

# ABH Newsletter

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## *July 2018 Issue*



This year's Annual Conference was held in Milton Keynes. For those of you unaware of Post-war British urban planning it is one of the UKs 'new towns' but more widely renowned as the 'Mecca of roundabouts'. This year's theme was "Pluralistic perspectives of business history: gender, class, ethnicity, religion."

With over 70 papers the conference was a great success (please see reports below). A big thank you to local organisers Janette Rutterford and Dimitris Sotiropoulos and all the staff at the Open University for ensuring everything ran so smoothly. Thanks also to Mitch Larsen for his ongoing organisation of the annual Tony Slaven Doctoral Workshop, which takes place the day before the Annual meeting.

Next year the conference will be hosted by Sheffield Hallam, and the theme is 'Business Transformation in an Uncertain World'. Please check the website for further details.

Michael Aldous, Editor, ABH Newsletter

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## **Articles:**

### **Reflections on Milton Keynes, sunshine, the Annual meeting and Coleman Prize**

I was delighted to invite last year's Coleman Prize winner, Chris Corker, to provide some thoughts and impressions of this year's Annual meeting, and the Coleman Prize award.

Against the backdrop of an unseasonably warm Milton Keynes, and the potential of an easier route to the final for England after their defeat to Belgium in the group stage of the 2018 Football World Cup the night before (Editors note: If there is one thing history teaches us, there is no 'easy' route for England to a World Cup final) the 2018 Association of Business Historians annual conference took place at the Open University on the 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> of June.

This was only my second ABH conference having attended Glasgow in 2018, but I was delighted to return this year as both a presenter and chair of the Coleman prize committee. I headed to the opening sessions of the conference on Friday morning. This year the conference theme was on 'Pluralistic perspectives of business history: gender, class, ethnicity, religion', certainly an all-encompassing title which prompted much interpretation and discussion throughout the conference and has hopefully pushed forward the field of business history beyond, for instance, white, wealthy middle-class men running steel companies (Like a lot of my research. Perhaps I need a new topic...)

I always enjoy the opening tea and coffee of a conference. The chance to catch up with friends and colleagues from across the world and discuss past and potential future research trajectories and possible collaborations is never an opportunity to be missed. It's also a great chance to expand your network and make new connections, which thankfully once again happened for me. A quick shuffle through the conference guide and I was off to my first session where I was also presenting. For me there is always a twinge of disappointment when looking through the programme, knowing of all the choice on offer for a parallel session you can only choose one to view. Should we record more sessions and provide them for future viewing after the conference to delegates? Perhaps a question for another time.

My first session included papers on Liverpool cotton brokers, Assam tea plantations, and a 18<sup>th</sup> Century Sheffield steel company (No prizes of guessing which of these papers was mine), which provoked a lot of cross-examination from the audience which provided potential developmental points for all involved. It was also nice to see an ABH debutant presenting in this session and getting a lot out of the questions and discussion surrounding their work.

My next session included two excellent and complementary papers on shipbuilding and armaments which highlighted the value of searching out valuable and under-utilised primary sources and not taking for granted generalisations of industries based on single case studies of corporations. There seems to be a growing interest in sectoral, rather than individual firm explorations of business history.

Lunch time, and a very hungry congregation shuffle their way to the designated feeding room, only to find an army of helpers directing us in another direction. Out into the fantastically warm Milton Keynes sun, and under a cloudless sky we discover our lunch is a barbeque. Having run some

conferences in the past I know the value of good catering (Comments on food often make up 90% of feedback on a conference!), and the barbeque was an excellent idea, the weather certainly helping the mood of lunch-time conversations.

A final session on banking and international business history followed which provided some interesting discussion and feedback to the presenters (Of which I was one), and just like that the first day was over. The conference drinks reception and dinner followed later that evening, in which everyone had the opportunity to take home a silhouette cut-out of their profile from a very talented on hand entertainer.

The first day also saw the annual Coleman Prize session for which I had the pleasure of chairing this year. We had two fantastic finalists, Tom Buckley (University of Sheffield) and Ghassan Moazzin (University of Tokyo). Both made excellent presentations, with Tom discussing his work on productivity in British Retail firms, and Ghassan examining the role of German bankers in China in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Each approached their research in a novel and innovative way, and informed business history in two distinctive directions.

At the reception I was delighted to award the 2018 prize to Ghassan (Please see below for Ghassan's dissertation summary). It was sadly at this point I had to leave, a long-planned family wedding filling my Saturday. For me this was an enjoyable and valuable conference, and one I will be back to next year. See you all in Sheffield!

Chris Corker, University of York

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2018 Coleman Prize Winner Ghassan Moazzin  
(on the right, Chris on the left)

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# Coleman Prize Dissertation Summary

## **Networks of Capital:**

### **German Bankers and the Financial Internationalisation of China (1885-1919)**

Submitted to the University of Cambridge (Supervisor: Prof. Hans van de Ven) in 2017

Ghassan Moazzin, JSPS International Research Fellow

Graduate School of Economics, The University of Tokyo

Situated at the intersection of Chinese, German and global business history, my dissertation examines the hitherto largely neglected role foreign, and specifically German, bankers played in the Chinese economy and the history of modern economic globalisation in China during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. From the 1890s, foreign banks were a major presence within the Chinese banking sector and economy. They financed China's rapidly growing foreign trade, supplied Chinese banks with capital and provided loans to the Chinese government that allowed China to finance wars, fund industrialisation projects and maintain political stability. My dissertation traces the rise of foreign banks in modern China between the 1890s and the First World War by following the history of the German Deutsch-Asiatische Bank (DAB), which was the main German bank active in China during this period. Using the DAB's history as a case study, I show how the interaction between foreign bankers and Chinese officials and entrepreneurs led to the rapid internationalisation of Chinese finance in the two and a half decades before the First World War, both in terms of public finance and the banking sector of China's treaty port economy.

My dissertation is the first comprehensive history of foreign banking in modern China between the 1890s and the end of the First World War that is based on a large number of both Western and Chinese archival and other primary sources. By making use of a wide range of business records, government documents and personal papers in German, English and Chinese, it challenges the long-standing paradigm in the scholarly literature that mainly views foreign banks in the Chinese economy as part of the Western imperialist exploitation of modern China. In contrast, I argue that foreign banks acted as intermediary institutions that facilitated China's financial integration into the first global economy and provided the financial infrastructure necessary to make modern economic globalisation in China during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries possible. While my dissertation emphasises the important role of foreign banks in facilitating China's financial integration into the first global economy, it also shows that these banks became an integrated part of the Chinese economy and stresses the importance of Chinese agency and Sino-foreign networks for the operation of foreign banks in modern China.

In sum, my dissertation contends that globally operating financial institutions like the DAB and their interaction with Chinese actors were crucial for financially connecting China to the first global economy in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. My dissertation both furthers our knowledge of the role foreign banks played in the modern Chinese economy and contributes to our understanding of how China was financially integrated into the first global economy. More broadly, it also adds to the growing scholarship on the important role of multinational enterprises as facilitators of economic globalisation in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and starts to integrate modern Chinese business and economic history with the growing scholarship on financial globalisation during the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

## Reflections on the Conference theme

The programme well reflected the thematic focus of the conference with a number of papers concentrating on gender and one panel on religion. Although, class and ethnicity were less explicitly mentioned they were present in papers such as ‘The Business of the British Borneo company and the people it could not govern, c 1879-1939’ by Shinobu Majima and Imelda Tambayang or in Carry van Lieshout’s paper ‘Who were in charge? An overview of corporate directors in England and Wales, 1881-1911’. From the topics of this years’ conference gender was the most prominently represented. Paper ‘The evolving role of women in Unilever’ by Jeannette Strickland and Claire Tunstall looked at the working opportunities women had in Unilever with special focus on the exceptional women that succeeded in management roles. Sheryllyne Haggerty presented cases studies detailing the livelihoods of four eighteenth-century Jamaican women based on probate inventories. The paper illustrated that in urban areas women were involved in economic activities beyond sugar production, though their contribution was affected by wealth, race and conceptions of female occupations. Lucy Newton and Victoria Barnes showed that the emergence of modern business uniform in Barclays bank played a crucial role in creating the image of women as professionals.

From a regional perspective British and Asian, particularly Japanese and Chinese, business history was strongly represented. Transnational aspects were picked up in a number of papers. For example, the Coleman prize winner Ghassan Moazzin shed light on German-Chinese banking connections in the nineteenth century. From a thematic perspective financial and banking history attracted interest with three panels dedicated to various aspects of finance and banking. Papers did not only look at financial markets in an historical perspective but also reflected on wider economic and social issues as in the case of Peter Scott and James Walker’s paper ‘The comfortable, the rich and super-rich’. Papers presented at the conference relied on a variety of sources and methodologies. A very interesting methodological approach was used by Anne Soulsby in a paper studying management and management legitimacy in post-communist Czech Republic through analysis of interviews with top managers carried out in the period 1992-2017. Studies of management were represented also by Mairi Maclean et al.’s paper on the interwar British management movement.

