

ABH Newsletter

December <http://www.gla.ac.uk/external/ABH>
2017

ISSN
9062-
8148

December 2017 Issue



2017 proved an exciting year for the Association with a record number of participants attending the excellently organised Annual Conference in Glasgow.

The year marked the end of Teresa da Silva Lopes' term as president, with warm thanks for all her efforts on behalf of the Association. Congratulations to Neil Rollings on his appointment as President.

As well as the forthcoming Annual Conference in Milton Keynes, 2018 will see various exciting new initiatives listed in the rest of the newsletter. One of particular note is the 5th edition from *Enterprise and Society*, which you can read about in the feature article.

We look forward to seeing you in Milton Keynes.

Season's Greetings! Michael Aldous, Editor, ABH Newsletter

Contents

Feature article:
Interview with Andrew Popp, Editor of Enterprise and Society, on the new 5th Edition initiative, 2-6.

Calls for Papers:
Conferences and Workshops, 7-22.

Calls for Papers:
Special Issues, 23-28.

Fellowships and Awards, 29-38.

Announcements, 39.



Feature Article: Interview with Andrew Popp, Editor-in-Chief of *Enterprise and Society*, introducing the new *5th Edition*.

In my role as Communications Officer for the ABH I am sent many interesting initiatives to promote. One that really caught the eye towards the end of the year, was the announcement of a new *5th Edition* from *Enterprise and Society*. With a promise to be a “special edition unlike most others”, and to provide a platform to help those in the Business History community address the big issues of the day on the premise that “our voices should be heard louder and further afield,” the aims and ambition of the initiative are striking. To discuss how the *5th edition* is planning to deepen and widen debates whilst extending the reach and impact of the discipline, I was delighted to correspond with the Editor-in-Chief Andrew Popp.



Andrew, tell us about the aims and scope of the 5th issue?

The aims of the new 5th issue of *Enterprise and Society* are undoubtedly ambitious. We aim to significantly broaden the scope of the dialogue we engage in as business historians. So serious, far reaching interdisciplinarity is one core aim. And we aim to significantly enhance the impact the field of business history has, both within and beyond academia. As scholars we study the development and role of what is, in my view, the dominant institution of our day, an institution that has been one of the most important agents for social, cultural, and economic change over the last two or three hundred years. At the same time, we are at a juncture, across the globe, at which history – the study of history, the understanding of history – has never seemed more relevant, more urgent, or more talked about. Everywhere I look in the media contemporary debates and issues are framed in terms of historical precedents and antecedents. The public are passionately interested gaining a better historical perspective on the choices we face. Given these conditions, this should be our moment as a scholarly community but somehow our voices are not being heard as loudly as they deserve to be. The new 5th issue aims to *begin* to address that, speaking – and listening – to a wider audience and by tackling big topics of the greatest societal importance and interest.

How is it different to other special issues?

I certainly hope the new 5th issue is different from most special issues, and I hope it will generate something different. The hope is that the ambitious framing that I have just described will provoke equally ambitious contributions that address big topics in expansive, though-provoking ways. The first theme is ‘Histories of Business and Inequality.’ Inequality, taking many different forms, not just the economic, is one of the most pressing issues facing society today. We want to develop an understanding how business might have played a role in generating inequalities, as well as whether it ever has or can be a source of solutions. I think that choice of first theme should tell you something about our aspirations for this project. Those aspirations shaped a decision which really sets this initiative apart from most

special issues: the theme is chosen by the journal, through a highly collaborative process taking in the entire editorial team and our colleagues in the wider scholarly community. Teams of editors are then invited to submit bids to take the theme forward. I'll readily admit that the journal wants to play an active role in setting the agenda.

Who is it aimed at? How can people participate?

It is aimed at everyone! Interdisciplinarity and collaborative work is not an implicit hope for this project but an explicit part of the way it has been designed. Bidding editorial teams have to be interdisciplinary in order to have a chance of succeeding. And that indisciplinarity can be rooted in the broader field of history, or beyond, in the humanities and social sciences. Conceivably, some of the natural sciences might even make good (by which I mean interesting) partners. Thinkers from outside academia, from the world of policy for example, would also be welcome. Interdisciplinary editorial teams should then attract and develop interdisciplinary, collaborative rosters of authors. So, I really don't think there are any limits to who it is aimed at or who can participate.

Thanks to Andrew for taking time to provide more details on the *5th Edition*, an innovative initiative to bring the extensive expertise of our community to wider audiences. The first call for guest editors is now live and can be seen below, with the deadline for submission set for January 31st 2018, and the first issue slated for publication in spring 2020.



Enterprise and Society

Call for Guest Editors

Special Issue on Histories of Business and Inequality

Introduction

Enterprise and Society: The International Journal of Business History is seeking expressions of interest from teams wishing to act as Guest Editors of a Special Issue of the journal on ‘Histories of Business and Inequality.’ This issue will be the first in a new initiative recently announced by Enterprise and Society and Cambridge University Press. This initiative adds a fifth issue to the four published annually by the journal since it was founded in 2000. The new fifth issue, which will be published online, is designed to significantly enhance the reach and impact of business history by creating a space in which to explore inter-disciplinary dialogue and address very large scale problems in ways that are beyond the scope of conventional original research articles and typical thematically focused special issues.

In a significant departure from conventional practice the agenda for this new initiative will be set by the editorial team at Enterprise and Society. We will then seek bids from editorial teams able to show that they can take that agenda and shape it in creative ways that will enhance interdisciplinary dialogue within and beyond the fields of business history and history, leading to important and impactful new insights. The initiative aims to generate not only highly original new research but also, more importantly, bold and ambitious synthetic articles exploring the issue at hand in provocative ways. Successful editorial teams will be given an opportunity to organize a supporting workshop to be held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the Business History Conference, on whose behalf Enterprise and Society is published. It is anticipated that the first issue of this initiative will be published in 2020. Please see below for further details of the proposed timeline.

Histories of Business and Inequality

Inequality – economic, social, and cultural –has been a feature of human societies for millennia. Today, inequality, both within and between societies, is viewed as problematic. Governments and supranational institutions seek to develop policies aimed at the elimination or amelioration of inequality. Has inequality always been viewed as problematic and why is it viewed as problematic today? Critically, how has the relationship between inequality and business enterprises and activities been viewed over time and across societies? Has business been viewed as being responsible for causing inequality? Has it been viewed as having a responsibility to reduce inequality? Can we write histories of business and inequality? What conceptual and methodological challenges would such histories of business and inequality involve? By business we include private organizations of many

types—corporations, families, partnerships, business groups, financial, industrial, trading and merchant enterprises, as well as state owned enterprise and business in non-capitalist societies.

