21st December 2000.

Matthias Kipping (m.kipping@rdg.ac.uk)
Centre for International Business History
The University of Reading

18-20 OCTOBER 2001: TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL NORTH AMERICAN LABOUR HISTORY CONFERENCE • WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY. LABOUR, MIGRATION AND THE GLOBAL ECONOMY:PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

CALL FOR PAPERS: The Programme Committee of the North American Labour History Conference invites proposals for panels and papers on the theme, Labour and the Millennium, for its twenty-third meeting to be held 18-20 October 2001, at Wayne State University in Detroit.

Suggested themes are: the relationship between immigration and labour movements: labour internationalism; the rise and/or decline of international labour standards: the gendered nature of labour migration: sweated labour, past and present: child labour in the United States and internationally: the persistence of unfree labour in the global economy: internal migration within nations: connections between migration and changing ideas of class, race, gender. and citizenship.

The committee encourages comparative and interdisciplinary scholarship from a broad range of national and international contexts, the integration of public historians and labour activists into conference sessions, and the use of differing panel formats (workshops, roundtable discussions, and multimedia as well as traditional papers). The committee also welcomes sessions which may address the topic through the lens of class, gender, race, ethnicity, and sexuality.

Panel and paper proposals (including a 1 -2 page abstract and brief CVs or biographical statements for all participants) should be submitted by 1st March 2001, to: Elizabeth Faue, Coordinator, North American Labour History Conference, Department of History, 3094 Faculty Administration Building, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202. Tel: 313 577-2525 Fax: 313 577-6987 E-mail: ad5247@wayne.edu

The North American Labour History Conference is sponsored by the Department of History, the Walter Reuther Library, the College of Liberal Arts, and the College of Urban, Labour and Metropolitan Affairs, Wayne State University.

SEPTEMBER 2001: Call for papers
American Influences in Twentieth Century Europe:
Companies, Consumption and Culture

This is a pre-conference for the 2002 Economic History Congress in Buenos Aires. It will be held in Roubaix, near Lille in Northern France towards the end of September 2001 and is organised jointly by Matthias Kipping (Centre for International Business History, The University of Reading) and Nick Tiratsoo (University of Luton and LSE Business History Unit). Building on the existing work on corporate-level Americanisation in the post-WWII period, this conference aims at enlarging its scope to the twentieth century as a whole and issues beyond technology and management.

In particular, we welcome contributions focusing on one of the following themes:

1. Changes in management practice: We look for in-depth case studies about the impact of the American example on management practice and corporate culture in European companies or industries. The US models at the company level include for instance scientific management, the M-form, budgetary control, marketing or human relations policies. Papers could look in detail at the transfer process, the extent to which the American models were adapted to the national, local or corporate context, the reaction of different stakeholders, etc.

2. Consumption aspects: We are interested in the influence of American distribution and consumption patterns on Europe during the twentieth century. Papers could for examine the transfer of different sales methods (mail order, the supermarket, etc.) and their adaptation to the European context or different aspects of consumer society and their business implications, for example the development of advertising agencies or tourism.

3. Cultural influences: We would like to find out about the different “carriers” through which American cultural models were transferred to Europe, for example music and films, but also styles in the widest sense, including architecture or “life styles”. Among other things, papers in this sub-theme could look at the businesses behind these different cultural influences and/or government efforts to control and shape them.

Those interested in presenting a paper should send an abstract of about 1,000 words and a short biographical note by 30 November 2000 to Mrs Margaret

Gallagher at the Centre for International Business History by e-mail (m.m.gallagher@reading.ac.uk) or fax (0118 / 975-0236). We will let you know about the outcome of the selection process towards the beginning of January 2001. Full papers have to be sent to all participants by then end of July 2001. The local organisers will cover accommodation and food for those selected to present a paper. Some subsidy for travel costs might also be available, in cases where the home institution does not cover them.

Please note that this conference will be held in parallel with another pre-conference focusing on the macro aspects of Americanisation regarding “Trade and Capital Flows, State Policies and Catching Up”. For more detailed information about the second conference, please contact Professor Dominique Barjot by e-mail (dominique.barjot@wanadoo.fr) or fax (+33 1 40 46 25 88).

SPRING 2002: Call for Papers: Towards Comparative Coalfield Histories. Regional conference of the Society for the Study of Labour History, to be held at the University of Glamorgan, Spring 2002

Much work has been done on the history of miners, their unions, and their struggles. But with the demise of trade unions in the industry, there is a need for rethinking approaches to the history of the industry and its workers. This conference will focus on ‘coalfield societies’ and the singularity and differences in their experiences. It strongly encourages international comparisons. It will be organised into three separate but interlocking themes. ‘Communities’, ‘identities’, and ‘organisations’. Topics within these themes that may be of particular interest to business historians include: the impact of unemployment and pit closures, patterns of housing and spatial development in the coalfields; migration; strikes and lockouts; the role of coalowners and their associations; the role of organized labour.