Papers presented at this year’s ABH addressed a variety of industries. Among the most interesting contributions was Sumohon Matilal’s paper portraying the unethical side of the Neo-imperial brew with the case of Assam tea in India. Matilal lifted the curtain behind one of the UK’s most popular drinks by exposing the abuse of Indian labour and the conflicted interactions between the states, the firm, and the locals. Other highlights of the conference were the presentations given by Peter Miskell and Yuquin Xu. While Miskell impressed the audience by portraying an appealing picture of film profitability and product innovation in Hollywood industry, Xu comprehensively shed a light on an historical comparison between the patent strategies for pharmaceutical industry between Japan and the US. ‘Globalisation in the 20<sup>th</sup> century’ panel was particularly interesting with the contributions by Neil Rollings and Teresa da Silva Lopes studying key industry and sectoral trends. Rollings compared the trends in transnational business associations. Da Silva Lopes impressed the audience with five unique and sophisticated hybrid modes of global value chains in the context of the first globalisation wave.

Overall, the 2018 ABH Conference was successful in connecting people from broad ranges of backgrounds that share an interest in business history. Many thanks to the ABH for organising this wonderful conference and the Open University for hosting and making it a delightful stay.

Karolina Hutkova (LSE) and Amy Nguyen (University of York)

## **Tony Slaven Doctoral workshop report**

This year, I had the pleasure of attending the seventh annual Tony Slaven Doctoral workshop held by the Association of Business Historians (ABH) conference. The workshop is designed to enable doctoral students to share their research with academics and other students from the field of business history and receive feedback.

I submitted my proposal to the workshop with some hesitation - my academic and professional background is firmly rooted in Work and Organisational Psychology, with a particular focus on the experiences of women in the world of work. My current research, however, is inter-disciplinary, drawing on Area Studies, Work Psychology and Business History to explore the contemporary and historical factors influencing the patterns of female entrepreneurship in Uganda.

Prior to my doctoral studies, I had come across historical methods in my wider reading of the social sciences but had never perceived a compatibility between the two disciplines. My lack of knowledge about history and historical methods threatened to dissuade me from applying to the workshop. However, the workshop's reputation of having an informal and supportive atmosphere fought back the pangs of imposter syndrome and I successfully submitted a proposal.

The workshop preceded the annual ABH conference 2018, at the Open University, Milton Keynes. Upon arrival, I was invited to join a small selection of doctoral students and academics, who were congregating around the refreshments in the upstairs foyer of the Michael Young Building. My nerves immediately eased as we were warmly welcomed by Mitchell Larson and given an overview of the day.

The workshop comprised of presentations by doctoral students and skills sessions led by experienced academics. The day kicked off with two excellent student presentations on the history of banking and finance in the UK. Carolyn Keber discussed her research on UK investment trusts before WW1 and Oluwatoyin Olojido shared insights from her study on the role of aristocracy in British new share issues in 1891-1914.

A roundtable on doctoral examinations followed the morning's presentations. I learnt about the common challenges facing final year students and the ways to best prepare for your final year defence from the perspective of experienced examiners in the room. As a first-year student, I listened in with great interest but a degree of psychological detachment – stressors for next year, I reminded myself...

After lunch, Professor Peter Miskell shared fascinating insights in his interactive session on the publication patterns of business historians. Learning that the Business History of Africa remains partial and less frequented, only further sparked my motivation for adopting historical methods in my study of female entrepreneurship in Uganda.

Beatriz Rodriguez and I presented our research on the Business History of developing economies. Beatriz shared her proposed research design investigating the financing varieties of capitalism in Colombia after 1950 and I gave an overview of my research and motivations to contribute a Business History of women entrepreneurs in Uganda. A lively discussion followed both of our presentations, which spilled over into side conversations and discussions sometime after the workshop closed.

I walked into the Tony Slaven Workshop unclear about how historical methods could precisely complement the research question I am pursuing. I walked out with a sense of direction, pages of recommended reading and contact details of the academics who have already offered me extensive, informal support. I have felt hugely supported by the Tony Slaven Workshop organisers, attendees and the ABH community as a whole and would thoroughly recommend the workshop to any doctoral students incorporating an element of business history in their research.

Julia Fernando, doctoral student at Aston Business School

The last year has seen the passing of a number of people closely associated to the Association and Business History more generally. To commemorate and celebrate the lives and contributions of Chris Kobrak, Tony Corley and Josephine Maltby, we would like to share these words from their colleagues Jeff Fear, Mark Casson and Linda Perriton.

## **Christopher Kobrak, In Memoriam (January 21, 1950 - January 8, 2017)**

New Year's Eve 2016

It comes as a tremendous shock to me, as it must be as for a great number of the business history community, to confirm that Christopher Kobrak passed away early this week just short of his 67th birthday. It is even more of a shock because I spent New Year's Eve with Chris, had dinner a few days before he died, and was scheduled to meet with him this Wednesday (Jan. 11) to work through another joint article. As the picture above attests, he was in excellent spirits, in his usual talkative, energetic mood, and always the life of the party. This photograph is one of the ways of how I will always remember him, a glass of wine in hand, and utterly willing to engage people and debate ideas in a spirited way in an agreeable setting as possible.



Chris liked to stir the pot. He liked to throw out ideas or comments, often just to spark a conversation. Proof might be my expression in the picture which probably says: "Really?"; "Whaddya mean?" "Wait, did you really say that?" In fact, I first met Chris at a business history conference in Bratislava where we ensued a two-hour conversation about the effect of American anti-trust and German cartels in a hotel bar; the conversation really turned on the differences between American and German business cultures. (I apologize to the others in the group for both of us.) It was the start of many a collaboration, let alone a friendship, but started with a debate.

Chris liked to engage--and engage is the right word, as he welcomed people into the conversation and wanted to listen to their opinions. He was engaging as a person. Ideas were something to pour over, discuss, bounce off of someone else, something to figure out further, develop nuances or hone further in conversation in a social circle, among friends or potential new friends. He welcomed people into these circles, into his home. Ideas were social, not sterile things written on a page. It is not surprising then that so much of his academic work was written with partners: Mira Wilkins, Andrea Schneider, Jana Wuestenhagen, Per Hansen, and

myself. These homegrown discussions and academic debates were friendly in tone--engaging, amiable, sparked by a tremendously gregarious personality who liked someone talking back at him and even disagreeing with him. Chris loved to be around people. He enjoyed the dialogue, the give-and-take, the exchange. Being an intellectual was an inherently social act, even if writing was usually spent alone. I like to think there was something Old World about him in creating a sort of intellectual salon.

Chris made sure that he had cheap international calling because that kept him connected to the network of people that drove him around the world. No matter where he was (Japan, Germany, France or Canada), he was able to connect with so many different people in a swift manner and bring them together. This was less "networking" than a way of creating an extended intellectual family. People sensed this and were drawn to him.

This is not yet the time to reflect on his academic work and intellectual achievements, which will be forthcoming in a great number of business history journals, but to reflect briefly on his life and person-- a bit what it was like to know him and work with him.

Chris was born in New York, but made a home in Europe and became emotionally rooted in Paris. He remained a New Yorker at heart and in the way he talked and moved. His love for the New York Yankees baseball team, well, was his own character flaw. (Substitute in your closest friend's obsession with whatever sports team.) His family history bridged both the Old and New Worlds with links to both Germany and Ireland. One of the connections he was most proud of was that his family tree that reached back to Edward Lasker, the Jewish liberal who was a thorn in the side of the Iron Chancellor Otto von Bismarck. Lasker also blew the whistle on the many scandals following the 1873 financial crash. Chris used to say that his own interest in corporate ethics, banking/finance, and financial crashes had family roots. The brother of Edward had earlier also immigrated to America and had a son, Albert Lasker, who became one of the most famous advertising men in America at Lord & Thomas. He was drawn to these emigre stories. I managed to recruit Chris for at least two of the three articles for the German-American Immigrant Entrepreneurship project on Julius Weltzien, Henry Villard, and Otto Jeidels in part based on his academic work on Schering and German finance, but his own emigre experience drew him to these figures. His own father barely made it out of Germany in the late 1930s when so many other German-Jewish families did not.

He grew up speaking German in spite of his father's distasteful experience and clearly was drawn toward German history in general. He received his bachelor's in Philosophy from Rutgers, which informed his later work on business ethics, started a history MA degree in history, but interrupted it to attain a CPA and MBA in Finance and Accounting at Columbia University, then worked for ten years in actual businesses in the U.S., Europe, Africa, and Japan. He managed to learn Japanese while there and before joining ESCP in Paris where he then learned French with an American/New York accent. This business background also meant that he had skills about accountancy and finance that most business historians rarely acquire, including a sophisticated reading of annual financial reports. He joined ESCP-EAP as a finance professor, but his love of history, particularly German history still attracted him back. He went back to school--another testament to his ability to switch gears and continue learning--to acquire a PhD at Columbia University in German/European History with Fritz Stern and Volker Berghahn.