Applying

We seek expressions of interest from outstanding editorial teams. Bids will be assessed on their ability to fulfil the remit of the Special Issue. That ability will be assessed according to both the composition of the editorial team and how they propose to shape and address the chosen theme. Both should be aimed at ensuring interdisciplinary dialogue and scholarship and bold thinking.

Editorial teams must be comprised of a minimum of two individuals and must be interdisciplinary. Interdisciplinarity is defined as least one member from beyond the field of business history, broadly defined. Team members may be drawn from the wider field of history or other cognate fields of study. International teams will be viewed favourably, as will teams combining established and emerging scholars.

Alongside a description of the proposed editorial team, proposals should include a short document (maximum of two pages, single spaced) outlining how the team proposes to shape and address the theme. The section above in this document outlining the theme of ‘

Histories of Business and Inequality’ contains questions that are intended to be indicative only. Proposals should show creativity and initiative in the shaping and addressing the theme of Histories of Business and Inequality. In this respect, the main criteria will be the potential for generating interdisciplinary dialogue and fresh perspectives. This document will form the basis of the successful team’s subsequent Call for Papers. Proposals suggesting a variety of article formats will be welcomed.

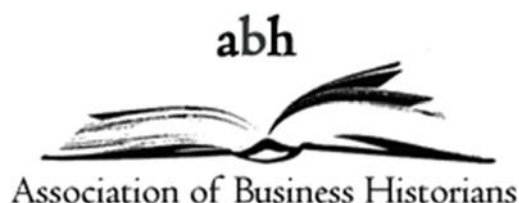
It is important to stress that though published online all articles accepted for publication in the Special Issue will be subject to the same peer review and editorial processes as articles appearing in the regular print issues. They will also be produced and formatted to identical standards as those in regular print issues. Articles appearing in the Special Issue will be Enterprise and Society articles in every sense.

Proposals, consisting of a description of the proposed editorial team, a document outlining how the theme will be shaped and addressed, and Curriculum Vitae for all team members, should be sent to Editor-in-Chief Andrew Popp by January 31st 2018 at andrew.popp@liverpool.ac.uk. Enquiries from prospective teams are welcome and can be sent to the same email address.

Timeline

- Call for Guess Editors issued November 2017
- Deadline for submission of proposals, January 31st 2018
- Successful proposal, and its Call for Papers, announced at the Annual Meeting of the Business History Meeting, held in Baltimore, April 5th-7th 2018
- Supporting developmental workshop held at the Annual Meeting of the Business History Conference, Cartagena (Colombia), March 14th -16th 2019, the preceding 11 months allowing for initial submission, selection and review.
- Issue published in Spring 2020, the preceding 12 months, approximately, allowing for subsequent review, selection, and production processes. The issue will be numbered and paginated as Vol. 20 No. 5 (2019)

Call for Papers: Conferences and Workshops



Association of Business Historians Annual Conference

‘Pluralistic perspectives of business history: gender, class, ethnicity, religion’

The Open University Business School, 29-30 June 2018

Call for papers

The 2018 Association of Business Historians Annual Conference theme is ‘Pluralistic perspectives of business history: gender, class, ethnicity, religion’. Proposals for individual papers, or for full sessions, panel discussions or other session formats are invited on this topic, broadly conceived.

The role of different social groups and identities in business is an important, though under researched, topic in business history. However, there is, increasing recognition that, for example, women were not simply ‘angels in the home’, keeping their distance, when compared with men, from the grime of the industrial revolution and the financial transactions which that involved. Social class had an impact in the City, and Quakers, for example, were important in the banking sector. There is now evidence of women occupying roles, not just as workers but also as lenders, business owners, managers, and investors in significant numbers. To what extent did culture or religions influenced occupation of these roles? There is evidence also that lower social classes did invest to some extent in newly launched companies, as did members of the clergy, as in ‘Widows, clergymen and the reckless’.

This conference aims to explore the impact of gender, social class, ethnicity, and religion on business success, fraud, funding, financial markets, corporate governance, and corporate social responsibility. Proposals for individual papers, or for full sessions, panel discussions or other session formats are invited on this topic, broadly conceived. Specific topics may include, but are not restricted to:

- Ethnic, religious, class groups and women as entrepreneurs, lenders, investors, managers and/or workers.
- Archival sources and methodologies to document and analyse different social groups’ participation in business.
- Comparative studies of different social groups in business.
- Social groups and business failure.
- Social roles and relations in the workplace.

- Cross-cultural issues in business and management.
- Business and social movements.
- Cultural, religious, gendered, class-related business networks.
- Social groups and fraud, business failure, or market bubbles.
- The influence of the law on different social groups or classes' financial and business decision making.
- Social groups or identities and corporate social governance.
- Social groups, business and philanthropy.
- Social groups or identities and the family firm.
- The impact of social groups on business and corporate finance.
- Social groups or identities, business, legislation and taxation.
- Gendered, cultural, religious and class preferences for business characteristics.
- Social groups as colonial and foreign investors.

As always, the ABH also welcomes proposals that are not directly related to the conference theme.

How to submit a paper or session proposal

The program committee will consider both individual papers and entire panels. Individual paper proposals should include a one-page (up to 300 word) abstract and one-page curriculum vitae (CV). Panel proposals should include a cover letter stating the rationale for the panel and the name of its contact person; one-page (300 word) abstract and author's CV for each paper; and a list of preferred panel chairs and commentators with contact information. **The deadline for submissions is 15 January 2018**

If you have any questions, please contact the local organisers: dimitris.sotiropoulos@open.ac.uk or Janette.Rutterford@open.ac.uk

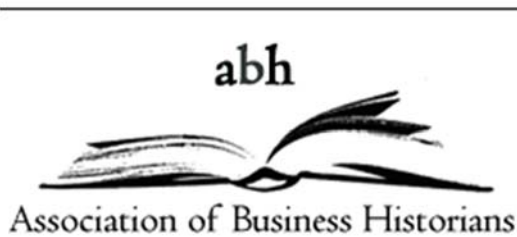
Your application for the conference should come through our online submission platform: <http://unternehmensgeschichte.de/public/C4>

First you make a choice for uploading a single paper or a full-session. After pressing each button you will find a mask guiding you through the upload process. Please have available your CV and your Abstract. Any other idea regarding the conference – workshops, poster sessions, or panel discussions – must be suggested directly to the Programme Committee.

Further details on the conference can be found at -

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

Open University Business School Website: <http://business-school.open.ac.uk/ABH2018>



Call for Tony Slaven Doctoral Workshop in Business History, 28th June 2018

The ABH will hold its seventh annual Tony Slaven Doctoral Workshop on 28 June 2018. This event immediately precedes the 2018 ABH Annual Conference held in Milton Keynes. 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.

How to Apply for the Tony Slaven Workshop

An application should be no more than 4 pages sent together in a single computer file: 1) a one page CV; 2) one page stating the names of the student’s supervisors, the title of the theses (a proposed title is fine), the university and department where the student is registered and the date of commencement of thesis registration; 3) an abstract of the work to be presented.