Please send proposals to: Stefan Berger/Andy Croll, Dept of History, School of Historical and Social Studies, University of Glamorgan, Pontypridd CF37 1DL. Tel. 01443-482534

July 2002: World Congress of The International Economic History

Association: Buenos Aires, Argentina

Call for Session Proposals: The International Economic History Association will hold its thirteenth World Congress in Buenos Aires, Argentina, July 2002. In 2002 there will be approximately 100 sessions spread over five days of meetings. All topics in economic history broadly defined to include related fields such as demographic history, social history, and the history of economics are welcome. The Association has a particularly strong desire to attract more sessions on the period before 1800 and more sessions concerning economies other than those of Western Europe and North America. The Association encourages suggestions for innovative formats that support the theme of the session. At this time there are no plans for publication of all proceedings of the Congress. However, arrangements are being made for publication in an electronic format.

Send submissions to: International Economic History Association, General Secretary, Prof. dr. J.L. van Zanden, Universiteit Utrecht, Kromme Nieuwegracht 66, 3512 iL Utrecht, The Netherlands

Fax: +31 302536391

E-mail: Ieha@let.uu.nl

Website <http://www.eh.net/XIIICongress/Englishprogram-schedules>
Daners/sessionnronosals.html

SEMINAR SERIES

BUSINESS HISTORY UNIT SEMINARS

Michaelmas Term 2000

The Business History Unit has arranged seminars on the following dates:

9 October: Mark Casson (University of Reading)

‘Main Lines, Branch Lines and Cross-Country Routes: The Evolution of the British Railway Network, 1852-1914’

23 October: Christopher McKenna (University of Oxford)

‘Accounting for a New Profession: Consultants’ Struggle for jurisdictional Power, 1900-40’

6 November: Sarah Palmer (Greenwich Maritime Institute)
'Dock Companies as Businesses: the 19th Century Port of London'

20 November: Jim Obelkevich
'American Business and British Consumer: the limits of Coca-Colonisation?'

The seminars will take place at 5.30 pm in the Committee Room, 5th Floor
Columbia House, 69 Aldwych, London WC2. All enquiries should be addressed to
the Unit's Director, Dr Terry Gourvish, on 020 7955 7073, e-mail
t.r.gourvish@lse.ac.uk or fax (020) 79556861.

PRIZES AND GRANTS

Biennial Prize for young scholars working on European banking history

The European Association for Banking History will award a Prize for an individual scholar or a team of maximum three scholars working on either an institutional, economic or social aspect of the history of European banking or on a biography of a European banker or banker's dynasty. The studies should meet academic requirements, should be unpublished and consist of 80,000 to 120,000 words. The applicants should not be over 35 when submitting their manuscripts. The text will be accepted in any European language but will have to be accompanied by an abstract of 3,000 words in English. The Prize of 2,500 EUR will be awarded in Ljubljana in 2001. In addition the EABH will endeavour to publish the award-winning manuscript. Final submission date for the 2001 Prize is: **30th November 2000.**

For further details please contact: Mrs. Roberta Sneider, European Association for Banking History e.V., Zimmerweg 6, D-60325 Frankfurt am Main. Tel.: +49 69 97 20 3307. Fax: 49 69 97 20 33 08. E-mail: Roberta.Sneider@bankinghistory.de

GERALD R. FORD LIBRARY TRAVEL GRANTS

The Gerald R. Ford Foundation semi-annually awards travel grants of up to \$2000 in support of significant research in Gerald R. Ford Library collections.

Collections focus on Federal policies, institutions, and politics in the 1970s. Processed archival collections contain materials on inflation, the federal budget, the Economic Policy Board, international economic summits, international monetary system reform, trade, macroeconomics, monetary policy, wage-price controls, and tax reform.

Major economic collections include the papers of Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns, the records of the Council of Economic Advisers, the files of Assistant to the President for Economic Affairs L. William Seidman, and a microfiche copy of the papers of Treasury Secretary William Simon. Grant application postmark deadlines are September 15 and March 15.

For information on Library collections and a grant application contact:

Mr. Geir Gundersen, Grants Coordinator
Gerald R. Ford Library, 1000 Beal Avenue, Ann Arbor, MI 48109
Telephone 734-741-2218, ext. 232; Fax 734-741-2341
E-mail: library@fordlib.nara.gov
Website - <http://www.ford.utexas.edu>

COURSES

FUNDED RESIDENTIAL COURSE FOR POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS IN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY, 1st to 3rd DECEMBER 2000 • CHANCELLORS, UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

With generous support from the ESRC, the Economic History Society offers 12 funded places on an intensive residential course designed to raise the quality. presentation and analytical rigour of doctoral dissertations in economic and social history.

The secondary aims of the course are: to improve the communication skills of graduates: to encourage them to form networks with established scholars and fellow students in their areas of expertise: and to provide advanced tutorials in statistical methods, theory and information technology to meet specific demands from individual students on the course.

The course is open to 12 graduate students in economic and social history who are currently engaged in completing a thesis on a topic in economic and social history. The Society expects to recruit six academics (with recognised expertise in the field) to act as tutors on the course.