Having known him long enough, in many ways Chris was a displaced German historian who happened to study business. He really admired the late Gerald Feldman who wrote about German political economy with a serious but humorous flair and insisted on a strong archival-empirical basis for any good history. Chris' own works betray the deep commitment to archival evidence and good clear narration as evidenced by his article with Andrea Schneider on "Varieties of Business History" in *Business History* (2011). He thought that more business schools should require history in its curriculum. His own work on business ethics, big business and Nazism, and corporate fraud are clearly informed by some of the damage done by business in the 20th century that affected his own family. His defense of history, of the use and abuse of history for



understanding business, owes a great deal to his mentorship, and later friendship, with Gerald Feldman. And he argued for greater academic-business collaboration to enhance access to information and archives.

He was fascinated in particular with German-American business connections so that his first book on Schering (National Cultures and International Competition: The Experience of Schering AG 1851 - 1950 (2002) and another one on the Deutsche Bank (Banking on Global Markets: Deutsche Bank and the United States 1870 To the Present (2007) as well as a series of comparative articles with me on German and American accounting and corporate governance mirrored his own transatlantic life.

Much of his participation in the Society for German Business History (Gesellschaft für Unternehmensgeschichte) and the newly formed Canadian Business History Association that he helped found near the end of his life was driven by these objectives. He was extremely active in most of the business history organizations in various capacities. It says a lot about him that as he had to retire from ESCP in Paris, he sought out new challenges and new parts of the world. He had that much energy and "love of the game." In 2012, Chris moved to Toronto to become the Professor and the L.R. Wilson/R.J. Currie Chair of Canadian Business and Financial History at Rotman School of Management. Chris was a poster child for eliminating mandatory retirement. He still had so much more to offer.

It speaks volumes about him that his Paris apartment was filled with family, guests, and new/old friends even when he was not there. An immensely generous man, he loaned out his apartment to friends at the drop of a hat. Many of us in the business history crowd have spent time there. Others have met him at his favorite restaurant around the corner from his home in the 11th arrondissement, the Auberge Pyrénées Cévennes, a true gem of a restaurant serving classic Lyonnaise cuisine. It was there that I saw Chris for the last time, perhaps, most appropriately. (Please go in honor of Chris; the entire staff knows who he is as it was his home away from home.) Some of you will also remember the soiree he hosted at the European Business History Association in Paris in 2012 where he managed to fit almost a hundred people into a modest size Paris apartment. Also, as usual, he put me to work prior to that party. We had a running joke between us about my friendship being contingent upon repairing his apartment. This entire holiday season when he was again in Paris, his home was completely booked up with people and events. He was to host another party for his former ESCP colleagues in the finance department on Tuesday night and spend time the next day writing with me. He was always looking forward to the next day with optimism and energy.

Please, as sad and tragic his sudden death is, please raise a glass of wine in his honor--in good cheer. He deserves as much.

Jeffrey Fear, University of Glasgow

## **Tony Corley: Economist and Business Historian**

Thomas Anthony Buchanan Corley (1923-2018) played a leading role in the development of business history in the UK. Born in Croydon, Surrey, Tony attended Dulwich College, a boy's public school in South London. Following a naval career in World War II, first as volunteer and then as conscript, he graduated in history from Oxford University. He worked at the Bank of England and then the Bank of Iraq in Baghdad. This was followed by a research fellowship at Cambridge and a Lectureship at Queen's University, Belfast.

In 1963 he was appointed Lecturer in Political Economy in the Faculty of Letters at the University of Reading. In 1964 he moved to the newly-established Department of Economics, whose foundation professor was John Dunning (1927-2009). In 1968 he was promoted to Senior Lecturer. He retired in 1988, when his vacant post was redefined as a Readership in Business History, to which Geoffrey Jones was appointed the following year. Tony was a staunch supporter of Geoff Jones's initiatives in teaching and research, and of John Dunning's research programme in international business studies. In 2005 he was awarded a D.Litt by

the university for his contribution to business history research. At the time of his death he was still active in research, and was honorary Associate Professor in the University's Henley Business School.

Tony suffered a tragic bereavement early in life, when his wife's premature death left him to bring up four young children as a single parent. Once his family had grown up he super-charged his research career, and in his seventies and eighties was one of the most prolific publishers in the Department of Economics.

Tony was a polymath. He published a biography of Napoleon, and an article on Jane Austen. Within the social sciences, he published not only on business history but on entrepreneurship, multinational enterprise and local history, with special reference to Reading in the nineteenth century. He was working on a business history of Reading at the time of his death.

Tony made an important intellectual contribution by integrating the theoretical and practical aspects of entrepreneurship. While conventional economic theory, he believed, provided a useful framework for understanding how firms in an industry competed on price, he did not consider it helpful in understanding the life cycle of firms. Historical studies, he maintained, highlighted the importance of personal factors and in particular the personality of the individual entrepreneur. Tony believed that systematic business history research could accumulate a body of evidence that would facilitate the emergence of a grounded and thoroughly relevant economic theory of the entrepreneur. His own research represents a notable advance towards this goal.

Tony Corley was an impeccable scholar, who gave a great deal of thought to everything he published. He distilled his thoughts into highly readable prose, which was accessible to practitioners in every discipline. He was shy, but always friendly, and willingly gave his support to others without seeking to take credit for himself. Tony provided much needed intellectual continuity in volatile times. He was open to new ideas, but never forgot the traditional values exemplified by his own research.

Mark Casson, The University of Reading

Select list of publications

Books

*Democratic Despot: A Life of Napoleon III*, London : Barrie & Rockliff, 1961. xi, 402p.

*Domestic Electrical Appliances*, London: Jonathan Cape, 1966. 160 p. Studies in British Industry, no. 1.

*Quaker Enterprise in Biscuits: Huntley and Palmers of Reading, 1822-1972*, London: Hutchinson, 1972, xvi, 320pp.

*A History of the Burmah Oil Company*, Vol. 1: 1886-1924 Vol. 2 1924-66, London : Heinemann, 1983-8, xii, 416pp.

*Beechams, 1848-2000: From Pills to Pharmaceuticals*, Lancaster : Crucible Books, 2011, xvi, 322 p.

Booklets:

Some notes on the Reading Iron Works Ltd (Barrett, Exall & Andrewes) 1818-87, 1973. 18pp.

Towards a history of tin-printing: some further signposts, *Journal of the Printing Historical Society*, 9, 1975, pp. 1-5

*The Road to Worton Grange*, 1980. 20 p. [Biography of the Simmonds family, brewers.]

*H. & G. Simonds. Ltd.: the story of the Bridge Street Brewery, Reading, 1785-1980* [Updated edition of above by Raymond Simonds to commemorate the unveiling of the H. & G. Simonds Ltd., Kennet Riverside information board] 20 p.

*Articles:*

The old breweries of Berkshire, 1741-1984, *Berkshire Archaeological Journal*, 71, 1981, pp.79-88

*Consumer Marketing in Britain 1914-60* *Business History*, 29 (4), 1987, pp.113-130

*Free-Standing Companies, their Financing, and Internalisation Theory*, *Business History*, 36 (4), 1994, 109-117

A Berkshire entrepreneur's final years: Martin Hope Sutton of Reading 1871-1901, *Berkshire Archaeological Journal*, 76, 2003, pp.94-101 [History of Sutton & Sons, seed merchants in Reading]

*Jane Austen's "real, honest, old-fashioned boarding-school": Mrs. la Tournelle and Mrs. Goddard*, *Women's Writing*, 5(1), 2006, pp.113-130

[With Andrew C. Godley] *The veterinary medicine industry in Britain in the twentieth century*, *Economic History Review*, 64(3), pp. 832-854

*Contributions to books:*

Strategic factors in the growth of a multinational enterprise: The Burmah Oil Company, 1886-1928, in Mark Casson (ed.) *The Growth of International Business*, London: Allen & Unwin 1983 (New ed.: Routledge, 2013) pp.214-235

[With John H.Dunning and John A.Cantwell] The theory of international production: Some historical antecedents, in Peter Hertner and Geoffrey Jones (eds.) *Multinationals: Theory and History*, Aldershot: Gower Press, 1986, pp.19-41

John Dunning's contribution to international business studies, in Peter J.Buckley and Mark Casson (eds.) *Multinational Enterprises in the World Economy: Essays in honour of John Dunning*, Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, 1992, pp.1-19 & 233-247

The entrepreneur: The central issue in business history? in Jonathan Brown and Mary Rose (eds.) *Entrepreneurship, Networks and Modern Business*, Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1993, pp.11-29

Marketing and business history: in theory and practice, in Richard S.Tedlow and Geoffrey Jones (eds.) *The Rise and Fall of Mass Marketing*, London: Routledge, 1993, pp.93-115

The free-standing company in theory and practice, In Wilkins, Mira and Harm Schroter (eds.) *The Free-Standing Company in the World Economy, 1830-1996*. Oxford: Oxford University Press 1998

Historical biographies of entrepreneurs, in Mark Casson, Bernard Yeung, Anuradha Basu and Nigel Wadeson (eds.) *Oxford Handbook of Entrepreneurship* Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2006, pp.138-160

## Professor Josephine Maltby (1954-2017)

Josephine Maltby, business and accounting historian, died in November 2017 after a short illness.



Josephine was Professor of Accounting in Finance at the University of Sheffield and, prior to that, at the University of York. Limiting her institutional range to Yorkshire was a reflection of her northern credentials. She was born and raised in Manchester, but Sheffield was the city she claimed as her own and involved herself in. Steadfastly committed to social justice, progressive politics, and the interests of the working classes, the best and most animated conversations with Josephine were about the injustices around us and what was driving the headlines of the day.

