

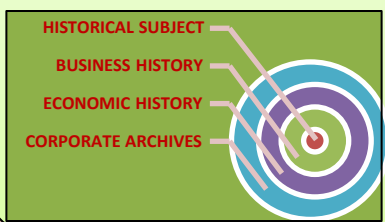
1 - ABSTRACT: This poster examines the changes of interests along the existence of Corporate Archives in History - from the beginning of the 20th century until today. The outcome for Economic History comprehension is directly related to archival programs in corporations; such changes had involved not just the concept of Corporate Archives but also the corporation's role, the archivist's competences, the historian's thoughts as well as the various fields of History research. The timeline below shows some facts, uses, contexts and situations, through which emerges the important relationship between History - General, Economic or Business - and Corporate Archives. Historiography allows one to identify the periods of the "Muckraking literature", the Biographies, the Public and Academic History and the Corporate Culture.

1880: Social Darwinism	1906: The denigrative term "Muckraking literature" was first used publicly by Theodore Roosevelt	1916: The library of Harvard College acquired the records of the Sater textile mills, the archivist's first well-documented accession	1927: First U.S. business history course at the Harvard Business School	1933-1937: First and Second "New Deal"; useful sources of business information - Federal Trade Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission, National Labor Relations Board	1938: Natural Gas Act	1951: "Harvey Dow Gibson: An Autobiography"	1962: "Strategies and Structure" by Alfred Chandler	1976: Stuart Ewen's "Captains of Consciousness: Advertising and the Social Roots of the Consumer Culture"	1980: Directory of Business Archives in the United States and Canada was updating (3 rd ed.)
1890: End of 19 th century: movement from entrepreneurship to second-generation management	1907: Gustav Meyers' "History of the Great American Fortunes"	1924(?): Formed the Business Historical Society	1929 post: Welfare State and government involvement with the economy	1934: Matthew Josephson's "The Robber Barons"	1939-1945: World War II	1954: "The Longening Shadow: The Life of Thomas V. Watson" by Thomas V. Watson & Marva Belden	1962: "The Longening Shadow: The Life of Thomas V. Watson" by Thomas V. Watson & Marva Belden	1977: "The Life of John E. Rovenky Banker and Industrialist", by Donald L. Kemmerer	1981: "Who's Poisoning America: Corporate Polluters and their Victims in the Chemical Age", written by Nader Brownstein and Richard
1904: Published "History of the Standard Oil Company", by Ida M. Tarbell	1909: Published the history of the "Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States"	1926-1953: Published the detailed pamphlet "The Preservation of Business Records", written by Ralph Hoover	1929: Welfare State and government involvement with the economy	1935: Public Utility Holding Company Act	1947: Business History Foundation (BHF)	1956: Published "Dream and Thought in the Business Community"	1962: "The Longening Shadow: The Life of Thomas V. Watson" by Thomas V. Watson & Marva Belden	1977: "The Visible Hand: The Managerial Revolution in American Business" by Alfred D. Chandler Jr., professor at Harvard University	1981: "Who's Poisoning America: Corporate Polluters and their Victims in the Chemical Age", written by Nader Brownstein and Richard
1906: Published Upton Sinclair's novel "The Jungle"	1909: The Harvard Business School's visiting committee called for "a systematic and serious attempt to collect unprinted documents relating to business"	1927: Charles and Mary's Beard's "The Rise of American Civilization"	1929: Welfare State and government involvement with the economy	1935: Public Utility Holding Company Act	1947: Business History Foundation (BHF)	1959: Published "The Equitable 1859-1959"	1962: "The Longening Shadow: The Life of Thomas V. Watson" by Thomas V. Watson & Marva Belden	1977: "The Visible Hand: The Managerial Revolution in American Business" by Alfred D. Chandler Jr., professor at Harvard University	1981: "Who's Poisoning America: Corporate Polluters and their Victims in the Chemical Age", written by Nader Brownstein and Richard

GENERAL / ECONOMIC / BUSINESS HISTORY ; HISTORIOGRAPHY; CORPORATE ARCHIVES

2 - JUSTIFICATION: Holding a proactive attitude to build knowledge from Corporate Archives, can possibly present several arguments in favor of it. The main problems for corporations are legal consequences or bad image caused by critical point of views, as a result of outside researchers having access to archives. At the same time, historians must demonstrate that their methods involve greater questions which are related to technology, economic development, social concerns or the historical capitalism. All of this is part of Science's discussion: in an academic vision, the field of Business History has helped to see society through the "economy's lens" and the study of corporations turned into very important works of historians and other researchers within the Social Science community. Beyond the historical understanding of how important this relationship is, Corporate Archives encompasses definitions, strategies and sources for other fields of research, such as marketing or management.