You may apply via email to Dr Mitch Larson at mjlarson@uclan.ac.uk. Please use the subject line “Tony Slaven Workshop” **by the 15 January 2018**.

For more details: <http://business-school.open.ac.uk/slaven-workshop-2018>



2018 Call for Papers

Money, Finance, and Capital

2018 Business History Conference Annual Meeting

Baltimore, Maryland, April 5 - April 7, 2018

Proposals due October 2, 2017

Money, Finance, and Capital is the theme of the 2018 Business History Conference meeting. Historians who want to write compelling histories of capitalism must grapple with the manifold roles that money, finance, and capital have played in political, economic, social and cultural dynamics. Yet, for many years, the abstruse and elusive character of these phenomena encouraged many historians of economic life to maintain a safe distance from them. Of course, there have always been some historians willing to figure out where money, finance, and capital fit into broader histories of our societies. Still, much of what we know about currency and credit, investment and profit, bonds and futures results from highly specialised research whose technical quality reinforces the enigmatic character of these subjects.

Historians are not alone in encountering difficulties in making sense of money, finance, and capital. In 1931, for example, when distinguished British economist, John Maynard Keynes, gave a radio address on the “slump”, he emphasised that “the behaviour of the financial system and the banking system is capable of suddenly going off the rails, so to speak, and interfering with everyone’s prosperity for obscure and complicated reasons.” Keynes pointed out that it was unreasonable to expect the “man in the street” to understand such reasons. Yet, he also emphasised that professed experts tended “to talk much greater rubbish than an ordinary man” largely because “the science of economics, of banking, of finance is in a backward state.” More recently, Alan Greenspan infamously admitted his “shocked disbelief” at the onset of the recent crisis and former governor of the Bank of England, Mervyn King, portrayed money and finance as “alchemy”. Technical expertise in these domains, it seems, is not necessarily a route to greater understanding.

Fortunately, money, finance, and capital have moved to the forefront in many historiographies in recent years. Whether it is the business of slave plantations and trade, of consumer credit and railroading, of government finance, securities markets and international banking, the history of business offers exciting insights on these important and perplexing themes. That was already apparent in some of the pioneering research that historians carried out on money, finance, and capital and it has become clearer still with the recent new wave of research by political, cultural, social, literary and economic historians.

The theme of the 2018 BHC conference is designed to encourage contributions from a variety of approaches to historical research on the themes of money, finance, and capital, covering a broad range of periods and geographies. The program committee of David Sicilia (chair), Christy Ford Chapin, Per Hansen, Naomi Lamoreaux, Rory Miller, Julia Ott, and Mary O’Sullivan (BHC president) invites papers addressing, *inter alia*, the following questions:

- - How have money, finance, and capital bound different people and places together over time in relationships of mutual advantage, dependence or exploitation?
- - How much change do we observe in concepts such as currency, credit, and capital and their associated practices between more distant and recent pasts?
- - What is the role of money, finance, and capital in the emergence and persistence of varieties of capitalism around the world?
- - What historical variations do we observe among businesses in their conception and measurement of capital, its control, investment and utilisation, as well as in the risks and rewards associated with it?
- - Without neglecting the post-World War II trend towards “financialization”, what might we say about the changing relationship between finance and capital over the very long run?
- - What has been the role of money, finance, and capital in the origins and diffusion of international crises in history?
- - What types of commentators have generated powerful ideas about money, finance, and capital? How have economic commentators, historians, business leaders, journalists and other writers helped to construct and contest these ideas?
- - Do the historical roles of money, finance, and capital allow us to demarcate capitalism as a distinctive type of social organisation or does it suggest, as Deirdre McCloskey claims, that the term “capitalism” is a scientific mistake?

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. The program committee will consider both individual papers and entire panels. Individual paper proposals should include a one-page (300 word) abstract and one-page curriculum vitae (CV). Panel proposals should include a cover letter stating the rationale for the panel and the name of its contact person; one-page (300 word) abstract and author’s CV for each paper; and a list of preferred panel chairs and commentators with contact information. To submit a proposal go to <http://thebhc.org/2018-bhc-meeting> and click on the link [Submit a Paper/Panel Proposal](#).

All sessions take place at the Embassy Suites Baltimore Inner Harbor. Rooms (all suites) are \$159/night and include a full breakfast.

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 proposals is **2 October 2017**. Acceptance letters will be sent by 31 December 2017. 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 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 Baltimore Wednesday April 4 and Thursday April 5. 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 15 November 2017** via email to BHC@Hagley.org 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. 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 20 December 2017.

General questions regarding the BHC's 2018 annual meeting may be sent to Secretary-Treasurer Roger Horowitz, rh@udel.edu.



**43rd Annual Conference
Jyväskylä, Finland
May 30-June 2, 2018**

The 43rd Economic and Business History Society (EBHS) Annual Conference will be held at the University of Jyväskylä, Finland. Our general theme is *Early Modern Origins of Growth and Business*. However, proposals for presentations on any aspect of ancient to recent economic, social or business history are welcome, as are proposals for whole panels. We welcome submissions from graduate students and non-academic affiliates.

The Jyväskylä Conference will also be held as the 16th Gustav Wasa Seminarium. Wasa ruled Sweden from 1523 to 1560 and initiated many social and political reforms that were vital to the formation of modern institutions in Sweden and in after 1809 separated autonomous Finland. We therefore wholeheartedly welcome panels and individual papers discussing economic and social development around the Nordic and Baltic Sea regions during the early modern period. The conference also teams up with the 35th Summer Seminar of Finnish Economists, organized by the JYU School of Business and Economics, so the conferees will have rich academic and social programs available.

The keynote speaker will be Deirdre N. McCloskey, Distinguished Professor of Economics, History, English, and Communication, University of Illinois at Chicago, and the plenary speaker Uskali Mäki, Academy Professor and Professor of Practical Philosophy, University of Helsinki. Both have astounding merits in combining economics, history, and philosophy in their work. Furthermore, their mutual dialogue in researching philosophy and methodology of economics extends to the 1980s. The social program will include a dinner, a lake cruise and an optional museum visit to either Alvar Aalto Museum or the Finnish Airforce Museum.

Proposals should include an abstract of no more than 500 words and contact details. **The deadline for submission of proposals is February 15, 2018.** The Program Chair will send a notification of acceptance of abstracts by March 1, 2018. Online registration will be available soon after at www.ebhsoc.org. Proposals may be submitted through the EBHS website at www.ebhsoc.org, by email to ebhs2018@ebhsoc.org.

If you have further questions about the meeting or organization please contact Program Chair Olli Turunen, olli.t.turunen@jyu.fi, or EBHS 2018 President Jari Eloranta, elorantaj@appstate.edu. The local arrangements will be coordinated by Jari Ojala (University of Jyväskylä).