Josephine championed unfashionable causes. She brought her skills as a chartered accountant to act as treasurer with Ben's Centre, an organisation that looked after the interests of Sheffield's vulnerable street drinkers. Her ability to talk knowledgeably, and with great insight and compassion, about the issues of alcohol dependency and homelessness showed her to be an academic who had no truck with notions of ivory towers. Even though her research interests were historical her connections to our times and its troubles were undeniable, and well-informed.

Josephine's other geographical anchor was the hills and villages of the Peak District, an environment where she spent weekends walking with her husband, Simon; a landscape that somehow mirrored her mettlesome spirit. My last photographs of her are in a churchyard in Hathersage last April, with the hills of Derbyshire and sheep and spring flowers behind her. She had dragged me up an unnecessarily steep hill (after a generous pub lunch) to show me the supposed last resting place of Little John, of Robin Hood fame. This was typical of Josephine's purposeful approach to getting out and about. On our travels to national and international conferences together she was an indefatigable tour guide of museums, art galleries, and a surprising source of information about international public transport systems. She was, inexplicably, less reliable when reading street maps.

Those who knew her would recognise a picture of Josephine as persistent, interested and engaged, with newspaper in hand. She was also ferociously competent. Josephine put her ability to do academic work well as being due to her having a life before becoming an academic. After reading for a degree in French and German at Newnham College, Cambridge in the mid-1970s, Josephine worked as a civil servant, then as a chartered accountant and senior manager with Ernst & Young, working principally in audit. She joined the University of Sheffield as a lecturer in A&F in 1987, moving to take up her Chair in York in 2006. In broad terms she described her work as addressing the related issues of financial reporting, governance and audit. But as much as they were research interests they were also skills she possessed, and which made her a trusted colleague in negotiating troubling academic times.

Josephine was a practical feminist. She worked alongside, and in the interests of, women as researchers. She was – occasionally memorably – intolerant of gendered bad behaviour, by men and women. Many of us came to know her through offers of help, support, and writing partnerships that she extended to women students and colleagues. Her work in the latter part of her career also reflected her interest in women's historical position in relation to the accounting profession, investment and savings. Between 2005-2007 Josephine worked on the ESRC-funded project on Women Investors in England and Wales, 1870-1930 with Janette Rutterford, Alistair Owens and David Green that investigated evidence for women's share ownership on the basis of company share registers. Her continuing interests in women's savings activity saw further collaborations with Janette Rutterford, most recently on charities and war bonds, and including an edited book on 'Women and their Money, 1700-1950' with Janette and Anne Laurence. Josephine and I had been working on a project on women and savings banks since 2012. In these latter projects Josephine's keen interest in working class women, rather than wealthy investors.

Josephine was made a Fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences in March 2016. Something that she – characteristically – failed to mention to me. Josephine was impatient with honours. She would have been puzzled at the very idea of an appreciation of her career being published on the ABH website, and wryly amused that it would fall to me to write it. She died as she lived – loved by those that mattered, surrounded by family and friends. The sorry, weary business of missing her is a burden for the rest of us to bear.

Linda Perriton, University of Stirling

## Call for Papers: Conferences and Workshops

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### **Association of Business Historians Annual Conference**

#### **‘Business Transformation in an Uncertain World‘**

**Sheffield Hallam University, 4-6 July 2019**

#### **Call for papers**

Businesses have always operated in a shifting and uncertain environment. Such uncertainty has stemmed from a variety of factors including the surprising behaviour of rivals, the advent of new and sometimes disruptive technologies (such as steam power or electricity), changes in consumer tastes, the tightening or relaxation of regulation, macroeconomic disturbances (such as depressions), natural and industrial disasters, nationalization, political crises and war. The conference seeks to explore how businesses (and business organizations) in the past charted their way through an uncertain world, whether reactively or creatively through reorganization and the development of new strategies to secure an advantage. Failure may be as interesting as success.

Proposals for individual papers, or for full sessions, panel discussions or other session formats, are invited on this topic, broadly conceived, dealing with any historical period or region of the world, and using any serviceable historical methodology. Some examples of themes that could be addressed are given below, but this list is not meant to be exhaustive.

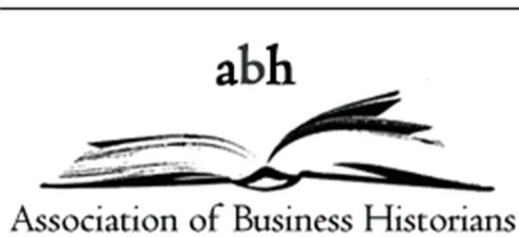
- \* The impact of disruptive technologies from the perspective of the innovator and/or the businesses threatened
- \* Disruptive business models such as mail order, supermarkets, online retailing, flat-pack furniture
- \* The ways in which firms and industries have tried to predict and anticipate the actions of rivals: for example by developing forecasting tools
- \* Moulding, identifying and responding to changes in consumer tastes and values: for example the targeting of women consumers by tobacco firms in the 1920s

- \* Influencing and reacting to changes in the national and international regulatory environment: for example the tightened regulation of banking and financial services around the world after the 1930s depression
  - \* Reconfiguring the organizational structure of the firm or industry in order to create a new advantage, or respond to a new threat
  - \* The behaviour of management under stress, for example at times of financial crisis, or during a natural disaster or industrial accident (such as an a mining explosion)
  - \* The development of management thought on how to cope with uncertainty from the early twentieth century onwards
  - \* Businesses and political uncertainty, including war, nationalization, and the threat of nationalization, and the collapse of existing political structures (e.g. decolonization of the British and French empires, or the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.)
- As always, we also welcome proposals that are not directly related to the conference theme.

**Further details on the conference can be found at -**

ABH Website:

<https://www.gla.ac.uk/external/ABH/docs/conf/Call%20for%20Papers%202019.pdf>



## **Call for the Tony Slaven Doctoral Workshop in Business History, 2019.**

The ABH will hold its seventh annual Tony Slaven Doctoral Workshop prior to the 2019 Annual Meeting. This event immediately precedes the 2019 ABH Annual Conference held in Sheffield. Participants in the Workshop are encouraged to attend the main ABH Annual Conference following the Workshop. The Workshop is an excellent opportunity for doctoral students to discuss their work with other research students and practicing academics in business history in an informal and supportive environment. Students at any stage of their doctoral career, whether in their first year or very close to submitting, are urged to apply. In addition to providing new researchers with an opportunity to discuss their work with experienced researchers in the discipline, the Workshop will also include at least one skills-related session. The Workshop interprets the term ‘business history’ broadly, and it is intended that students in areas such as (but not confined to) the history of international trade and investment, financial or economic history, agricultural history, not-for-profit organisations, government-industry relations, accounting history, social studies of technology, and historians or management or labour will find it useful. Students undertaking topics with a significant business history element but in disciplines other than economic or business history are also welcome. We welcome students researching any era or region of history.

Skills sessions are typically led by regular ABH members; in the past these have included ‘getting published’ and ‘using sources’ sessions. There will be ample time for discussion of each student’s work and the opportunity to gain feedback from active researchers in the field.

**Details on how to Apply for the Tony Slaven Workshop and the deadline will be made available in the autumn.**

**Please check for more details: <http://www.abh-net.org/>**





EBHS 2019



Detroit

Call for Papers  
44th Annual Conference  
Detroit, Michigan  
June 6 to 8, 2019

The 44th Economic and Business History Society (EBHS) Annual Conference will be held in Detroit, Michigan. Our general theme is Manufacturing and the City. However, individual proposals for presentations on any aspect of economic, social or business history are welcome, as are proposals for whole panels. We welcome submissions from graduate students and non-academic affiliates.

Detroit Michigan is uniquely positioned for attendees to experience both past and present relationships between the world of commerce and the urban experience. The “Motor City” has been the long-time center of the American auto industry and earned the title of the “Arsenal of Democracy” for its industrial output in World War II. In more recent times, the City filed for the largest municipal bankruptcy in American history and is presently emerging as a revitalized city, featuring a revitalized downtown populated by some of the most innovative companies in the United States today. The Conference will be headquartered at the historic Fort Shelby Hotel, first opened in 1917. In 2007, this famous Albert Kahn-designed facility benefitted from an \$80 million restoration and modernization.

Our conference social program and keynote events will focus on Detroit’s manufacturing heritage as well as its urban rebirth process. The conference optional tour will be to The Henry Ford, which features the Henry Ford Museum and outdoor Greenfield Village. The Henry Ford’s collections include Thomas Edison’s Menlo Lab complex, Abraham Lincoln’s assassination chair, John F. Kennedy’s assassination limousine, the Rosa Parks bus, and much more. Detroit also features a rich variety of sports, music and restaurants that will interest conference participants.

Proposals should include an abstract of no more than 500 words and contact details. The deadline for submission of proposals is **February 15, 2019**. The Program Chair will send a notification of acceptance of abstracts by March 1, 2019. Online registration will be available soon after at [www.ebhsoc.org](http://www.ebhsoc.org). Proposals may be submitted through the EBHS website at [www.ebhsoc.org](http://www.ebhsoc.org), or by email to [ebhs2019@ebhsoc.org](mailto:ebhs2019@ebhsoc.org).

