Sources & Methods

**A. Historical sources for Germany (1896-2010)**

**1. Lists of the largest German firms are available in the following publications:**

Chandler, Alfred (1990): Scale and Scope. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, pp. 638-732.

Fiedler, Martin (1999): Die 100 größten Unternehmen in Deutschland nach der Zahl ihrer Beschäf­tigten: 1907, 1938, 1973 und 1995. Zeitschrift für Unternehmensge­schichte 44: 32-66.

Kocka, Jürgen and Siegrist, Hannes (1979): Die hundert größten deutschen Industrieunternehmen im späten 19. und frühen 20. Jahrhundert. Pp. 55-122, in: Norbert Horn and Jürgen Kocka (eds.), Recht und Entwick­lung der Großunter­nehmen im 19. und frühen 20. Jahrhundert. Göttingen: Vandenhoek & Ruprecht.

Wardley, Peter (1999): The Emergence of Big Business: The Largest Corporate Employers of Labour in the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States c. 1907. Business History 41: 88-116.

*German firm samples for 1992 and 2010:*

A list of all large German firms falling under the Co-determination Act has been made available by the *Hans-Böckler Foundation*, Düsseldorf (large corporations with 2000 and more employees). Large family firms and firms operating in the media/news­paper industry were added to the list. (These firms are not required to have employee representatives on their supervisory board.)

Private banks which were considered to be important actors in the financial market were also added to the list. Private banks are not required to disclose balance sheet information or any other information on their business (e.g., size of equity capital).

*Sample size for each year:*

1896: N= 211

1914: N= 346

1928: N= 377

1933: N= 405

1938: N= 363

1992: N= 614

2010: N= 252

For the years 1914, 1928, 1933, 1938 and 1992 a standardized firm sample of size N=250 has been selected. Firms have been sorted according to the size of their share capital. 1896 has been chosen as the first sample year. 1896 is the first year for which complete data for the largest public German corporations are available (Publisher: Hoppenstedt). For the year 1896, it was not possible to collect a sample of 250 firms because of the small size of many German firms.

**2. Sources for members of the management board and supervisory board:**

The names and titles (education, nobility, etc.) of all members of the management and supervisory board are available in the following handbooks:

Handbuch der deutschen Aktiengesellschaften (Hoppenstedt), Vol. 1 (1896); Vol. 18 (1914); Vol. 33 (1928); Vol. 38 (1933); Vol. 43 (1938); Vol. 93 (1992/93). Handbuch der Großunternehmen (Hoppenstedt), Vol. 39 (1992).

Source for family firms: Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie und Neue Deutsche Biographie. Berlin April 2003: Duncker & Humblot (CD-ROM).

Große Jüdische National-Biographie. Nendeln/Liechtenstein 1979: Kraus Reprint (Ed.: S. Wininger).

*Other sources:*

Reichsamt des Innern: Kontradiktorische Verhandlungen über Deutsche Kartelle. Berlin 1903-06: Franz Siemenroth.

*Sources for the data set 2010:*

The publisher *Hoppenstedt* has been taken over by Bisnode (Sweden). We ordered a customized data set for the names of the members of the management and supervisory board directly from Hoppenstedt/Bisnode (Darmstadt) (excel file).

**A. Historical sources for the United States (1900 - 1992)**

**1. Lists of the largest US-firms are available in the following publications:**

Berle, Adolf und Means, Gardiner (1997) [1932]: The Modern Corporation and Private Property. New Brunswick: Transaction Publishers, pp.86-103.

Bunting, David (1987): The Rise of Large Corporations, 1889-1919. New York: Garland Publ.

Chandler, Alfred (1990): Scale and Scope. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, pp. 638-732.

Wardley, Peter (1999): The Emergence of Big Business: The Largest Corporate Employers of Labour in the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States c. 1907. Business History 41: 88-116.

Temporary National Economic Committee (TNEC): Investigation of Concentration of Economic Power: Hearings. Washington 1940: Government Printing Office (Monograph No. 29).

Private banks which were considered to be important actors in the financial market were added to the list. Private banks are not required to disclose balance sheet information or any other information on their business (e.g., size of equity capital).

*List of largest firms for 1996:*

List „Fortune 500“ (April 29, 1996), pp. F1-F19.

*Sample size for each year:*

1900: N= 250

1914: N= 242

1928: N= 369

1938: N= 408

1992: N= 500

For the years 1928, 1938 and 1992 a standardized firm sample of size N=250 has been selected. Firms have been sorted according to the size of their share capital.

**2. Sources for members of Board of Directors**

The Manual of Statistics (Stock Exchange Hand-Book), New York: The Manual of Statistics Co. Vol. 1901, 1915.

Moody's Manual of Railroads and Corporation Securities. New York: Poor's Publishing Co., Vol. 1900-1901; 1914-15; 1928-29; 1938-39.

Poor's Manual of Public Utilities. New York: Poor's Railroad Manual Co.

Vol. 1914-15, 1928-29, 1938-39

Poor's Manual of Industrials. New York: Poor's Railroad Manual Co.

Vol.1900-1901; 1914-15; 1928-29; 1938-39.

**Rand McNally** Bankers Directory (Bankers Blue Book). New York: **Rand McNally** Co.

Vol. 1900-1901; 1914-15; 1928-29; 1938-39.

*Sources for 1996:*

Standard & Poor’s register of corporations, directors and executives, Vol. 69, New York 1996.

Missing values: Form DEF 14A, Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) (internet resource).

*Other sources:*

House Subcommittee of the Committee on Banking and Currency (Pujo Committee)**:** Investigation of Financial and Monetary Conditions in the United States (Money Trust Investigation). Washington 1912-13: Government Printing Office.

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