EBHS also operates a peer-reviewed open access journal, [Essays in Economic and Business History](http://www.ebhsoc.org), edited by Jason Taylor (Central Michigan 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, to see our editorial board and policies, as well as back issues.

We look forward to welcoming you to Jyväskylä!

The firm and the sea: chains, flows and connections
Call for Papers, EBHA 2018 Conference
Università Politecnica delle Marche, Ancona – Italy
September 6 -8, 2018

The sea – whether considered as open ocean or as a mass of water bordered by land masses – is an enormous economic resource for mankind. Not only is it the principal way of transportation for goods and humans but it's also a formidable source of food. Since we want to link the sea with the business unit (the firm, as well as other organizational units like clusters, networks and global value chains) the focus of the next EBHA conference will be on two units of analysis that are both extremely relevant for the sea as well as economic resources – ships and harbors.

In order to perform its function, the ship (a means for transporting goods and people) is run in a very hierarchical way, more than what occurs with a factory or a retail company (two good comparison points). Just as with a factory or retailer, ships embody economic goals to be achieved by workers, managers, and – this is the difference – CEOs whose decisions cannot be challenged given that the cargo and (more importantly) the life of its “inhabitants” can be at stake.

Rarely does the ship stand on its own as a business unit (unless we talk of an activity like fishing which is certainly important). It's part of a group that refers to a shipowner acting in a very complicated world where the ups and downs of charters and continuous struggles with government regulations and policies render decisions delicate and complex.

The ship is the nexus of a tremendous amount of activity – just consider the shipyards, metallurgic factories, plants producing precision equipment, and those dedicated to heavy machinery. And think of other sectors like the extraction of raw materials and agricultural products that could have a real global circulation in relation to the capacity of the maritime vehicle.

Then there are associated service sectors such as insurance and banking activities focused on navigation (often with government support). Credit for navigation is a landmark of the modern economy with both successes as well as bankruptcies. Also worthy of further study is the role that passenger ships have played in the social and economic development of many nations. From the large ships of the late 19th and early 20th centuries that plied the Atlantic Ocean transporting passengers between the Americas and Europe to the postwar ocean liners that offered a glamorous way to travel to new destinations, ships helped make the tourism industry grow.

And we can't close our eyes to some of the unlawful activities connected with the world of navigation including the illegal transportation of human beings, prohibited goods, and money laundering. Even today there are occasional episodes of piracy, something that we thought limited to history books and old novels.

The second actor we consider is strictly related to the first one – ports, an unavoidable reference point for ships that make them their destination for the goods and passengers on board. It's in the port that a ship can stock materials needed when at sea and eventually undergo repairs before embarking on a new journey. We see the port as an entrepreneur (formed by stakeholders with both common and divergent goals) which should be analysed in an historical perspective. First are the many aspects of the governance of the port: who's in charge? Is it a function of the State or the military? Is it a managerially run port authority that, even if designated by State powers, has relative autonomy in its actions? Are there private operators who handle

the terminals? How does the type of governance impact a port's efficiency? Second, we have to single out the crowd of operators in a port: maritime agents, stevedores, people who manoeuvre the cranes, pilots, dock workers. Several of these activities are strictly regulated, at times resulting in strong conflicts between various actors in the port.

The relationship between a port and the areas around it, the presence of appropriate infrastructures, and the many activities making up the field of logistics – all are tremendously important for the port as a kind of entrepreneur. Given their role of stimulating the trade of goods, raw materials and energy sources, the port becomes a key actor of the development of productive areas. Ports can strengthen or even launch the industrial take-off of the territories they supply. Moreover, ports are historically linked to global cities, nodes in a complex network of trade, but also of political international alliances, which emerged progressively in the phases of globalization (from Singapore to Hong Kong and from San Francisco to Yokohama, for example).

Even today seas and their ports remain a theatre in which important geo-political and geo-economic stances take place; their relevance for business history can't be underestimated. From the building or restructuring of infrastructures that are pillars of the first wave of globalization (the Suez and Panama Canals, for example) to new opportunities brought about by the latest waves of globalization, the sea continues to be an essential, physical component of the complex web of trade relations which allow the existence of global value chains that take advantage of its unique means of connection and communication.

Last, but not least, ports, ships, and even the sea are highly sensitive to technological change and the resulting emergence of competitive and alternative infrastructures (from railways and motorways to airlines and large airport hubs).

Possible topics include (but are not limited to):

- Connections, links and networks in waves of globalization and de-globalization
- Characteristics and dynamics of the shipping and logistics industries
- The long run transformation of ship building and related industries
- The fishing industry
- The history of insurance and banking activities related to navigation
- Technological developments and their impact on ships and ports
- The variety and features of illegal activities connected to sea transport
- Features and management of companies connected with the world of navigation
- Private and public entrepreneurship in sectors related to sea transportation
- Workers and industrial relations in maritime industries
- The governance of ports and their transformation over time
- Relations of cooperation/competition among maritime companies and ports
- The history and development of global value chains and networks
- The role played by firms and entrepreneurs in shaping the development of maritime exchanges of goods, services, and information, or in integrating economies and cultures
- Seas, ports and climate change
- Dynamics and impact of governmental policies and regulations on navigation
- The political economy of connections and links
- The impact of ports on their surrounding territory and vice versa
- The geography and features of global cities and their transformation
- The role of the sea in shaping the emergence and consolidation of different kinds of capitalism
- Migrations flows across the sea
- Passenger travel and the growth of tourism
- International investments in the maritime industries

- The relationships among port cities seen as nodes of a global network where dimensions and scope change over time

The organizers expect to receive proposals related to some of the suggestions outlined above. But consideration will also be given to papers covering other aspects of the broader conference title. In the event of a business history topic without ties to the sea or the firm, consideration will be given, provided that the proposal demonstrates originality and that this forum could be a useful place for further reflection.

We also invite other formats, such as panels and roundtables, poster sessions for Ph.D. students, workshops aiming to start collaborative projects, and “toolkit sessions”. Proposals should be directed to the paper committee as well.

Requirements for proposals

The submission system consists of a template that specifically asks for

- (1) Author information: affiliation, short CV, authored publications related to the paper proposal
- (2) An abstract of no more than 800 words
- (3) Additional information important to the program committee: clear statement of the research question (not more than 150 words), brief information on the theoretical/conceptual framework used, major research areas to which the paper relates
- (4) Joint papers need a responsible applicant who will be at the conference if the proposal is accepted.

Please have this information ready to enter into the submission system via copy and paste.

Requirements for panel proposals and roundtables

The criteria for single paper proposals also apply to session and roundtables proposals. There is, however, a specific template for session proposals.

Sessions can be ninety minutes long (usually three papers) or two hours in order to accommodate more papers. A successful panel/roundtable leaves significant time for the audience to raise questions, to comment and to generally discuss the panel's theme.