If you have further questions about the meeting or organization please contact Program Chair Jeremy Land Land25.Jeremy@gmail.com or EBHS 2019 President John Moore jmoore1@walshcollege.edu.

EBHS also operates a peer-reviewed open access journal, Essays in Economic and Business History, edited by Mark Billings (University of Exeter Business School) and Dan Giedeman (Grand Valley State University). Conference papers and non-conference papers alike may be submitted to Essays for consideration. We invite you to visit our website, [www.ebhsoc.org](http://www.ebhsoc.org), to see our editorial board and policies, as well as back issues.

We look forward to welcoming you to Detroit and the Motor City!



## **Call for Papers Business History Conference, 2019**

### **Globalization and De-Globalization: Shifts of Power and Wealth Annual Meeting of the Business History Conference Hilton Cartagena de Indias, Colombia March 14 – 16, 2019 Proposals due October 1, 2018**

The theme of the 2019 Business History Conference annual meeting will be “Globalization and De-Globalization: Shifts of Power and Wealth.” The recent phenomena of the spread of populist and economic nationalist regimes throughout North America, Europe, Asia and elsewhere taking positions against the major trading blocks and the free movement of people and goods make the topic of this conference very timely. The conference aims to concentrate on business history research agendas that enable a nuanced understanding of the phenomena of globalization and de-globalization.

**The conference theme encourages contributions from a variety of approaches to business history research**, covering a broad range of geographies and periods. The program committee of Marcelo Bucheli (co-chair), Andrea Lluich (co-chair), Takafumi Kurosawa, Espen Storli, Laura Sawyer, and Teresa da Silva Lopes (BHC president) invites papers proposals addressing on the following topics, but not limited to:

- - the contribution of firms and the entrepreneurs to globalization and de-globalization
- - the role and responsibility of business in shifts of power, wealth and inequality;
- - the rise of emerging markets and the globalization of firms from those markets;
- - globalization and environmental and social sustainability;
- - business and gender during waves of globalization and de-globalization
- - and risk management during globalization waves

While we encourage proposals to take up this theme, papers addressing all other topics will receive equal consideration by the program committee in accordance with BHC policy. Proposals may be submitted for individual papers or for entire panels. Each proposal should include a one-page abstract and one-page curriculum vitae (CV) for each participant. Panel proposals should have a cover letter containing a title, a one-paragraph panel description, and suggestions for a chair and commentator, with contact information

for the panel organizer. To submit a proposal go to <<http://thebhc.org/2019-bhc-meeting>> and click on the link Submit a Paper/Panel Proposal.

All sessions take place at the [Hilton Hotel Cartagena](#). Rooms (all suites) are \$169/night single and \$189/double occupancy (plus tax) and include a full breakfast. General questions regarding the BHC's 2019 annual meeting may be sent to conference coordinator Roger Horowitz, [rh@udel.edu](mailto:rh@udel.edu).

On the 14<sup>th</sup> March 2019 there will be a special workshop on '**Latin American Business in a Global and Historical Perspective**' which will be in the **Spanish and Portuguese languages** and aims to attract papers by academics who prefer to present their research in their native languages. The deadline for submissions is **1 October 2018**. For more details about the call for papers and the submission process contact Joaquin Vilorde De la Hoz (Banco de la República / Central Bank of Colombia) at: [jvilorde@banrep.gov.co](mailto:jvilorde@banrep.gov.co).

The [K. Austin Kerr Prize](#) will be awarded for the best first paper delivered by a new scholar at the annual meeting. A "new scholar" is defined as a doctoral candidate or a Ph. D. whose degree is less than three years old. **You must nominate your paper for this prize on the proposal submission page where indicated.** Please check the appropriate box if your proposal qualifies for inclusion in the Kerr Prize competition.

The **deadline** for receipt of all paper and panel proposals is **1 October 2018**. Acceptance letters will be sent by 15 December 2018. Everyone appearing on the program must register for the meeting. Graduate students and recent PhDs (within 3 years of receipt of degree) whose papers are accepted for the meeting may apply for funds to partially defray their travel costs; information will be sent out once the program has been set.

The BHC awards the [Herman E. Krooss Prize](#) for the best English-language dissertation in business history by a recent Ph.D. in history, economics, business administration, the history of science and technology, sociology, law, communications, and related fields. To be eligible, dissertations must be completed in the three calendar years immediately prior to the 2019 annual meeting, and may only be submitted once for the Krooss prize. After the Krooss committee has reviewed the proposals, it will ask semi-finalists to submit copies of their dissertations. Finalists will present summaries of their dissertations at a plenary session and will receive a partial subsidy of their travel costs to the meeting. Proposals accepted for the Krooss Prize are not eligible for the Kerr Prize. If you wish to apply for this prize please send a cover letter indicating you are applying for the Krooss prize along with a one-page CV and one-page (300 word) dissertation abstract via email to [BHC@Hagley.org](mailto:BHC@Hagley.org). The deadline for proposals for the Krooss prize is **1 October 2018**.



The **BHC Doctoral Colloquium in Business History** will be held in conjunction with the BHC annual meeting. This prestigious workshop, funded by Cambridge University Press, will take place in Cartagena Wednesday March 13 and Thursday March 14. Typically limited to ten students, the colloquium is open to early stage doctoral candidates pursuing dissertation research within the broad field of business history, from any relevant discipline. [Topics](#) (see link for past examples) may range from the early modern era to the present, and explore societies across the globe. Participants work intensively with a distinguished group of BHC-affiliated scholars (including at least two BHC officers), discussing dissertation proposals, relevant literatures and research strategies, and career trajectories. Applications are **due by 1 November 2018** via email to [BHC@Hagley.org](mailto:BHC@Hagley.org) and should include: a statement of interest; CV; preliminary or final dissertation prospectus (10-15 pages); and a letter of support from your dissertation supervisor (or prospective supervisor). Questions about the colloquium should be sent to its director, Edward Balleisen, [eballeis@duke.edu](mailto:eballeis@duke.edu). All participants receive a stipend that partially defrays travel costs to the annual meeting. Applicants will receive notification of the selection committee's decisions by 1 December 2018.



## **Call for papers**

### **ASSI CONFERENCE 2018 Companies and organizations in an historical perspective Bocconi University, Milan 20-21 December 2018**

Organization is the result of a conscious effort to create channels of authority and communication in the productive activity of the company, as well as in the allocation of resources and the evaluation of their performance.

The organizational challenge typically emerges when a company achieves a certain quantitative threshold in terms of size, turning the need for organization into a key issue. Below this threshold, the internal dynamics of a company and the relationships among the actors which operate inside it are usually spontaneous, and don't require formalization. In more recent times however, within the contemporary global and technological environment, small companies also face the issue of adopting an appropriate organizational structure. How much does organizational design matter for a company? Can an inappropriate organization react promptly to changes in strategy?

Evidence proves that there isn't an organizational formula which works for all companies over time and space. The best organization is the one able to mobilize, in the most efficient way, the resources of a company. Since the 1950s, for instance, industrial sociologists have demonstrated that Taylorism is not an organization of production that works for all sectors. It used to be the best way to manage the mass production of standardized products, but not the most efficient way to manage manufacturing in, say, the chemical and metal industries, or the production of big single pieces such as in the shipbuilding industry.

In the same way, a form of enterprise which gathers unrelated activities under the same roof can be at the origin of heterogeneous results according to the different kind of control exercised by headquarters.

Even though organization became an issue around the time of the Industrial Revolution, organizational matters were certainly not irrelevant in the life of large pre-industrial companies such as banks, trading companies, and arsenals. Finally, it should not be forgotten that organization goes beyond the single company and includes also alliances among different companies aimed at controlling a market (cartels), networks and groups of enterprises, and geographical areas, as in the case of the industrial districts in which the production of a good is achieved through a sophisticated horizontal and vertical division of labor.

We ask that proposals have the “black box” -- represented by the relationship between companies and their organization-- at the center of their analysis, considering, for example, topics such as the genesis of an organization, the critical tangles of the connection between corporate strategies and organization, the successes and failures of organizational forms, the role of immaterial determinants in defining the organizational design, the relationship between the entrepreneur and the organization, the creation and resilience of managerial capabilities, or the interaction between formal and informal organization.

Contributions related to any industry, geographical area, and historical period are welcome. Conference languages will be English and Italian.

Proposals of no more than 400-600 words together with a CV should be sent to: [segreteria@assi-web.it](mailto:segreteria@assi-web.it), by **September 20th, 2018**. Decisions will be sent by October 5th, 2018.

For proposals that are accepted, the author(s) will be required to send either a paper of 7,000-9,000 words, or a long-abstract (approximately 1,500 words) of the presentation by November 30th, 2018

## Call for papers: Special Issues



### **Special Issue of *Management and Organizational History*: Business and the Law. Historical Perspectives on Legal Change**

Firms act in tightly regulated legal environments. Yet as new products, production processes, and economic practices emerged that environment has been constantly questioned, undermined, and rebuilt. At the same time, legal innovations challenged established economic practices like the ban on child labor or new cartel laws. Assuming that innovations were always in line with the legal system or that firms simply complied with new laws is misleading. Usually, the more accurate picture was that of a highly contingent process of negotiation and rule breaking. In the long term, firms needed to succeed in positioning their products and services as legitimate and inside the law. To see this process as a one way street of political primacy would be historically incorrect and a bad assumption to solve current problems of regulation. Given the fundamental importance of the alignment, legal change figures as a central explanatory problem for understanding the course of economic development.