3 - METHODOLOGY: As a case study, Cargill Incorporated is a model to be examined and analyzed in a specific historic context. That is about the concurrent development of the agribusiness with the changes in agrarian structures, during the 20th Century, particularly, in the 1960s and 1970s. In the field of Economic History, the research is supported by a comparative method, used to explain those changes in Brazil and Mexico, countries where Cargill Incorporated was based on - and still is. The keyword is agroindustry; from History to Archives, from Archives to Records, these are the first steps taken towards corporations' records types in make sense as historical sources.



- ✓ Lands property;
- ✓ Labor systems;
- ✓ Mechanization;
- ✓ Market trends;
- ✓ Cycles;
- ✓ Economic development;
- ✓ Crops;
- ✓ Industrial organization;
- ✓ Policy;
- ✓ Business expansionism;
- ✓ Profits and inversions, etc.

- The historical view considers current or earlier cut-off, within business-government relations, interested in studying the development of capitalism in the United States and around the world.
- Understand the corporation's divisions and blue prints, policy, organizational evolution, production or service management are possibilities in the field of Business History.
- Despite of the volume of records created annually is increasing, a small fraction is collected, because legal implications and information restrictions. Archivists and other interested parties must make decisions about which records will be saved.
- Even the critical views, product of social ideas in their times, instructed the public in terms of sense of social concern. Business and industry offer a vast and unexplored field for historical research.
- Historians are concentrated, through an expertise perspective and conceptual net, on past economic circumstances, markets, systems and cycles, differing from the myopic views or press coverage.
- The Corporate Archives is not just a historical, but also a management, marketing or public relations tool, resulting in regional/transnational depositories. These interactions can be articulated in a convenient archives program, involving archivists, researchers and business managers.

4 - RESULTS: the identification and access to the Business History's historical sources are directly related to archival programs in corporations; which have amongst other procedures, appraisal and preservation of its records. "Corporation records as sources of research" such as a hypothetical function in a records schedule, can provide a variety of investigations, historic or not; otherwise, archivists know that respect for the principle of provenance is indispensable; the filling system is made according to the activities that produced the files. All of these procedures require a deep knowledge about the institution. The example below is only a "fictional schedule", limited to the case study's scope to demonstrate partially, some aspects of the relation between corporation's records and the historical sources.

FUNCTION	RECORD TYPE	DESCRIPTION	RETENTION	SOURCE OF RESEARCH
Publicizing	House Magazines	Published sporadically for the benefit of employers	Permanent	Company policies and employee benefits; photographs.
Publicizing	Official Bulletin	Published internally to staff and branch system	Permanent	Company policies and employee benefits; photographs.
Operational	Minutes of meetings	Short notes detailing the proceedings of a meeting	Permanent	Includes critical events, problems and their resolutions.
Operational	Annual Reports and Statements	Published as a general overview or main points	Permanent	Summarizes the outlines of the firm's history.
Communication	Executive Correspondence	Personal and eventual, among operators	Permanent	Includes critical events, problems and their resolutions.
Communication	Memoranda	Personal, in general for internal and eventual communication	Permanent	Includes critical events, problems and their resolutions.
Human Resources	Capacitating Plans / Courses	In general, related with equipments acquisition and business expansion	Permanent	Modernization, mechanization, technological improvement. Photographs.
Human Resources	Campaigns for Prevention of Accidents Health or Environment	Regular or eventual, according to legal obligations	Permanent	Points the business infrastructure and the affairs / tasks of the firm or social concerns. Photographs.
Human Resources	Programs for Childhood	Turned towards employers' children or low-income children	Permanent	Points the business infrastructure and the affairs / tasks of the firm or social concerns. Photographs.
Assets and Patrimony	Inventories	Formal regular account to registering and control of the former and updated firm's wealth	Permanent	Development of Estate, Technological Improvement, modernization.
Assets and Patrimony	Blue Prints, Building Projects	Process of infrastructure expansion	Permanent	Development of Estate, Technological Improvement, modernization.
Financial and Budgetary	Balance Sheets	Formal regular account to registering and control, regularly, the capital movement, in detail.	Permanent	Analysis of statistics data and time series, identifying real economic cycles.
Financial and Budgetary	Profit and Loss Statements	Formal regular account to registering and control, regularly, the capital movement, in detail.	Permanent	Analysis of statistics data and time series, identifying real economic cycles.
Financial and Budgetary	Budgetary Plan, Spending Plan	Formal regular account to project, regularly, the future capital movement, in detail.	Permanent	Analysis of statistics data to do linear regressions, verifying economic projections.

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