A session proposal should not be made up of participants exclusively from one country. The program committee retains the right to integrate papers into sessions as they see fit.

The deadline is Monday, January 15, 2018 (electronic proposal submission system available soon).

Contact:

Veronica BINDA, veronica.binda@unibocconi.it

Roberto GIULIANELLI, r.giulianelli@univpm.it



Social aims of finance
eabh conference

***eabh* in cooperation with Fondazione 1563 per l'Arte e la Cultura della Compagnia di San Paolo**
15 June 2018, Torino, Italy

'The City is too big and socially useless' said Lord Adair Turner, former chairman of the UK Financial Services Authority in 2009. That legitimacy question has not gone away since, indeed, if anything it appears to grow stronger. This conference explores how financial institutions have tackled it by developing alternative goals and business forms for durable financial services. Joint-stock banks are traditionally seen as the hallmarks of capitalism, relentlessly pursuing profits. There is an alternative story, however. Some banks have a long history of devoting themselves to wider social goals rather than profit, others chose business forms which freed them from that relentless pursuit. The growing importance of durability raises the need for financial services to think beyond the bottom line, yet that raises new issues: how much profit does a business need to sustain both continuity and alternative goals, and how can alternative business forms compete in a capitalist world without losing their unique identity?

Many banks in Italy, the Netherlands, Germany and assumedly other countries had social business models in the 19th century which they gave up in the 20th century and now they seem to make a reappearance. Why is that? Can it be connected to the Great Financial Crisis and its aftermath?

Businesswise there is two ways for banks setting up or acting in a social context: either as foundations with charitable aims; or otherwise, create institutions with specific organisation forms (coops, for instance) or business goals going beyond just making profits for shareholders. In Europe, several institutions were created with specific organisation forms (coops, for instance) or business goals going beyond just making profits for shareholders. In Italy for example, several contemporary banks were initiated as secular or religious institutions characterized by charitable purposes, some of them of medieval origins, others born in the 16th century to help the poor and sick, to provide fair money lending or to protect or to educate girls and women; in many cases those charities, as shareholders, contributed to maintain the social orientation of the banking activity over time. Even until today these credit institutions maintain a non-profit role through their corporate foundations (Compagnia di San Paolo, Banco di Napoli, etc.) or local mutual banks. In the NL they have, apart from the coop Rabo, two such, Triodos and ASN, which both devote their business to pursuing wider, durable social aims beyond profits; so, do some German cooperative and savings banks or at least did in the past when they were an essential contributor to small communities' life and business. Furthermore, the microfinance movement is worth mentioning under this heading and so are the mutual insurance companies whose history deserves a closer investigation for long. Last not least there is very recent movement of social currencies that aim at strengthening local communities

within the context of globalisation, like for instance the Brixton Pound that was created when gentrification started to hit South-London communities.

In short, we look for submissions of genuine research about the history dimension of:

- non-profit banking and finance models with social or environmental goals in their statutes
- non-profit and (financial) crises
- banking foundations
- microfinance, Grameen bank
- mutual insurance
- cooperative finance, Raiffeisen banks (rural credit banks)
- saving banks
- building societies
- local currencies
- institutional investors as social financiers

The committee responsible for this content is formed by: Anna Cantaluppi (Fondazione 1563), Lilia Costabile (Naples University), Carmen Hofmann (*eabh*) and Joost Jonker (Amsterdam/ Utrecht University).

Selected participants will be asked to:

- submit an abstract and a short linear CV no later than 31 January 2018
- deliver a full paper 1 month prior to the conference
- give a 10 – 15 Minutes presentation in Torino in June 2018
- for submissions and questions please <mailto:c.hofmann@bankinghistory.org>

Academic paper givers will have the opportunity for their papers to be considered for peer reviewed publication in the Financial History Review.

Business and the Law. Historical Perspectives on Legal Change

University of Bayreuth

Host/Organizer: Sebastian Teupe (Universität Bayreuth), Louis Pahlow (Goethe-Universität Frankfurt/M.)

Date: 21.06.2018 - 23.06.2018

Deadline: 31.12.2017

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 changes 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 practices as legitimate and inside the law (Aldrich and Fiol 1994; Beckert and Wehinger 2012). 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.

Historians and economists, however, have tended to see legal change exogenously, either as a primarily political phenomenon or simply as a given. Legal scholars on the other hand have paid little attention to the intersection of firm behavior and legal change (Pahlow 2014). Although both historians and legal scholars can draw on some pioneering work on the "borderland" of law and economic practices (Hurst 1964) the relation of business and the law is still ill-defined (Dahlén and Larsson 2014). Beyond some work on the lobbying activities of firms, there is little knowledge with regards to the precise mechanisms of legal change (Edelman and Suchman 1997). While the attempt to influence politicians is acknowledged, historians need to go beyond addressing this most direct kind of intervention.

Our workshop, generously funded by the DFG, will address the relation of businesses and the law from a broader and more subtle perspective. The aim of the workshop is to understand legal change as a change in routines that affected the ways in which 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 needs to 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 with a focus on developments since the 19th century.

1. The Relation of Firm Behavior and the Law: Conceptual Clarifications and Historical Perspectives

What do we mean when we talk about "the law" and its effects on business practices? What is "legal change" and what are the possible channels through which such change can take place? To what extent did the meaning of the law change itself over time? The first section of the workshop is intended to discuss some of the underlying concepts and theories important for understanding the problem of the relationship of business behavior and the law. Such a clarification includes discussing the law as a restraining and enabling institution as well as the question of relevant actors. We assume that economists, historians, and legal scholars may have different views on what they perceive as "the law" or "legal institutions". We are thus looking for explicit reflections from different disciplinary backgrounds.

2. Direct Intervention: The Practice of Political Entrepreneurship and Its Effects

In which ways have firms tried to manipulate legislative and judicial power to change the legal framework? What do we know about the decision making processes inside the firms or by individual businessmen to act as "political entrepreneurs"? Is it possible to make statements about the effects of such interventions? We are looking for historical case studies from different time periods that shed some light on these questions, whether they focus on actual bribery, public relations campaigns, or the funding of published expert opinions.

3. Subtle Evasion: The Stubbornness of Routine in the Face of Legal Change

What effects had legal change, whether a new law or the removal of an old one, on firm behavior? Did firms comply with the new legal rules or did they try to undermine it, sticking to the routines they had been used to? What were the long term effects of such firm reactions on legal practice and written law? Historical case studies seem to suggest that negotiations could be very complicated with different degrees of success. Although the intentions of lawmakers could be realized to some extent, as in the case of cartel law after the Second World War, firm reactions played an important part regarding how new laws were implemented in practice (Teupe 2016). We are looking for historical discussions that address these issues.