The aim of the SI is to understand legal change as a contingent change in routines that affected the way businesses and courts interpreted the "rules of the game". Such a change could manifest itself in written law or lead to a fundamentally different way of interpreting it. In both cases the focus of the papers should be on economic and legal practices, i.e. on the question what the law meant in its historical context and how it actually affected economic actions. We are looking for theoretical work as well as empirical case studies that help to shed light on the historical transformations of legal institutions at the intersection of businesses and the law. Specifically, we are looking for papers that address at least one of the following research questions.

1. The Relation of Firm Behavior and the Law: Conceptual Clarifications and Historical Perspectives
2. Direct Intervention: The Practice of Political Entrepreneurship and Its Effects



3. Subtle Evasion: The Stubbornness of Business Routines in the Face of Legal Change
4. Legal Provocations: Schumpeterian "Rule Breaking" and Business Scandals

Each submission will initially be reviewed by the guest editors to determine its suitability for the special issue. Before final acceptance papers will also be double-blind reviewed. Publication of the special issue is planned for the year 2019.

For further information, please contact [sebastian.teupe@uni-bayreuth.de](mailto:sebastian.teupe@uni-bayreuth.de)  
**The deadline for submissions is 31 October 2018.**

Editorial information

Guest Editor: Sebastian Teupe, University of Bayreuth, Germany ([Sebastian.teupe@uni-bayreuth.de](mailto:Sebastian.teupe@uni-bayreuth.de))

Guest Editor: Louis Pahlow, Goethe-Universität Frankfurt/Main, Germany ([Pahlow@jur.uni-frankfurt.de](mailto:Pahlow@jur.uni-frankfurt.de))

## Academy of Management Learning and Education New Histories of Business Schools and How They May Inspire New Futures

Initial submissions should be received by: **March 31, 2020**

Scheduled for Publication: **June 2021**

### Guest Editors:

- Patricia Genoe McLaren, Wilfrid Laurier University
- JC Spender, Kozminski University
- Stephen Cummings, Victoria University of Wellington
- Todd Bridgman, Victoria University of Wellington
- Ellen O'Connor, Dominican University of California
- Christina Lubinski, Copenhagen Business School
- Gabrielle Durepos, Mount Saint Vincent University (Canada)

*We might do well to re-examine what we are doing and show the executive judgment and courage necessary to implement radical change (Khurana & Spender 2012: 636).*

Business schools are the institutional locus of management learning and education. In recent years, we have gained a greater understanding of how their structures, processes, and power dynamics influence pedagogy and curricula, management theory and research, faculty, students, graduates, and society more broadly. We are also witnessing growing research into, and discussion about, the relative lack of innovation in management theory development, research, pedagogy, and curricula (Alvesson & Sandberg, 2012). While there have been a small number of inspirational works that have sought to push us towards changing business schools and business education (Augier and March, 2011; Hassard, 2012; Khurana 2007; Spender, 2016), they have not yet spurred the change we might have hoped for.

One under-explored route to encourage innovation in this regard is examining how our historical understanding of all aspects of business schools – including curriculum, pedagogy, research, structure, processes, stakeholders, power, and politics – may be limiting change. Histories highlight particular characters and plots but what we do not include – what we write out of history – is just as important as what is written in (Jenkins, 2003). History is constitutive, in that our own interpretations of the past define and shape our present and our future (Wadhvani & Bucheli, 2014). Compared with other stochastic fields of study, histories of management and business are simplistically linear and mono-cultural. This constrains how we see business schools in the present, and can subsequently limit their future development (Cummings & Bridgman, 2016).

The conventional history of business education tends to follow the emergence of American business schools: from the founding of the Wharton School in 1881, to the rapid growth of business school enrollment within American universities leading up to the 1950s, to the standardization of the schools after the publication of the Gordon-Howell and Pierson reports in 1959 (Hommel & Thomas, 2014). This history has been crafted over many years and now goes largely unchallenged. But it begs the questions: why is this the story we tell, who gains and who loses from its telling, and what events and people are missing from a narrative that should be inspirational for a broad range of people?

North American business education has been studied at various points in a straightforward assessment style – what are business schools doing, how could they “improve” (Bossard & Dewhurst, 1931; Gordon & Howell, 1959; Pierson, 1959; Porter & McKibbin, 1988), and also with a more complex analysis of context, history, power, and influence (Engwall, Kipping, Usdiken, 2016; Khurana, 2007; Pettigrew, Corneul, & Hommel, 2014). Work has been done on the history of European management education (cf. Engwall, 2004; Harker, Caemmerer, & Hynes, 2016; Kieser, 2004; Kipping, Usdiken, & Puig, 2004; Tiratsoo, 2004; Usdiken, 2004), and some have looked at the global South (Cooke & Alcadipani, 2015). We are beginning to see alternative histories of the development of management theory and education (Bridgman, Cummings, & McLaughlin, 2016; Dye, Mills, & Weatherbee, 2005; Hassard, 2012; Peltonen, 2015). However, what about histories of schools of business and commerce from other parts of the world (Asia, Africa, Australasia, South America) in more detail? Or from earlier centuries? Or different examples from North America or Europe that did not survive or later morphed toward the standard form?

This special issue seeks to move things forward by looking differently when we look back. It encourages submissions that explore emerging interests, historical barriers to change, and their interrelationships by focusing on the emergence and development of business schools as complex entities that are interwoven with universities, the business community, government, and civil society. It also seeks submissions that explore how these broader understandings may stimulate innovation in the way we configure business schools and, consequently, how we teach, conduct research, view our profession, and relate to our stakeholders.

In this call for papers, we – professors/educators, researchers/inquirers, sufferers/critics, and aspirational as well as actual change agents – are the organizational actors, and business schools are our reflective historical setting; more importantly, they are our actual environment. We have a unique opportunity to push management theory, research methods, and interdisciplinarity to better understand and, more importantly, to reinvent business school(s) in light of what is socially or personally meaningful. We have contextual richness, personal and professional stakes, and a sense of crisis. Being able to change our practices from within, we are uniquely situated to bring scholarship, formal positioning, and inhabited experience to bear. Better historical scholarship could, therefore, help us to change ourselves. To engage historical sensibilities and methods, and empirical richness, to push theory and change institutions. As a call for spurring this process we welcome contributions that address the following questions:

1. What people, events, curriculum, pedagogy, form, and research of business schools’ past have been overlooked by conventional historical narratives?
2. What role could new histories play in debates about how business schools should develop? Can new understandings of the past inspire us to think differently for the future?
3. How can we write reflexive or critical histories of business schools that expose the power and politics of business education and what we teach, or do not teach, students?
4. Are histories being used within business schools or other organizations, such as accreditation bodies, academies and societies, to perpetuate traditional structures and/or norms? Why and to what effect?

5. What are the ‘invented traditions’ that support any or all aspects of the institution of business schools and what purpose were they invented to serve?
6. What are the stories of the development of business education outside of North America or prior to the late 19th century? Are these different or the same as the current narrative? How, why, and what can we learn from these alternative histories?
7. How has history traditionally been taught in business schools? What are the positive and limiting effects of this pedagogy? How could we teach history differently?
8. Why should business school students learn more (or less) history? Or learn it differently?
9. How might management scholars using history in their research influence business education?

Call on [AMLE Website](#)

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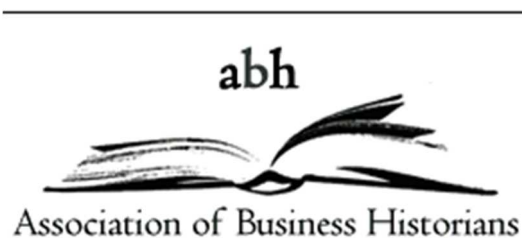
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- Wadhvani, D., & Bucheli, M. 2014. The future of the past in management and organization studies. In D. Wadhvani, & M. Bucheli (Eds.), *Organizations in Time: History, Theory, Methods*. New York: Oxford University Press.

## Fellowships and awards



### **Call for Coleman Prize for Best PhD Dissertation**

Named in honour of the British business historian Donald Coleman (1920-1995), this prize is awarded annually by the Association of Business Historians to recognise excellence in new research in Britain. It is open to PhD dissertations in Business History (broadly defined) either having a British subject or completed at a British university. All dissertations completed in the previous calendar year to that of the Prize are eligible. In keeping with the ABH's broad understanding of business history, applications are strongly encouraged from candidates in economic history, social history, labour history, intellectual history, cultural history, environmental history, the history of science and technology, the history of medicine, or any other subfield.