Each student will pre-circulate a 1,000 word synopsis of his/her thesis to each academic and student participant and will also present a chapter or section of his/her thesis to a seminar based upon a pre-circulated paper (of 3,000 words). Two selected respondents (one student and one academic) will open the discussion. The academics will offer tutorials on theories, methods and techniques as demanded by students for the purposes of their individual theses.

Academics and students are expected to stay with the group over two days from the lunch-time of Friday, 1 December to the lunch-time of Sunday, 3 December 2000. The venue is Chancellors, the Residential Centre of the University of Manchester, Fallowfield, Manchester.

Students are expected to apply to their departments (in the first instance) for their travel costs.

CALLS FOR CONTRIBUTORS

WHAT ECONOMIC HISTORY MEANS TO ME

As part of the activities to mark the 75th anniversary of the Economic History Society in 2001, the Society is soliciting short essays (around 2,000 words) from members on the general theme 'What economic history means to me'. These essays will form a valuable archive expressing the diversity and plurality of the subject in the eyes of practitioners, researchers and teachers from different institutional, age, gender, national and career perspectives. The precise title of each essay may be varied by the author to reflect its content. For our purposes, some may wish to write on the wider implications of their own specialist field. Clearly it would be interesting to see business history properly represented within the wider field of economic and social history. Some may prefer to provide context in terms of personal biographical experiences (training, career path, intellectual inspiration) in terms of a reflection upon the nature of the subject and/or its links with other disciplines, or via reminiscence of events, incidents or personalities, or in other ways. Essays of a variety of kinds are most welcome from serious

academic/intellectual pieces to more light-hearted anecdotal contributions, with mixes of the two.

Essays should be a maximum of 2.500 words and should be submitted to:
Pat Hudson, HISAR, Cardiff University, PU Box 909, Cardiff CFI 3XU, Wales, UK. E-mail: HudsonP@Cardiff.ac.uk.

Contributions should include name and institutional affiliation (where relevant) and a sentence or two of CV. (Two hard copies plus disc copy in Word or email attachment.) The essay collection will be available for purchase as a cheap paperback at the 75th Anniversary Conference in Glasgow in April 2001 and by mail order. Authors wishing to submit articles after 1st October 2000 should notify Pat Hudson at once that they are intending to submit papers.

EUROPEAN YEARBOOK OF BUSINESS HISTORY

The Society for European Business History would like to invite contributions to the 4th volume of its European Yearbook of Business History. This annual publication is concerned with the history of individual European enterprises and entrepreneurs, as well as multinational corporations, and publishes new research and surveys on business history. The journal aims to cover all European countries, not only those of the European Union, with an emphasis on the 19th and 20th centuries.

Further information on the Yearbook can also be found on the SEBH website at www.businesshistory.de.

All articles will be refereed. If you would like to contribute an article, please contact Schneider@businesshistory.de or the SEBH office (see below) for guidelines on style and format. Research articles should normally be of 10,000 words including footnotes, whereas surveys should be shorter at 5,000 words. The deadline for the submission of papers is 1st October 2000. Contributions should be sent as hard copy and on disk, or as e-mail attachment to the SEBH.

Contact: Society for European Business History, Zimmerweg 6, D-60325 Frankfurt

Business History on the WWW

Some key Website addresses:

Association of Business Historians

<http://www.mmu.ac.uk/h-ss/heh/abhindex.htm>

European Business History Association (EBHA)

<http://www.rdg.ac.uk/CIBH/ebha.html#ebha>

The Business History Conference Server

<http://cs.muohio.edu/ehnet/BHC/>

New site:

Business Archives Council

<http://www.hmc.gov.uk/business/busarchives.htm>

BOOKS BY ABH MEMBERS

James Bamberg, *British Petroleum and Global Oil, 1950-1975. The Challenge of Nationalism. Vol. 3* (Cambridge University Press, 2000) 664pp. Hardback £80.00
Paperback £25.00

Bamberg assesses BP's comparative performance during an era of the rise of new competitors, the decline of Britain's imperial power, and the determination of nation states to assert national sovereignty. The book, the authorised history of BP, is based on uniquely unrestricted access to its records.

Katrina Honeyman, *Well Suited. A history of the Leeds Clothing Industry, 1850-1990* (Oxford University Press, Pasold Studies in Textile History, 2000) £45.00

Honeyman's history is an authoritative study of the remarkable rise and fall of the Leeds clothing industry, which included such famous companies as Montague Burton, Alexandre, Sumrie, Hepworths, Centaur, and John Barran. It covers the history of production, marketing and labour in the industry from the industrial revolution to the near demise of the industry in the late 20th century.

Geoffrey Jones, *Merchants to Multinationals. British trading companies in the 19th and 20th centuries* (Oxford University Press, 2000) 350pp. Hardback £45.00

This is a pioneer study of British owned international trading companies from the 18th century to the present day. Jones analyses the complex multinational business groups which emerged, and the ways in which the trading companies were forced to reinvent themselves in order to compete in evolving political and business environments.