4. Legal Provocations: Schumpeterian "Rule Breaking" and Business Scandals

What happened to the legal environment when firms and entrepreneurs simply failed to play by the rules? History is full of such cases, including scandalous fraud schemes as well as cases in which legal rule breaking was perceived as legitimate and a result of outdated legal regulations (Berghoff et al 2016; Balleisen 2017). Yet what distinguished the criminal behavior of Bernard Madoff from the copy right infringements of Pirate Bay or Google Books if it could not have been rule-breaking per se? Why did some cases of legal rule-breaking lead to a tightening of the rules while others led to their re-interpretation or elimination? In this section we are looking for case studies that discuss and explain the effects of business crime – understood broadly and independent of whether perceived as legitimate or illegitimate - on legal institutions.

The workshop will take place at the University of Bayreuth between **June 21 and 23, 2018**. Travel costs and accommodation will be covered for all accepted papers. The workshop will be organized as a paper development workshop. There will be only a small number of individual presentations during the workshop intended to provide an overview to the different fields of interest. All workshop participants are expected to read the papers that will be pre-circulated. The workshop's objective is first, to foster a stimulating discussion, to try to establish some common ground for synthesizing the findings, and to get a better understanding of firm behavior and legal change in historical perspective. Its second aim is to provide an opportunity for authors to get intensive feedback and discussion concerning how to revise or develop their materials and ideas. Some of the papers will be published in a Special Issue on "Business and the Law", edited by the workshop organizers, in *Management and Organizational History*.

Please, send in your proposals in a **single (!) document (PDF)** by **December 31, 2017**.

The document should include the following:

- your name, institutional affiliation, and contact information
- a 500-800 word abstract
- a one-page CV

Decisions will be made by the end of January, 2018.

We expect more substantial drafts of papers for pre-circulation (ca. 6.000-8.000 words) by the end of May.

Contact

Sebastian Teupe, sebastian.teupe@uni-bayreuth.de

Time in Organizations
23rd Colloquium in the History of Management and Organizations
Paris, Cité Internationale Universitaire
May 22th-23rd 2018

Organizations, such as firms, professions, institutions, etc. are exposed to management constraints (e.g. accounting terms) and political horizons (e.g. election of professional association's chairman, terms of office) that are engaged in a short-time frame. Yet, the definition of organizations' strategy is placed on a future strongly dependent on abilities to imagine forthcoming events. In this sense, organizations' dynamism is often linked with the ability to plan for the future. A third temporality crosses through organizations and refers to a very short period of time, associated with everyday life. As when one plans for the future, this temporality is uncertain and unpredictable and often implies to make decisions in emergency situations.

A fourth temporality consists of looking at the past. Probably "less conscious" than other temporalities, it still gives a chance to take action and appears to be central to organizations. It is in this temporality that organization gets enough experience to face actual situations, to deal with medium-term perspectives and to plan for the future. Put differently, this fourth temporality shapes the organizational future. In turn, it can also be shaped by the organization itself that writes/ rewrites its own history and use it to legitimate specific decisions and broader strategies. Still, this fourth type of temporality is the one, which probably attracts the least interest in organizations. This lack of interest is worth scrutinizing.

This conference aims at questioning different types of temporalities within organizations. In particular, its objectives are to combine different temporalities and to discuss further the relevance of the past, especially to deal with present and to better plan for the future. We invite diverse contributions to stress the importance of the past, to assess the relevance of history for organizations and to seek evaluating its imprint on current decisions.

The use of history by organizations will be discussed and better specified: to what extent are organizations interested by their past? Which records are available and which tracks are used to this effect? Which archives are accessible to write organizational history? What is the role of archives, the relevance of oral and written evidence as well as the place of family dynasties in the understanding of organizations?

Three main sub-themes could be discussed in a critical perspective:

- The use of the past: What is history used for and who could use it? This question has to be placed within specific political, economic, social and family contexts (these could be wars, periods of social conflicts, contexts of filing for bankruptcy, etc.). Historical manipulations, propaganda or advertising analysis, critical outlooks on narratives at the company's (or its founder) glory written for anniversaries are many potential topics to explore.

- The sources of the past: Which archival material is accessible to write organizational histories in the case of small or big companies, stable or past businesses? The objective here is to challenge archives and archivists, question the missions of business historians, assess the opportunity to conduct transdisciplinary research and relevant methods to combine different temporalities.
- The limits of organizational history: In a period of globalization and financialization, what is the point of conducting business history for organizations that are often developed at the national level? To what extent can past events help these organizations to better plan for their future? Why are organizations often that little interested by their past?

All communications that address a critical perspective on temporalities are welcome. Topics related with the domains of accounting, management as well as strategy, public management, marketing, and (financial) communication are particularly expected. More generally and like in previous years, all projects of communications involved with a historical dimension are welcome.

Deadlines

Submission and Review of Papers: Short papers (3.000 signs) written either in English or French should be submitted no later than January 29th, 2018. Full texts will be accepted.

Notification of Acceptance: Notification of papers accepted for inclusion in the conference program will be made by March 19th, 2018.

All papers will be subject to a double-blind refereeing process and will be published on the Conference Web site, unless otherwise advised.

Definitive version of Papers (30.000 in 50.000 signs): April 9th, 2018. Definitive papers should be written either in English or French with summaries in French and English.

Proposals should be sent to: jhmo2018@univ-lr.fr

Call for papers: Special Issues



Management & Organizational History *Special Issue: Making Managers*

Guest Editors

Rolv Petter Amdam, BI Norwegian Business School, Oslo, Norway
(rolv.p.amdam@bi.no)

Matthias Kipping, Schulich School of Business, Toronto, Canada
(mkipping@schulich.york.ca)

Jacqueline McGlade, College of Economics and Political Science, Sultan Qaboos
University, Muscat, Oman (jmcglade@squ.edu.om)

Call for papers

This special issue explores the dynamics, processes, and actors involved in making managers over time in a variety of contexts. The issue intends to fill an important gap in the current literature on the history of management education, which has largely been centered on organizational development narratives, i.e. the rise of business schools, the global spread of the American model, business-based academic disciplines, etc. (see, for examples, the Selected References below). We therefore invite papers that to chronicle the actual preparation of managers in all types, venues and forms; address questions and perspectives that have not been addressed; and cover geographical areas or industries and activities that are not in focus in the extant literature. We seek contributions that consider a variety of dimensions and aspects involved with making managers, both in imagined and real terms. We welcome in particular contributions that address one or several of the following broad domains: (i) organizational settings, such as universities, companies, business associations, governments, public administrations and the military etc.; (ii) programs and their scope, including undergraduate and graduate degrees, executive education, managerial leadership programs, corporate training, online and self-help courses etc.; (iii) cultural and social processes, contributing, among others, to organizational integration, habitus building and elite formation; (iv) global differences, with a particular focus on non-Western contexts.