The value of the prize is £500, sponsored by the Taylor & Francis Group, a scholarly publisher. To be eligible for the Prize, finalists must present their findings in person at the Association's annual conference, held on 4-6 July 2019. A complete list of previous winners may be found at: <http://www.gla.ac.uk/external/ABH/coleman.html>

### **How to Apply for the Coleman Prize**

Supervisors are encouraged to nominate recent PhDs, and self-nominations are also strongly welcomed. Please send a PDF including the title of your PhD dissertation and a brief abstract (up to 2 double-spaced pages) to [christine.leslie@glasgow.ac.uk](mailto:christine.leslie@glasgow.ac.uk).

**Deadline for submissions will be announced in the autumn.**

Further details can be found at - <https://www.gla.ac.uk/external/ABH/>



The BHC awards the [Herman E. Krooss Prize](#) for the best dissertation in business history by a recent Ph.D. in history, economics, business administration, the history of science and technology, sociology, law, communications, and related fields. To be eligible, dissertations must be completed in the three calendar years immediately prior to the 2019 annual meeting, and may only be submitted once for the Krooss prize. After the Krooss committee has reviewed the proposals, it will ask semi-finalists to submit copies of their dissertations. Finalists will present summaries of their dissertations at a plenary session of the 2018 BHC annual meeting and will receive a partial subsidy of their travel costs to the meeting. Proposals accepted for the Krooss Prize are not eligible for the Kerr Prize. If you wish to apply for this prize please send a cover letter indicating you are applying for the Krooss prize along with a one-page CV and one-page (300 word) dissertation abstract via email to [BHC@Hagley.org](mailto:BHC@Hagley.org). The deadline for proposals for the Krooss prize is 1 October 2018.



## Carnevali Small Research Grants Scheme

The Economic History Society maintains a fund to encourage small-scale research initiatives or pilot studies in economic and/or social history. Funds are available to support the direct costs of research that is aimed at a specific publication outcome and/or for pilot projects that will form the foundation for applications to other bodies for more substantial funding. Please note that any award made would not cover:

- Conference attendance costs
- Equipment costs
- Publication costs
- Subsistence costs (i.e. food and drink)
- Administration costs
- Salary buy-out/teaching cover
- Indirect costs
- Room hire costs (where the venue is the applicant's home institution)

Applicants must be employed by a UK higher education institution. Grants will be up to a maximum of £5,000.

Applicants will be asked to provide:

- A brief description of the research (1,000 words) including its potential contribution to the discipline of economic and/or social history.
- The expected outcome of the research in terms of target publication or further grant application.
- A budget for the proposed research.
- Details of applications to other funders and funding already secured.
- A short report one year after the award has been made.

Whatever the sum granted, there must be a specific prominent acknowledgement of the Society's support in any publicity, meeting materials or publications. All applications should demonstrate that Society funds are sought for a clearly defined, discrete piece of research, which would potentially lead to publication in the leading journals of our discipline.

It is expected that successful applicants will be, or will become, members of the Economic History Society. Successful applicants will not be eligible to apply to the scheme again for three years.

Closing dates for applications are on the **first day of May and November**. Applicants will usually be informed of the outcome of their application within 6-8 weeks of the deadline date for applications.





### *Thirsk-Feinstein PhD Dissertation Prize*

The Economic History Society has introduced an annual prize of £1,000 for the best doctoral dissertation in Economic and/or Social History.

Eligible candidates can be nominated by a dissertation supervisor or an examiner. All dissertations must be written in English and must have been awarded during the calendar year preceding the prize. For example, to be eligible for the 2019 prize the thesis must have been awarded during 2018. Nominations should be accompanied, in the first instance, by the following:

- A covering letter from the student's supervisor, stating in no more than two sides why the dissertation is so outstanding that it should be considered for a prize. The contact details of the nominee should be provided.
- A copy of the external examiner's/examiner committee's report.

If the Prize Committee deems that the dissertation merits serious consideration, a copy of the thesis will be requested. Please note that we will be unable to return these.

The winner of the Thirsk-Feinstein Prize will be announced each year at the annual conference.

Nominations, and supporting materials, should please be sent **electronically** to the Administrative Secretary. The deadline for applications is 31 December 2018.



# Economic History Society

(Charity Nos. 228494; SC038304)

Full information on Grants/Awards/Prizes can be found at:  
<http://www.ehs.org.uk/the-society/grants-and-prizes.html>

We would like to draw particular attention to:

## *First Monograph Prize in Economic and/or Social History*

The Economic History Society has introduced a prize of £1,000, to be awarded biennially, for the best first monograph in Economic and/or Social History, usually published within 10 years of the author having been awarded a PhD.

Only monographs published in English and published during 2018 and 2019 will be eligible for the 2020 prize.

A copy of the author's full CV, which should include a current email address, and **three** copies of the book under consideration must be submitted with the application. The books cannot be returned to the author.

The winner of the First Monograph Prize will be announced at the annual conference.

Nominations, **from any member of the Economic History Society**, should be sent to the [administrative secretary](#). The deadline for applications is: 30 September 2019. Books published by 31 December 2019 will be eligible for consideration, however, the nomination must be received by the 30 September deadline.

Books should please be mailed to:

Maureen Galbraith  
Economic History Society  
Dept of Economic & Social History  
University of Glasgow  
Lilybank House  
Glasgow  
G12 8RT  
Scotland  
UK



# Economic History Society

(Charity Nos. 228494; SC038304)

Full information on Grants/Awards/Prizes can be found at:  
<http://www.ehs.org.uk/the-society/grants-and-prizes.html>

We would like to draw particular attention to:

## **Undergraduate Project Facility Grant**

The Economic History Society will consider applications for small grants, not normally over £250, to assist undergraduate students with expenses incurred in the preparation of economic and social history projects for final degree examinations in United Kingdom colleges and universities. Applications should be made by students, through supervisors, advisers or tutors, to the administrative secretary, who can be contacted at the address below. The application, and supervisor's statement of support, should clearly indicate how the research relates to economic and/or social history. **Please note that no award will be made for the purchase of equipment, books and other materials or to fund conference attendance.**

Further information may be obtained from the administrative secretary. There is no application form. Requests, supported by a supervisor's letter, should indicate the nature and proposed title of the project, the extent of its contribution to final degree classification, and details of anticipated expenditure and of the need for that expenditure. Applications may be submitted at any time.



## **Hagley’s Center for the History of Business, Technology, and Society**

### **Exploratory Research Grants**

These grants support one-week visits by scholars who believe that their project will benefit from Hagley research collections, but need the opportunity to explore them on-site to determine if a Henry Belin du Pont research grant application is warranted. Priority will be given to junior scholars with innovative projects that seek to expand on existing scholarship. Proposals must demonstrate which Hagley collections might be pertinent to the project.

Applicants should reside more than 50 miles from Hagley, and the stipend is \$400. Low-cost accommodations on Hagley's grounds are available on first-come, first serve basis. Researchers who use this housing are strongly encouraged to have a car available for transportation during their residency.

Application Procedure for Exploratory Research Grant

### **Deadlines: March 31, June 30 and October 31**

All application materials must be submitted in the order below in one PDF file and sent as an email attachment to Carol Lockman, [clockman@hagley.org](mailto:clockman@hagley.org).

Please include following materials:

- Project abstract (maximum length: 150 words)
- Curriculum Vitae
- Project description indicating the scope of your research and the existing scholarship with which you engage (maximum length: 1000 words).
- Summary of the Hagley research materials that you plan to consult during your residency and how you believe that they may be pertinent to your project (maximum length: 500 words).

### **Henry Belin du Pont Dissertation Fellowships**

Henry Belin du Pont Dissertation Fellowships are designed for graduate students who have completed all course work for the doctoral degree and are conducting research on their dissertation. We invite applications from Ph.D. candidates whose research on important historical questions would benefit from use of Hagley's research collections. Applications should demonstrate superior intellectual quality, present a persuasive methodology for the project, and show that there are significant research materials at Hagley pertinent to the dissertation. Use of Hagley's collections may take place prior to application for the

dissertation fellowship. Potential applicants are strongly encouraged to consult with Hagley staff prior to submitting their dossier.

This is a residential fellowship with a term of four months. The fellowship provides \$6,500, free housing on Hagley's grounds, use of a computer, mail and internet access, and an office. (Recipients who use this housing are strongly encouraged to have a car available for transportation during their residency.) Dissertation fellows are expected to have no other obligations during the term of the fellowship, to maintain continuous residence at Hagley for its duration, and to participate in events organized by Hagley's Center for the History of Business, Technology, and Society. At the end of residency the recipient will make a presentation at Hagley based on research conducted during the fellowship. A research report is due a month after the end of residency at Hagley. Hagley will also receive a copy of the dissertation, as well as any publications aided by the fellowship.

#### Dissertation Fellowships Application Procedure

#### **Deadline: November 15**

All application materials must be submitted in the order below in one PDF file and sent as an email attachment to Carol Lockman, [clockman@hagley.org](mailto:clockman@hagley.org).

Please include following materials:

- Project abstract (maximum length: 150 words).
- Curriculum Vitae
- Dissertation proposal of any length or a project description of approximately 1,500 words indicating the scope of your research and the existing scholarship with which you engage.
- Summary of the Hagley research materials that you will use in your dissertation and how they are pertinent to your project (maximum length: 500 words).
- Contact information for two recognized scholars who have agreed to write letters in support of your application.
- *Optional – you may include a writing sample if you feel it will help the committee to evaluate your dissertation research.*

#### **Jefferson Scholars/Hagley Library Dissertation Fellowship in Business and Politics**

The Jefferson Scholars/Hagley Fellowship supports completion of exceptional dissertations for which the Hagley's Library research materials constitute a significant source and that connect with the mission of the National Fellowship Program.

Like other National Fellows, the Business and Politics Fellow is paired with a senior scholar in the fellow's field who will serve as a mentor and provide critical guidance during the year. The Fellow also participates in the fall and spring conferences and receives training on how to reach broader audiences.

The Business and Politics Fellow is expected to be in residence at Hagley for the fall and spring academic year. While in residence, the Fellow will receive an office, stack access, inter-library loan privileges, internet access, the opportunity to present a paper in Hagley's seminar series, and use of Hagley's discounted scholar's accommodations.

The Fellow receives a stipend of \$25,000 for the year.

## **Henry Belin du Pont Research Grants**

Henry Belin du Pont Research Grants enable scholars to pursue advanced research and study in the library, archival, pictorial, and artifact collections of the Hagley Museum and Library. They honor the memory of Henry Belin du Pont, a founding trustee and long-time supporter of Hagley, and are funded in part by the Henry Belin du Pont Memorial Fund which supports access to and use of Hagley's research collections.

These grants are intended to support serious scholarly work that makes use of Hagley's research collections and expands on prior scholarship. Application materials should explain the research project's focus, methodology, engagement with existing scholarship, and the intended product, as well as Hagley collection(s) to be used during the proposed grant residency. Potential applicants are strongly encouraged to consult with Hagley staff prior to submitting their application.

Research grants are awarded for the length of time needed to make use of Hagley collections for a specific project. The stipends are for a maximum of eight weeks and are pro-rated at \$400/week for recipients who reside more than 50 miles from Hagley, and \$200/week for those within 50 miles.

Funded scholars are expected to participate in seminars which meet periodically, as well as attend noontime colloquia, lectures, and other public programs offered during their tenure. A research report is due one month after the end of the residency at Hagley.

Low-cost accommodations on Hagley's grounds are available on first-come, first serve basis. Researchers who use this housing are strongly encouraged to have a car available for transportation during their residency.

Henry Belin du Pont Research Grants Application Procedure

### **Deadlines: March 31, June 30 and October 31**

All application materials must be submitted in the order below in one PDF file and sent as an email attachment to Carol Lockman, [clockman@hagley.org](mailto:clockman@hagley.org).

Please include following materials:

- Project abstract (maximum length: 150 words).
- Curriculum Vitae
- Project description indicating the scope of your research and the existing scholarship with which you engage (maximum length: 1000 words).
- Summary of the Hagley research materials that you plan to consult during your residency and how they are pertinent to your project (maximum length: 500 words).
- Please include the number of weeks you are requesting to do your research at Hagley.

**The NEH-Hagley Postdoctoral Fellowship on Business, Culture, and Society** supports residencies in Hagley's Center for the History of Business, Technology, and Society by scholars who have received their doctoral degrees by the application deadline. In accordance with NEH requirements, these postdoctoral fellowships are restricted to United States citizens or to foreign nationals who have been living in the United States for at least three years. These fellowships are made possible by support from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Hagley is the pre-eminent research library in the United States on business and its impact on the world. It holds more than seven miles of manuscript materials, more than 300,000 published sources, and visual items in excess of 3 million. Publications drawn from our collections provide foundational knowledge for the rise and influence of big business on politics and society as well as the cultural history of modern consumer society. Documentation of the extensive international operations of firms have provided entry for scholars exploring business and business influences in all areas of the world. While historical research is the principal purpose for most scholars, its active research grant program has funded projects from many fields in the social sciences and humanities.

Two postdoctoral fellowships are available, one of four months and one for eight months. The eight-month fellowship must be taken during the September through May academic year. The fellowships provide a monthly stipend of \$4,200, amounting to \$33,600 for the eight-month fellowship and \$16,800 for the four-month fellowship. Fellows receive complimentary lodging in the scholar's housing on Hagley's property for the duration of their residency, as well as office space and the full privileges of visiting scholars, including special access to Hagley's research collections. They are expected to be in regular and continuous residence and to participate in the Center's scholarly programs. They must devote full time to their study and may not accept teaching assignments or undertake any other major activities during their residency. Fellows may hold other major fellowships or grants during fellowship tenure, in addition to sabbaticals and supplemental grants from their own institutions, but only those that do not interfere with their residency at Hagley. Other NEH-funded grants may be held serially, but not concurrently.

## **Application Procedure for the NEH-Hagley Postdoctoral Fellowship on Business, Culture, and Society**

### **Deadline: December 1**

All application materials must be submitted in the order below in one PDF file and sent as an email attachment to Carol Lockman, [clockman@hagley.org](mailto:clockman@hagley.org).

Include the following materials:

Current curriculum vitae.

A 3,000-word explanation of the project and its contributions to pertinent scholarship.

A statement of no more than 500 words explaining how residency at Hagley would advance the project, particularly the relevance of our research collections.

A statement indicating a preference for the four or eight month fellowship.

Applicants also should arrange for two letters of recommendation to arrive separately by the application deadline. These should be sent directly to Hagley.

All applications materials, including recommendations letters, should be sent to Carol Lockman, [clockman@Hagley.org](mailto:clockman@Hagley.org) and **must** be received by that date for the application to be considered by the selection committee. The committee will make decisions by February 1, with residency beginning as early as July 1. Questions regarding this fellowship may be sent to Carol Lockman as well.



## **Announcements**

### **Archives Election**

#### **ABH Election to Council 2018-2021**

Two nominations were received for election to Council for the one available post, "Archives Officer" this year. Ballot papers were sent out to 188 fully paid up members. Returns were received from 68 members within the deadline of 27th April 2018. The votes cast for each candidate were as follows:

Mike Anson	35
Jeannette Strickland	33

Mike Anson is accordingly elected to Council for the three year period 2018-2021 and continues from his previous 3 year posting.

Mitch Larson had been reappointed without a contest as the Slaven Workshop convenor.

## **Richard Roberts: Leading Historian of Finance, A Conference to Celebrate his Life and Work**

**Friday October 12<sup>th</sup> 2018**

Council Room, King's College, London.

The following speakers will offer reflections on the history of British finance inspired by Richard's work

Chair: Professor Pat Thane, King's College.

2.30 David Kynaston, Historian of the City of London (and of much else)

3.00 Andrew Haldane, Chief Economist and Executive Director for Monetary Analysis, Research and Statistics, Bank of England.

3.30 Professor Forrest Capie, Professor Emeritus of Economic History, Faculty of Finance, City University

4.00 Tea

4.30 William Keegan, Journalist and Author, Economics Editor of *The Observer*, 1977-2003.

5.00 James Nye, recent PhD student of Richard Roberts.

5.30 Lord Nicholas Macpherson, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, 2005-2016.

6.00- 7 pm Drinks

All welcome. Free of charge. If you wish to attend, please reply to [ruth.davidson@btinternet.com](mailto:ruth.davidson@btinternet.com) by 21<sup>st</sup> September.



# THE ASSOCIATION OF BUSINESS HISTORIANS

Website: <http://www.gla.ac.uk/external/ABH>

## Application for Membership

I wish to join/renew my membership of the Association of Business Historians:

Name (Dr/Prof/Mr/Ms/Mrs): \_\_\_\_\_

Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Tel: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

**ABH Membership Rate is £20 per annum, or alternatively, £50 for 3 years.**

**Payment Methods** (Please tick appropriate boxes):

- Paypal (£20.00) 1 year membership: [https://www.paypal.com/cgi-bin/webscr?cmd=\\_s-xclick&hosted\\_button\\_id=33PK9P3HRMVJW](https://www.paypal.com/cgi-bin/webscr?cmd=_s-xclick&hosted_button_id=33PK9P3HRMVJW)
- Paypal (£50.00) 3 year membership: [https://www.paypal.com/cgi-bin/webscr?cmd=\\_s-xclick&hosted\\_button\\_id=ECQTZVM7KCP68](https://www.paypal.com/cgi-bin/webscr?cmd=_s-xclick&hosted_button_id=ECQTZVM7KCP68)
- Sterling Cheque
- Direct Bank Transfer in Sterling]
- Standing Order/Direct Debit - ] Please Contact: [Christine.Leslie@Glasgow.ac.uk](mailto:Christine.Leslie@Glasgow.ac.uk)

**All Forms should be returned to:**

Professor Janette Rutterford (c/o C Leslie)  
Treasurer Association of Business Historians  
University of Glasgow  
Centre for Business History  
Lilybank House, Bute Gardens  
Glasgow G12 8RT, Scotland  
Email: [Christine.Leslie@Glasgow.ac.uk](mailto:Christine.Leslie@Glasgow.ac.uk) Tel: +44(0) 141 330 6890.

Thank you for your interest in joining/renewing your membership of the Association of Business Historians! Further details on the discounts/benefits of being an ABH member can be found on our website: <http://www.gla.ac.uk/external/ABH>