Possible (though not exclusive) topics

- The role of management education and training in imparting and inculcating shared terminology and language, norms and behavior;

- The shifting weights of various academic disciplines in the preparation of managers as well as the changing importance of experiential learning;
- The development of non-traditional manager preparation programs, including alternative contents and new ways of delivery;
- The efforts by other actors to complement or substitute for extant university based management degree programs;
- The attempts by the various management education or training providers to bridge perceived gaps between business knowledge mastery, i.e. “know about” and impactful managerial leadership, i.e. “know-how.”
- The influence of different national, cultural and institutional contexts on the formal or informal making of managers;
- The emergence of a cadre of global managers, tied (or not) to multinational enterprises and related phenomena, including offshoring;
- The homogenizing effects due to dominant models, accreditation or rankings, and how these have been resisted, subverted or adapted;
- The ways in which education and training contributed (or not) to the expansion and professionalization of management.

Selected References

- Amdam, R.P. (2008). “Business Education,” in G. Jones and J. Zeitlin, eds., *The Oxford Handbook in Business History*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Engwall, L., M. Kipping, and B. Üsdiken (2016). *Defining Management: Business Schools, Consultants, Media*. New York: Routledge.
- Gourvish, T. R. and Tiratsoo, N., eds. (1998). *Missionaries and Managers: American Influences on European Management Education, 1945-60*. Manchester: Manchester University Press.
- McGlade, J. (1998). “The big push: the export of American business education to Western Europe after World War II,” in V. Zamagni and L. Engwall, eds., *Management education in a historical perspective*. Manchester: Manchester University Press.
- Mintzberg, H. (2004). *Managers Not MBAs: A Hard Look at the Soft Practice of Managing and Management Development*. San Francisco, CA: Berrett-Koehler Publishers.

Submission Process and Deadline

Authors wanting to discuss their ideas or draft papers are encouraged to contact the special issue editors.

When writing the manuscript, please make sure to follow the journal’s style guidelines:

http://www.tandfonline.com/action/authorSubmission?journalCode=rmor20&page=instructions#.U2-Oqi_6Tp0.

Completed manuscripts should be submitted online at:

<http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/moh>, mentioning the special issue.

The deadline for submissions is 31 March 2018.

Each submission will initially be reviewed by the guest editors to determine its suitability for the special issue. We might hold a paper development workshop for authors whose manuscripts pass this original screening. Before final acceptance papers will also be double-blind reviewed. Publication of the special issue is planned for the second half of 2019.

About the Editors

Rolv Petter Amdam is Professor of Business History at BI Norwegian Business School in Oslo, Norway. He has published widely on the international development of management education, and edited *Management Education and Competitiveness: Europe, the US and Japan* (1996), and co-edited with R. Kvålshaugen and E. Larsen, *Inside the Business School: The Content of European Business Education* (2003)

Matthias Kipping is Professor of Policy and Richard E. Waugh Chair in Business History at the Schulich School of Business, York University in Toronto, Canada. He has published extensively on the international dissemination of management knowledge, and in particular the role of consultants and business schools. He has co-edited, with T. Clark, the *Oxford Handbook of Management Consulting* (2012) and co-authored, with L. Engwall and B. Üsdiken, *Defining Management* (2016).

Jacqueline McGlade is Associate Professor at the College of Economics and Political Science, Sultan Qaboos University in Muscat, Oman. She has pioneered some of the early research on the US efforts to spread their models of management education globally – a topic she is continuing to explore, and is currently working on issues of international political economy and trade development, including, most recently, research on the role of SMEs in the Gulf region.



MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

Call for papers Special Issue: War and Peace in Organizational Memory

Theme

Organizations are known for marking their own centennial, bicentennial and other anniversaries. These celebrations are good opportunities for organizations to reflect on their past. The commissioned corporate history that often stems from these events helps the organization to understand its past. This work can then be used externally to form part of its marketing strategy or internally as a way to firm up its identity (Suddaby, Foster and Quinn Trank 2016). The past and longevity also confers legitimacy upon the organization (Roowaan 2009). Other commemorative dates and remembrance ceremonies are of similar importance. While not the traditional focus of business historians, these dates are nevertheless observed by organizations as they participate in the social process of remembering events. This is especially apparent in the experience of war and, as we have seen more recently, terrorist attacks.

A special Issue of *Management and Organizational History* will be timed to coincide with 11th November 2018 as the 100th year anniversary of Armistice Day. It will be devoted to the examining the impact that war, as a social and political event, had upon organizational identity. How did organizations understand and rationalize their national, regional, religious or racial identity and behavior in times of conflict? What objects, rituals and ceremonies organizations initiate to remember and commemorate the lives lost in war – if at all? To what extent were memorials or commemorations specific to organisations themselves, albeit embedded within wider systems of meaning? How does the end of conflict and peace time change these gestures or attitudes towards other nations or groups? We welcome empirical and theoretical papers that consider case studies or adopt long run historical analysis as well as encouraging the submission of work that utilizes new approaches to concepts of memory. Papers that examine the influence of World War I would be pertinent contributions to the issue but it is not confined to focusing on this war alone. Submissions that consider other wars or conflicts, such as the Hundred Years War, Wars of Independence, Civil Wars, Napoleonic War, World War II, the Cold War, would be relevant and we invite papers from all periods and geographical zones.

Since the ‘historic turn’, a shift has begun to take place in the study of organizational change whereby business historians and historical analysis more generally has taken a greater role. Using history in forming organizational identity often involves sense-making by companies (Ravasi and Schultz, 2006). Recent research has included analysis of ceremonies, rituals and objects. Rituals, as historic events, contain rich levels of symbolism and follow a set of established conventions (Dacin et al., 2010). Objects, such as ornaments, portraits, other paraphernalia and even architecture or museums, exist as a manifestation of a collective memory, a historical record of the organization’s past (Decker 2014; Suddaby, Foster and Quinn Trank 2016, Barnes and Newton, 2017). They serve as ‘talking points’ or a ‘show and tell’ to explain

organizational culture, an event or the meaning of an act which has taken place (Ames, 1980; Rafaeli and Pratt, 1993). Textual and oral memory forms can be used as memory cues, which enable those in the present to construct organizational identity that complies with current and future requirements (Schultz and Hernes 2013, 4). While the past can be used and manipulated, it is not always controlled by those with power at the top of the hierarchy (Rowlinson and Hassard 1993; Maclean et al. 2014).

There is a wealth of literature on the memorialization of war at the individual, national, European and international level. Mosse examines the commemoration of soldiers after war, and the role this has in turning war into a sacred event (1990). The role that remembering of war has in creating both national and European identities is considered by Niznik (2013) and its role in influencing post-war European politics is analyzed by Muller (2002). Others consider an international perspective (Sumartojo and Wellings, 2014), whilst the role of museums in remembering war is considered by Williams (2007) and Kjeldbaek (2009). Yet less has been written about how organizations remember war and how such remembering (or forgetting) influences their identity.

This call for papers invites potential contributions from those that employ innovative methodologies to examine individuals, groups or organizations and their experience of war.

Potential topics might include:

- Corporate acts, events, rituals or memorials that remember the war and lives lost
- Decisions not to mark or otherwise commemorate war and/or conflict
- War reparations and other related acts
- The organization's narrative of its involvement in the war
- The disruptive atmosphere of war and crisis management on staff
- The impact of war or peace on the organization's national, regional, religious or racial identity
- Approach of multinational firms to this issue and uniformity or difference in subsidiary organisations
- Remembering as a means of connecting with local stakeholders, such as customers and the general public
- Debates about retaining war memorials and the issues with existing stakeholders

Process and timeline

Those interested in potentially contributing should contact the two guest editors at the earliest opportunity:

Victoria Barnes: Barnes@rg.mpg.de

Lucy Newton: L.A.Newton@henley.ac.uk

A paper development workshop will be held in Henley Business School, University of Reading in December 2017.

Manuscripts are to be submitted to *Management and Organization History* in the normal way. Authors should make it clear that the paper is intended to be part of the Special Issue.

The deadline for submission of papers for the Special Issue is February 28th 2018 with an aim to get final versions accepted by September 2018 for publication.

The Special Issue is timed to coincide with Armistice Day and will appear in November 2018 (Vol. 13, No. 4)



Call for Papers for a special issue of *Business History* on Commodity Trading Companies in the First Global Economy, 1870-1929.

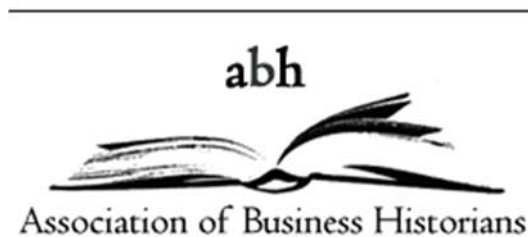
Edited by Marten Boon (NTNU) and Espen Storli (NTNU).

Business History calls for articles for a special issue on commodity trading companies in the first global economy. The special issue aims to present new, transnational research on the evolution of global business in the period between 1870 and 1929. Although the issue's focus is on the activities of commodity trading companies, we seek contributions that engage their historical experience and evolution within a global value chain framework. We therefore welcome proposals for articles that identify the key roles played by commodity trading companies and their interaction with local entrepreneurs, traders and middlemen, multinational companies and political actors in establishing the global value chains for primary commodities that entered the global economy in this period. By investigating how different actors connected and integrated the world through physically moving and transforming commodities, the special issue makes a unique contribution to our understanding of economic globalization and the evolution of global business. Specifically, the issue charts and compares the variety of globalisation trajectories and experiences of companies, commodities and regions in the first global economy.

We welcome proposals covering a wide range of regions and primary commodities, from minerals to metals to energy and soft commodities. Proposed articles should engage with the following research questions: Who were the commodity trading companies that shaped global commodity chains? How did they organise their business across borders and continents? How did they interact with other key actors, such as local entrepreneurs, traders and middlemen, multinational companies and political actors? How did their interaction shape global commodity markets and value chains, and why did these change over time? We especially invite comparative contributions, comparing company cases, regions or commodities over time. We also give preference to articles integrating Western and non-Western perspectives, in particular if they engage with questions of globalization and localization, such as why some localities were more resilient to the penetration of foreign capital than others, how trading companies acted to overcome these barriers and why they succeeded or failed.

Proposals should be submitted before **November 30th, 2017** and should be no more than 1,000 words in length. It is also possible to hand in full papers or extended abstracts. Proposals should shortly describe the topic, relevance and brief outline of the paper as well as discuss the method and sources. Selected contributors will be expected to hand in a full paper by early March 2018 and participate in a publication preparation workshop to be held in March 2018. We look to submit final versions for peer-review by late Spring 2018. Please send proposals to Espen Storli (espen.storli@ntnu.no) or Marten Boon (marten.boon@ntnu.no).

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 29-30 June 2018. 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 by **15 January 2018**. Shortlisted candidates will be requested to submit electronic copies of their theses by **15 February 2018**. Finalists will be notified by **15 March 2018**.

Deadline for All Submissions 15th January 2018.

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 2018 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. The deadline for proposals for the Krooss prize is 2 October 2017.



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 2018 prize the thesis must have been awarded during 2017. 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 2017.



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 2016 and 2017 will be eligible for the 2018 prize.

A copy of the author's full CV 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 2017. Books published by 31 December 2017 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.

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.

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.*

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.

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.

Applications are due December 1 and should be sent as a .pdf file and include, in the following order:

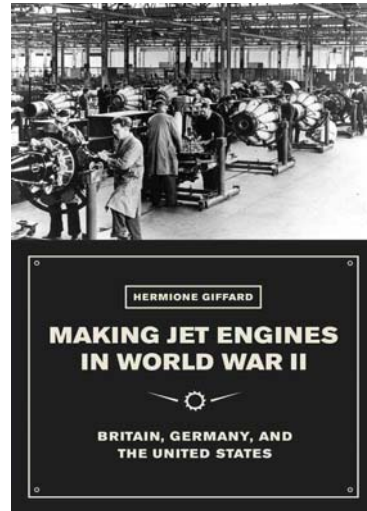
1. A current c.v.
2. A 3,000-word explanation of the project and its contributions to pertinent scholarship
3. A statement of no more than 500 words explaining how residency at Hagley would advance the project, particularly the relevance of our research collections.
4. A statement indicating a preference 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 sent directly to Hagley.

All applications materials, including recommendations letters, should be sent to Carol Lockman, 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.

Announcement

BAC Wadsworth Prize



The BAC Wadsworth Prize is awarded annually by the Business Archives Council for a book judged to have made an outstanding contribution to the study of British business history.

The winner of the 2017 prize is Hermione Giffard for her book 'Making Jet Engines in World War II: Britain, Germany, and the United States'. The prize was awarded at a Reception held on Tuesday 21 November 2017 hosted by Harper Collins. This year's judges were Dr David Kynaston (one of last year's winners), Dr Melinda Haunton of the National Archives and John Chambers, of the Archives and Records Association. 'Making Jet Engines' was praised for the new light that it threw on the Second World War, in particular the way that it took a step back to look across different nations to understand the commercial and economic pressures faced by companies as well as the narrative of the individuals involved.

Two other books were commended, Heather Dalton's 'Merchants and Explorers', and Tyler Beck Goodspeed's 'Legislating Instability'

THE ASSOCIATION OF BUSINESS HISTORIANS

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

For details on Membership, contact: Christine.Leslie@glasgow.ac.uk